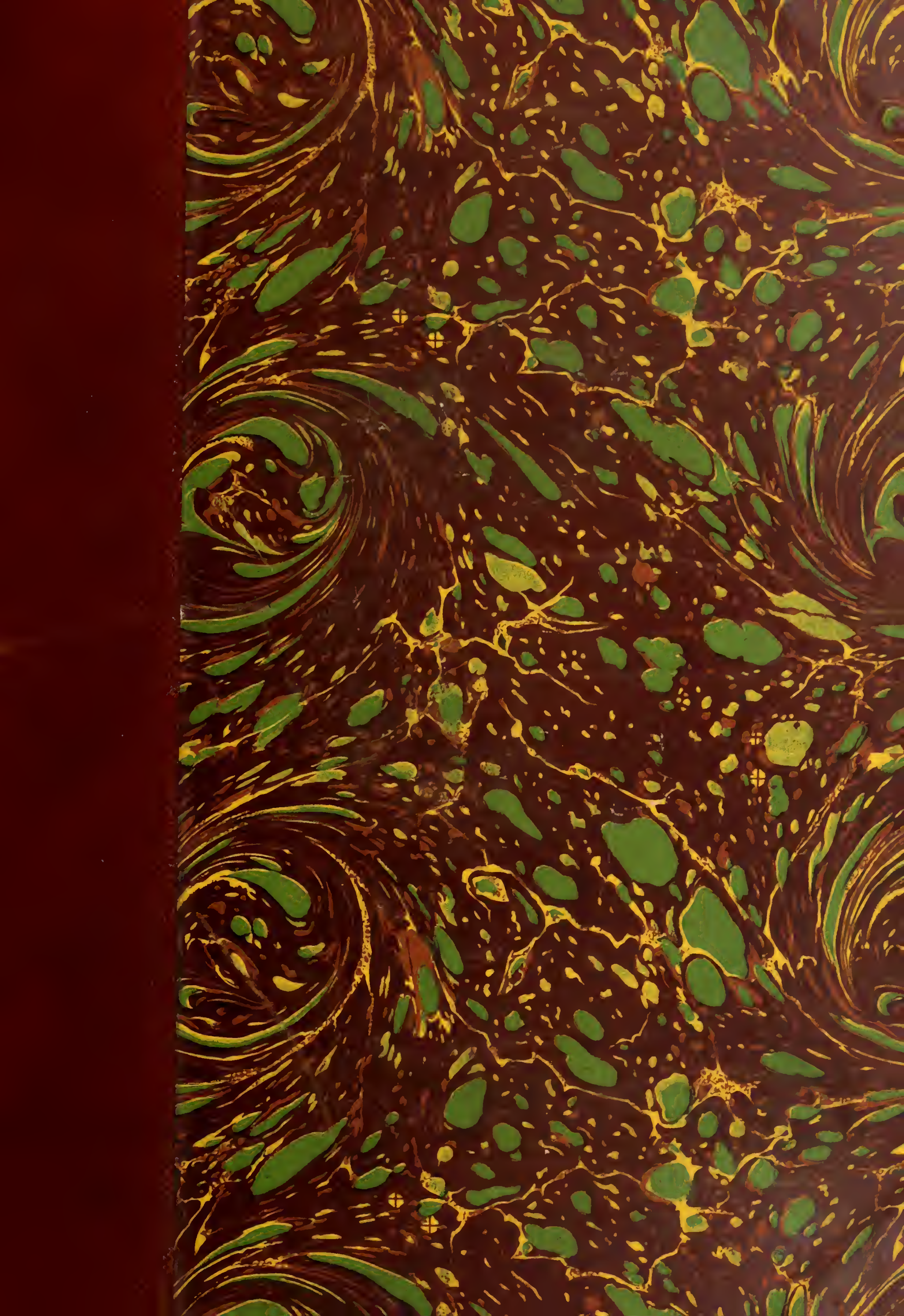


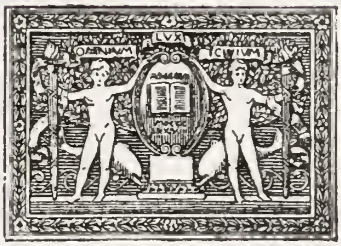
No. 6200^{a}135 B

v. 21

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OMNIUM LUX CIVIUM
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON
1852 : 1878

More Books

The Bulletin of the
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
Sixth Series Volume XXI


OMNIUM
LUX
CIVIUM

BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES
BOSTON
1946

~~Cat Dept~~
6200 A.135
vol 21 1946

Boston Public Library
Feb 21, 1947

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON: PRINTING DEPARTMENT.
12.30,46: 250+75

MORE BOOKS

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

https://archive.org/details/morebooks1946bost

Table of Contents

ARTICLES:

Buchanan Recalls the Minister to Russia 146
Children and Their Friends, The Authors 163
"Concerning Benefyting" 123
David Lindsay, Lyon King of Arms 64
Discovery of Ether Anesthesia, The 303
Early Edition of the "Morte D'Arthur," An 18
Family Concerns of Fanny Burney 83
Founding of Amherst College, The 203
Golden Ass in Elizabethan English, The 386
Learning How to Behave 3, 53, 87, 129
Letter by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, A 178
Letters from Symonds to Swinburne 212
Lithographs of John Copley, The 247
Mary Poppins Week, A 224
Mrs. Hawthorne's Financial Difficulties 43
Mrs. Hawthorne's Quarrel with James T. Fields 254
Music in Boston in the 'Nineties 367
Music of Latin America 23
Processes in the Graphic Arts 383
Versatility of Daniel Defoe, The 327
William Thomas Green Morton 287

FACSIMILES:

Amherst College, 1834 207
Arthur Nikisch 371
Chesterfield's "Letters," Boston 1779, Title-Page of 13
"The Defendant and the Child," an Etching by Jean-Louis Forain 105
Defoe's "Review," Title-Page of 333
Defoe's "The True-Born Englishman," Title-Page of 341
A Drawing for "The Three Sneezes," by Roger Duvoisin 173
Louis Slobodkin's Letter about "Michael's Magic Train" 167
"Mary Poppins," an Illustration from 225
Miss Cleveland's "The Social Mirror," A Page from 91
Richard Allestree's "The Whole Duty of Man," Title-Page of 7
"San Gimignano; a Drink," a Lithograph by John Copley 251
W. T. G. Morton, from Warren's "Some Account of the Letheon" 291

EXHIBITIONS IN THE PRINT DEPARTMENT:

Drypoints by Muirhead Bone 381
English Stipple Engravings 143
Etchings by Augustus Edwin John 222
Lithographs by John Copley 305
Recent Acquisitions in the Print Department 347
Ship Prints by George C. Wales 21
Sir David Young Cameron: In Memoriam 62
Wood Engravings by Thomas W. Nason 181
Work of Jean-Louis Forain, The 103

LIBRARY NOTES:

29, 69, 111, 151, 187, 233, 268, 311, 353, 391

TEN BOOKS:

25, 65, 107, 147, 183, 229, 264, 307, 349, 387

BOOKS RECENTLY ADDED:

33, 72, 114, 153, 190, 235, 269, 313, 355, 394

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXI, Number 1

Contents

Page

LEARNING HOW TO BEHAVE (*with facsimiles*) 3
By Arthur M. Schlesinger

AN EARLY EDITION OF THE "MORTE D'ARTHUR" 18
By Gertrude R. B. Richards

SHIP PRINTS BY GEORGE C. WALES 21
By Arthur W. Heintzelman

MUSIC OF LATIN AMERICA 23
By Richard G. Appel

TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS
- Robert Metcalf Smith, and others: *The Shelley Legend* 25
- Kenneth S. Davis: *Soldier of Democracy, Dwight Eisenhower* 25
- Hannah Josephson and Malcolm Cowley, editors: *Aragon, Poet of the French Resistance* 25
- Carl van Doren, editor: *Benjamin Franklin's Autobiographical Writings* 26
- Fawn M. Brodie: *No Man Knows My History* 26
- Kenneth Burke: *A Grammar of Motives* 27
- Thomas Yoseloff: *A Fellow of Infinite Jest* 27
- Max Graf: *The Legend of a Musical City* 27
- Otto Benesch: *Art of the Renaissance in Northern Europe* 28
- Joseph Maria Eder: *History of Photography* 28

LIBRARY NOTES
- An Exhibition of Medieval Manuscripts 29
- Professor Schlesinger 30
- Trollope in Boston 30
- Supplies for the American Colonies 31
- Lowell Lectures 31
- Lectures and Concerts 32

LIST OF RECENTLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS 33

⁂

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library 15-17 Blagdon St., January, 1946, Vol. XXI, No. 1

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution;
by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

JANUARY, 1946

Learning How to Behave

A Study of American Etiquette Books

By **ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER**

FOR some people the subject of etiquette is tainted with snobbery. In their view the true democrat should treat it with contempt and the historical student consider it beneath his dignity. Yet nothing that concerns human beings can fail to concern the historian, their foibles as well as their virtues. The rise and progress of courtesy would merit interest as a sort of barometer of changing attitudes toward greater affairs, if for no other reason, but it also deserves attention for its own sake as a functional trait of civilization. Manners, far from being something apart from life, are veritably a part of life, revealing men's hopes, standards and strivings. This is particularly true of the United States, a new country according to Old World canons and one occupied by those plain people whom Lincoln said the Lord must love because he made so many of them. How did Tom, Dick and Harry set about to acquire the decencies and self-respecting ways of Thomas, Richard and Henry? The true democrat may well hearken to the story, for viewed from this angle the gyrations of the fashionable and giddy are a mere sideshow. What is involved is an illuminating phase of the leveling-up process of democracy.

In struggling toward this goal the American people have been hampered historically by five circumstances. The first was the fact that the colonies were settled in the main by persons who in the Old World had been cut off from the usages of the best society. The second was the absence of a native hereditary aristocracy, which might, as in Europe, have served to set standards of taste and deportment. Instead, as will be seen, a succession of classes rose to the top. A third hindrance consisted of the necessity of taming a wilderness before cultivating the graces of living, a condition constantly renewed as the nation shifted westward toward the Pacific. The situation was complicated further by the incoming of hordes of immigrants, people who faced all the difficulties common to the native-born as well as the additional one of having to master the unfamiliar customs of their English-speaking neighbors.

Finally, an essential support to good manners appeared wanting in the comparative fewness of women. In Western Europe, where they usually outnumbered the men, they had proved the principal guardians of decorum in the middle and upper ranks of society, but in America women formed a minority and it seemed hardly possible for them to play their traditional role. As it turned out, however, the relative scarcity of the one sex had the effect of enhancing its value in the eyes of the other and caused men to compete in politeness for feminine favor. The results, of course, fell short of the ceremonial demeanor characteristic of the best European circles, but something was substituted which the older civilization lacked. "From the captain of a western steamboat to the roughest miner in California, from north, south, east and west," wrote a nineteenth-century commentator, "we hear but one voice. Women are to be protected, respected, supported and petted."[1] The same voice had been heard from early colonial times. From first to last, foreign observers never failed to record their astonishment that lone women could travel in all parts of the country without fear of molestation or insult. In this chivalry of men lay at least the starting point for attaining a greater sophistication of manners.

If the undersupply of women proved a lesser obstacle than might have been expected, the other impediments were also overcome in the course of time. The story of the accomplishment can be told here only in broad outline. The account has its mirthful moments, but the reader who smiles should smile with compassion, for he is witnessing one aspect of the common man's struggle to achieve a larger degree of human dignity and self-respect.

I

THE vast bulk of the colonists, coming from the peasant and working classes, brought with them no tradition of polite behavior to temper and gild the crudities of existence in the New World. However, the religious atmosphere exerted a softening influence because the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries equated morals with religion and commonly identified manners with morals. Besides, the more substantial settlers — the minority who wielded political and economic power — possessed a pride of station that made them want to develop in the wilderness something approaching the English aristocratic system. A graded society would give them a status which few of them had enjoyed in the mother country. It would, moreover, ensure a harmonious relationship of classes according to the age-old European pattern.

At the bottom layers of the community the legislatures and courts enforced minimum standards of civility, just as in Britain during these same years. In this respect no marked differences existed between Puritan New England, Quaker Pennsylvania and the provinces farther south.[2] People were punished, usually in public, for scandalmongering, cursing, lying, name-calling, even for flirting, jeering, "finger-sticking" and making ugly faces. Swains who won the affections of maids without parental consent risked fines of from five to ten pounds with costs. A gossip or scold might be exhibited with tongue pinched in a cleft stick or, as Massachusetts preferred, be "Gagged, or set in a Ducking stool, and dipt over Head and Ears three times in some convenient place of fresh or salt water."[3] Profane persons and intemperate drinkers were consigned to the stocks, when not whipped like slanderers and the perpetrators of insults. The object of these penalties was not merely to chasten the offender, but to dramatize for onlookers the consequences of gross breaches of decorum.

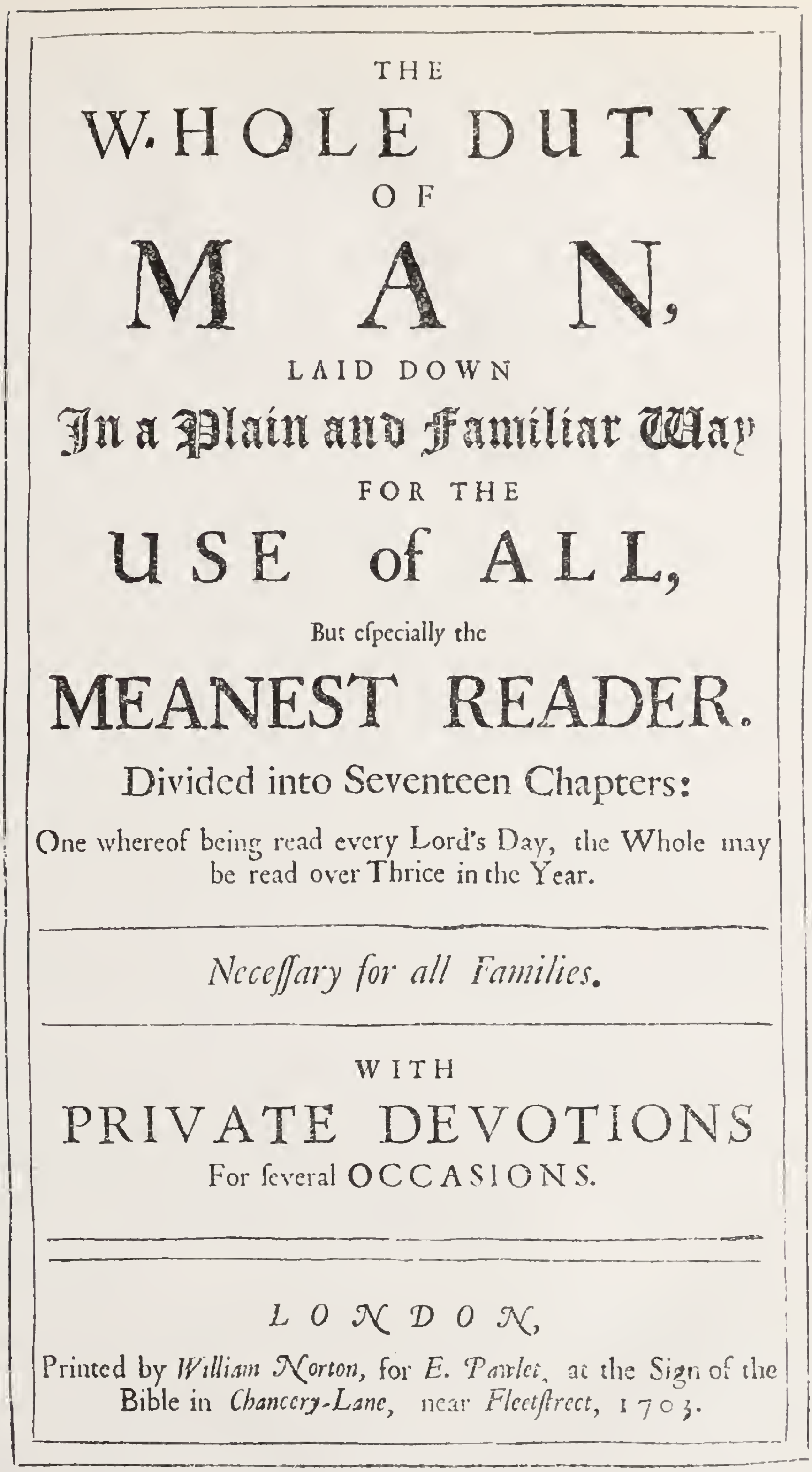
That this correctional system was designed mainly for the poor is indicated sometimes by the wording of the legislation and even more patently by the enforcement. An early Virginia act provided that any man or woman who aroused matrimonial hopes in two members of the opposite sex at the same time should be disciplined "according to the quality of the person so offending." In general, society tended to regard the pillory and branding with a hot iron as more polished forms of punishment than the stocks or flogging. The legal prescriptions as to dress, common to Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut during much of the seventeenth century, seemed to waver between the purpose of sharpening class distinctions and that of preventing extravagant expenditures even by the high-toned.[4] Thus a Massachusetts act of 1651 forbidding "men and women of meane condition" to wear gold or silver lace and silk scarves was followed by another in 1675 condemning "the evil of pride in Apparrel, both for Costliness in the poorer sort, and vain, new strange Fashions both in poor and rich." Connecticut likewise deemed such finery "unbecoming a wilderness condition and the profession of the gospel." In time difficulties of execution caused such regulations to fall into disuse. Even in these olden days fashion had a way of operating according to its own laws.

The clergy joined the government in the Sisyphean task of refining manners, and the publishers of almanacs also lent a hand. Whereas the preachers administered solemn warnings and reproof, the almanac makers dispensed their medicine in savory homeopathic doses, mixing their injunctions with practical information about the weather and daily affairs. Poor Richard, for example, while admitting, "We may give advice, but we cannot give conduct," nevertheless proceeded to offer such apt admonitions as "An undutiful daughter, will make an unmanageable wife";

"None but the well-bred man knows how to confess a fault, or acknowledge himself in error"; "Love your neighbour; yet don't pull down your hedge"; "Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half shut afterwards"; "Fish and visitors stink in three days"; and "He is not well bred, that cannot bear ill-breeding in others." Nathaniel Ames, another almanac authority, summed up the whole matter by saying, "Good sense is the foundation of good manners," and "Tell me thy Manners and I'll tell thy Fortune."[5]

In the dearth of other reading matter the average person sedulously studied his almanac, and the occasional signposts of deportment he found there helped no doubt to guide his steps in the right direction. For many adults, however, the advice came too late to have much effect on habits already well fixed. To indoctrinate more susceptible minds became a function of the schools, though schools were few as yet, especially outside New England. A New York statute of 1732 echoed a favorite Yankee belief that education was "the properest Means to Attain Knowledge, Improve the Mind, Morality and good Manners."[6] What children were taught under the last of these headings is probably indicated by the contents of Eleazar Moody's *The School of Good Manners,* a juvenile handbook frequently reprinted during the eighteenth century.[7] As in the case of the adult manuals later described, the reputed author, a Boston schoolmaster, adapted the work from an English version of a French original. The instructions covered conduct in church, at home, in company, at school and on the street. Youngsters were told: "Be not hasty to run out of the meeting-house when the worship is ended"; "Never speak to thy parents without some title of respect, as, *sir, madam,* &c."[8]; "Spit not, cough not, nor blow thy nose at the table, if it may be avoided"; "Among superiors speak not till thou art spoken to"; "If thy superior be relating a story, say not, 'I have heard it before' . . . . If he tell it not right, snigger not"; "Go not singing, whistling or hallooing along the street"; and "Pull off thine hat to persons of desert, quality or office; shew thy reverence to them by bowing thy body."

George Washington, drawing up his own set of rules in 1747 at the age of fifteen, may have been influenced by the *School of Good Manners,* but it is more probable that he borrowed his maxims directly from an English adaptation of another sixteenth-century French guide.[9] In any event, the hundred and ten precepts represented usages which the best social mentors of the time would have sanctioned. Of behavior in company he wrote: "Reprehend not the imperfections of others for that belongs to Parents, Masters and Superiours"; "Contradict not at every turn what others Say"; "In Speaking to men of Quality do not lean nor Look them full in the Face." When dining, "Put not another bit into your mouth til the former be Swallowed"; "Cleanse not your teeth with the Table Cloth, Napkin, Fork or Knife." As for other matters of de-



THE
WHOLE DUTY
OF
MAN,
LAID DOWN
In a Plain and Familiar Way
FOR THE
USE of ALL,
But eſpecially the
MEANEST READER.
Divided into Seventeen Chapters:
One whereof being read every Lord's Day, the Whole may
be read over Thrice in the Year.

Neceſſary for all Families.

WITH
PRIVATE DEVOTIONS
For ſeveral OCCASIONS.

LONDON,
Printed by *William Norton*, for *E. Pawlet*, at the Sign of the
Bible in *Chancery-Lane*, near *Fleetſtreet*, 1703.

Title-page of Richard Allestree's "The Whole Duty of Man," London 1703, Reduced

corum, "Wear not your Cloths, foul, unript or Dusty"; "Spit not in the Fire"; "Kill no Vermin as Fleas, lice ticks &c in the Sight of Others." And for the final entry young Washington wrote, "Labour to keep alive in your Breast that Little Spark of Celestial fire Called Conscience."[10]

Both the *School of Good Manners* and Washington's "Rules of Civility" aimed at a more advanced code of conduct than that for which the lawmakers and the almanac makers strove. This rising interest in good form or etiquette reflected the desire of certain groups to imitate the better classes at home. The means lay at hand, for the English aristocracy itself had long been engaged in learning correct behavior from France, which since the age of chivalry had been Europe's chief instructor in courtesy. For many years the most popular British manuals of deportment were translations, revisions or plagiarisms of French guides, with an occasional adaptation from the Italian; and these publications, sometimes in the original tongue, early found their way onto the shelves of well-to-do colonials. Elder William Brewster of Plymouth, for example, owned a treatise by Stefano Guazzo, and among the books of Governor John Winthrop, Jr., of Connecticut was one by Castiglione.[11]

But it was in the South, notably Virginia, that conduct books had the most eager readers, for after the first toilsome years of breaking the wilderness the successful planter, dwelling on his broad acres amidst many black vassals, proceeded deliberately to model his life on that of the English landed gentry. The Virginian, William Fitzhugh of Stafford County, spoke for his kind when he said in 1687 that his children had "better be never born than illbred."[12] Such seventeenth-century English manuals as Henry Peacham's *The Compleat Gentleman,* Richard Brathwaite's *The English Gentleman* and Richard Allestree's *The Whole Duty of Man* afforded the necessary guidance. Thomas Jefferson numbered *The Whole Duty* among his books, and in 1764 George Washington, untiring in his efforts for self-improvement, acquired a Williamsburg reprint of the work.[13] Women too had to learn to do the honors of their station, for on their shoulders plantation life laid heavy domestic and social responsibilities. Allestree's *The Ladies Calling* (1673) was their mainstay, but numerous aids were available in other imported handbooks like Lord Halifax's *The Lady's New Year Gift: or, Advice to a Daughter* (1688), the anonymous *Ladies Library* (1714) and Abbé d'Ancourt's *The Lady's Preceptor* (1743).[14]

For the Southern aristocracy this literature provided a fairly consistent chart of behavior — something to aspire to if not always to attain. In emulation of the ancient ideals of Christian chivalry the writers held up valor, probity, justice, piety and courtesy as the earmarks of a gentleman, and modesty, chastity, meekness, godliness and compassion as the traits of a lady. A gentlewoman should refer all offers of marriage to her parents and after wedlock render her husband unquestioning obedience.

If he was a philanderer, she should, in the words of Lord Halifax, "affect ignorance" of his infidelities; if he was ill-natured, she must avoid provoking him; if a drunkard, she should rejoice that this failing offset her own many shortcomings; if feeble-minded, then — lucky female — she could cut "a better Figure, for her Husband's making no great one." As time went on, the manuals gave increasing attention to the ceremonious aspects of social intercourse. In particular, the distaff side was instructed what to wear, how to arrange a dinner, what diversions to seek and how to converse in company ("Women seldom have Materials to furnish a long Discourse"). At the end of the eighteenth century European travelers generally found Southern society the most urbane in America, though one French visitor, unfortunate perhaps in his hosts, felt obliged to report that the Virginia planters "do not understand the use of napkins, that they wear silk scarves, and that instead of using handkerchiefs they blow their noses with their fingers, or with a silk handkerchief which serves as a cravat, napkin, etc."[15]

II

As a prosperous class of merchants and tradesmen in the Northern ports paralleled the rise of the planting aristocracy in the South, they made a similar effort to behave as befitted their station. They represented that element in the community which in later times would set the standards for the nation, but as yet they had not discovered the virtues of conspicuous waste and busy idleness, and the handbooks on which they relied, like those in the South, emphasized manners in their aspect of "minor morals." Cotton Mather's *Ornaments for the Daughters of Zion* (1692), for example, enlarged upon Tertullian's injunction: "Cloath your selves with the *Silk* of Piety, the *Satin* of Sanctity, the *Purple* of Modesty; So the Almighty God will be a *Lover* of you."[16] Benjamin Franklin, resting his case on ethics rather than religion, put forth his *Reflections on Courtship and Marriage* (1746) which, in amplifying Poor Richard's occasional hints on the subject, cast doubt on the accepted views on the inequality of the sexes. Blaming man for many of woman's inadequacies, he counseled that both husband and wife be on their best behavior toward each other and that the husband should rule the roost only if he were the more sensible of the two. Franklin's treatise, anonymously written, was in advance of the times, but it achieved three more American editions in thirteen years besides one at Edinburgh.[17]

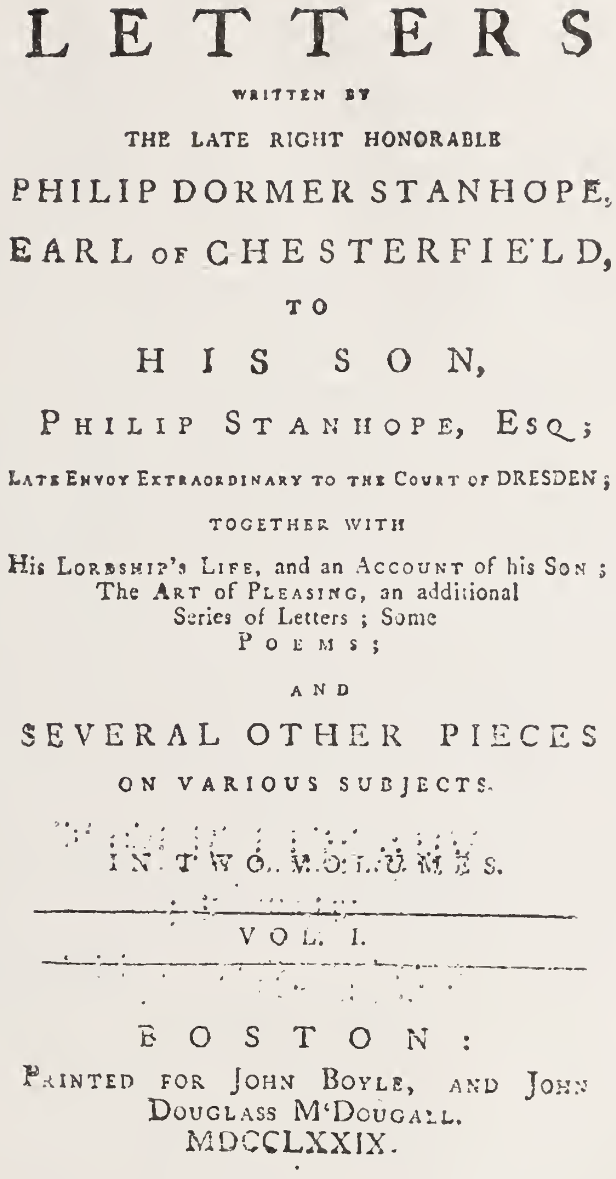
Manuals of native authorship, however, were the exception rather than the rule. In fact, the habit of looking to England for social tutelage continued for a good half century after the severing of political bonds. Occasionally some of the popular Southern guides were consulted in the

North. Franklin himself urged that his daughter Sally read *The Whole Duty of Man* and *The Ladies Library* "over and over again."[18] But most of the Northern favorites were of later vintage and apparently had few readers among the plantation gentry. From Philadelphia to Boston the newspapers advertised these imported volumes, and as the eighteenth century waxed older, printers in the principal Northern towns, taking the tide at the flood, got out their own editions of the works.[19] Judged by frequency of republication, the best sellers were *The Friendly Instructor*, reprinted six times between 1745 and 1750 and twice more in the 1790's; William Kenrick's *The Whole Duty of a Woman; or, a Guide to the Female Sex, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty,* ten American editions, 1761-1798; W. H. Dilworth's *The Complete Letter-Writer,* thirteen in the same period;[20] John Gregory's *A Father's Legacy to His Daughters,* twenty-seven, 1775-1798; Lord Chesterfield's *Letters to His Son,* at least thirty-one, 1775-1800, though with variations of title and text; Hester M. Chapone's *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind,* six, 1783-1797; and John Bennet's *Letters to a Young Lady,* six in the 1790's.[21]

Chesterfield's work apart, this host of courtesy books did little more than underline the moralistic and religious teachings which had inspired the older treatises still persisting in the South. A woman's chief function in life was to comport herself in such a way as to entrap a man and so attain earth's greatest bliss, matrimony, and an eventual shoal of children. Wit, warned Dr. Gregory, was the most dangerous talent a girl could have; she should be cautious even about displaying good sense; and if she happened to be well educated, she must "keep it a profound secret, especially from the men, who generally look with a jealous and malignant eye on a woman of great parts, and a cultivated understanding."[22] The Reverend John Bennet, getting down to cases, told his female readers, "Politics, philosophy, mathematics, or metaphysics, are not *your* province. Machiavel, Newton, Euclid, Malebranche, or Locke, will lie with a very ill grace in your closets." With equal care they should avoid powder, perfume and cosmetics and strive only for neatness and simplicity in dress ("Be content to be what God and nature *intended* you"). It was pardonable, though, for a young lady to divert herself with "a walk, a ride, a book [provided it was neither a novel nor too learned], a garden, or the society of a chosen [feminine] friend."[23] When the supreme moment came, she should not marry against her parents' wishes nor, in the opinion of most authorities, against her own. Gregory, however, maintained that her "greater flexibility of taste" rendered love an irrelevant consideration.[24] Once having taken the step, she must, of course, evince toward her husband that "consciousness of *inferiority,* which, for the sake of *order,* the all-wise Author of nature *manifestly* intended."[25]

The Earl of Chesterfield, however, expounded strikingly different principles of behavior, and nonchalantly tore from women their last shreds of self-respect, his passages on the sex culminating in the instructions to his own son on how to set about seducing certain Parisian ladies of fashion. In Chesterfield's view good breeding was founded not upon consideration for others, as the moralists taught, but upon consideration for self. It was a technique of dissimulation for getting ahead in the world or, to use a modern phrase, for making friends and influencing people. "Those necessary connections," he wrote, "can never be formed, or preserved, but by an uninterrupted series of complaisance, attentions, politeness, and some constraint," and to that end the youth should make it his "only care" every evening from dinner to bedtime to cultivate the "thousand little delicacies, which are established by custom." He must not talk bluntly to equals or insolently to inferiors. He must never argue in company, or comport himself otherwise than quietly ("Well-bred people often smile, but seldom laugh"). It was equally ill-advised to indulge in such habits as grabbing the best chair, blowing one's nose without a handkerchief, eating with a knife or using a fork to pick one's teeth. On the other hand, manly frailties arising from high spirits and warm blood, such as "a gallantry, an accidental excess of the table, a frolic," were allowable. "Dress," the father conceded, "is a very foolish thing; and yet it is a very foolish thing for a man not to be well dressed, according to his rank and way of life." Women too had their uses, even apart from amatory adventures, for their companionship polished masculine manners and they might have friends in influential quarters. To be sure, "a man of sense only trifles with them, plays with them, humours and flatters them, as he does with a sprightly forward child . . . . No flattery is either too high or too low for them."[26]

In the unexpurgated form in which this worldly-wise disquisition first reached America it aroused deep indignation. Mrs. John Adams, who had happily accepted Dr. Benjamin Rush's gift of a copy of John Gregory's *A Father's Legacy,* raged against Lord Chesterfield for "inculcateing the most immoral, pernicious and Libertine principals into the mind of a youth" at the same time that he taught him "to wear the outward garb of virtue."[27] Bennet, voicing the middle-class sentiments of the United States as well as of his own country, said "every woman in the world" had reason to execrate the author, and wondered, "If this writer had not been a peer, who would have read his letters with so much avidity?"[28] But even Abigail Adams admitted that "many excellent maxims and rules for the conduct of youth" were strewn through the work; and it was this fact on which American publishers promptly seized, getting out versions which excised the improprieties while capitalizing upon the author's snob appeal. Usually rebaptized *Principles of Politeness,* Chesterfield's prolix discourse was "methodised and digested under distinct headings," and, so revamped, it quickly topped all other manuals in popularity.[29] The adjective "Chesterfieldian" passed into the language,



LETTERS

WRITTEN BY

THE LATE RIGHT HONORABLE

PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE,

EARL OF CHESTERFIELD,

TO

HIS SON,

PHILIP STANHOPE, ESQ;

LATE ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY TO THE COURT OF DRESDEN;

TOGETHER WITH

His LORDSHIP'S LIFE, and an ACCOUNT of his SON;
The ART of PLEASING, an additional
Series of Letters; Some
POEMS;

AND

SEVERAL OTHER PIECES

ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

BOSTON:

PRINTED FOR JOHN BOYLE, AND JOHN
DOUGLASS M'DOUGALL.
MDCCLXXIX.

The First American Edition of Chesterfield's "Letters," Boston 1779

shedding its offensive implications and bestowing the accolade of exceptional courtliness of bearing.

The continued repute of British courtesy books through the tumultuous years of Revolutionary agitation and armed strife and the early decades of the Republic suggests how little political separation affected subservience to the parent country in matters of decorum. To be sure, the Reverend Enos Hitchcock in a work dedicated to Martha Washington exhorted his countrymen to assert independence in manners, customs, education and dress as well as in government; and a writer in the *American Museum,* probably reflecting gratitude for France's timely aid in the war, urged the superiority of Gallic social usages to "many disgusting, embarrassing, destructive English customs."[30] In fact, translations of a few French treatises enjoyed a temporary vogue, notably Pierre Joseph Boudier de Villemert's *The Ladies' Friend,* which ran through seven editions between 1782 and 1795. But ingrained habit favored the time-honored ways, and as long as the class structure of the population continued without substantial change, no departures seemed called for.

The flight of many thousands of well-to-do Tories, traditional exemplars of genteel living, had no apparent effect on manners, nor did any bad consequences appear to arise from the action of the states in relaxing or revoking the ancient penalties for blatant breaches of civility among the common herd. This step, taken in response to the humanitarian impulses of the Revolutionary movement, probably indicated also a recognition of a general improvement of deportment resulting from the steady advance in economic and social status since the early days of settlement. The more popular of the older British guides continued to be reissued during the first quarter of the nineteenth century along with occasional imitative manuals by native authors. The decade after 1806 saw six new editions of Chesterfield added to the thirty-one or more that had been published earlier. Several years later, in 1827, the work completed the final formality of naturalization by being offered to the public as *The American Chesterfield.* [31]

(To be continued.)

Notes

1. Anon., *The American Code of Manners* (New York, 1880), 11.

2. The main facts are presented in Alice M. Earle, *Curious Punishments of Bygone Days* (Chicago, 1896), and Julia C. Spruill, *Women's Life and Work in the Southern Colonies* (Chapel Hill, 1938), chap. xv.

3. William H. Whitmore, ed., *The Colonial Laws of Massachusetts. Reprinted from the Edition of 1672, with the Supplements through 1686* (Boston, 1887), 206.

4. Alice M. Earle, *Home Life in Colonial Days* (New York, 1898), 282–285, and W. B. Weeden, *Economic and Social History of New England, 1620–1789* (Boston, 1890), I, 226–228, 286–290.

5. Benjamin Franklin, *Poor Richard's Almanac* (B. E. Smith, ed., New York, 1898), *passim,* and Nathaniel Ames, father and son, *Essays, Humor, and Poems* (Sam Briggs, ed., Cleveland, 1891), 251, 377.

6. Bessie L. Pierce, *Public Opinion and the Teaching of History* (New York, 1926), 3–4.

7. R. W. G. Vail, "Moody's *School of Good Manners*: a Study in American Colonial Etiquette," *Studies in the History of Culture, the Disciplines of the Humanities* (Menasha, 1942), 261–271, gives excerpts and traces the bibliographical lineage. A revised edition, sponsored by the Massachusetts Sunday School Society, appeared as late as 1846.

8. An edition of 1837 altered the examples to "Father, Mother, Pa, Ma, Sir, &c."

9. Vail, "Moody's *School of Good Manners*," 267, suggests the first explanation, but Charles Moore, editor of *George Washington's Rules of Civility and Decent Behaviour* (Boston, 1926), pp. x–xiv, 23–65, makes out a stronger case for the second. Alice M. Earle, *Child Life in Colonial Days* (New York, 1899), 219, unconvincingly attributes the Moody compilation to the same intermediate English treatise (Francis Hawkins's *Youths Behaviour, or Decency in Conversation amongst Men*) as that from which Moore believes young Washington drew.

10. Washington's "Rules" should be compared with the Pennsylvania German schoolmaster Christopher Dock's "A Hundred Necessary Rules of Conduct for Children" (1764), first published in German in the *Geistliches Magazien* (Germantown), part i, no. 40, and reproduced for modern readers in his *Life and Works* (M. G. Brumbaugh, ed., Philadelphia, 1908), 167–174, 202–213. Dock's formulation, designed for his Mennonite coreligionists, covers a wider range of behavior and upholds more exacting standards. Interestingly enough, Washington's "Rules" were frequently reprinted in nineteenth-century etiquette manuals and even as late as 1904. Since the same faults did not then call for correction, it may be supposed that these later writers wished to bask in the reflected glory of the youth who became the Father of his country.

11. L. B. Wright, "The Purposeful Reading of Our Colonial Ancestors," *ELH, a Journal of English Literary History,* IV (1936–1937), 100–101, and S. E. Morison, *The Puritan Pronaos* (New York, 1936), 131.

12. Mary N. Stanard, *Colonial Virginia* (Philadelphia, 1917), 271. L. B. Wright, *The First Gentlemen of Virginia* (San Marino, 1940), is the authoritative treatment of that subject.

13. J. C. Fitzgerald, *George Washington Himself* (Indianapolis, 1933), 149–150. A modern edition of Peacham's work, with an introduction by G. S. Gordon, was published by the Oxford University Press in 1907.

14. These and other guides are described in Spruill, *Women's Life and Work in the Southern Colonies,* particularly chap. x, from which the present summary is largely derived.

15. J. P. Brissot de Warville, as quoted by Dixon Wecter, *The Saga of American Society* (New York, 1937), 162.

16. When the English evangelist, George Whitefield, ran across this book on his trip through New England in 1740, he recommended it to all women, and a new edition was promptly forthcoming in Boston. For information regarding this and some other behavior guides used in the North, see Mary Benson, *Women in Eighteenth Century America* (New York, 1935), 105–106, and *passim.*

17. This volume was manifestly more than a mere money-making adventure, for as early as 1733 Franklin had contrived a plan for "arriving at moral perfection" in his own life. He expected eventually to mature his views in a volume to be called *The Art of Virtue,* but his many other activities prevented. See his *Autobiography* (John Bigelow, ed., New York, n. d.), 147–165.

18. Benjamin Franklin, *Writings* (A. H. Smyth, ed., New York, 1905–1907), III, 435.

19. Apparently Richard Lingard's *A Letter of Advice to a Young Gentleman* (London, 1670) was the first to bear an American imprint, being republished in New York in

1696. See F. C. Erb's introduction to the modern edition of this work (New York, 1907). It was not, however, until some years later that the practice became common.

20. According to the preface of *The Complete Letter-Writer* (Salem, 1797), "Business, duty, amusement, affection, courtship, friendship, and a multitude of other affairs that may require a letter, are here made the subject of ours; so that, on most occasions no person can be at a loss for a pattern to direct him."

21. Sometimes, in anticipation of the modern omnibus book, a volume would contain selections from a variety of authorities. The most successful examples, both originally British compilations, were John Hamilton Moore's *The Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor,* thirteen American reprints, 1787–1800, and anon., *The Lady's Pocket Library,* three, 1792–1797. Publication data are derived from Charles Evans, comp., *American Bibliography* (New York, 1941–1942), II–XII; Joseph Sabin and others, comps., *A Dictionary of Books Relating to America* (New York, 1868–1936); and S. L. Gulick, Jr., comp., "A Chesterfield Bibliography to 1800," Bibliographical Society of America, *Papers,* XXIX (1935).

22. John Gregory, *A Father's Legacy to His Daughters* (Albany, 1821), 34–35.

23. John Bennet, *Letters to a Young Lady* (Philadelphia ed., 1818), 110–111, 155, 157, 174.

24. "Now, supposing a woman to have sense and taste," he remarked, "she will not find many men to whom she can possibly be supposed to bear any considerable share of esteem." Gregory, *A Father's Legacy,* 77–78.

25. Bennet, *Letters,* 277.

26. For the quotations, see Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, *Letters to His Son* (Boston and Newburyport, 1779), I, 144, 262–263, 393, 398; II, 15, 82, 528.

27. Benson, *Women in Eighteenth-Century America,* 142; John Adams, Samuel Adams, James Warren and others, *Worren-Adams Letters* (Boston, 1917–1925), II, 129. For other American blasts, see Donald Fraser, *The Columbian Monitor* (New York, 1794), 90–91; the references cited in H. R. Brown, *The Sentimental Novel in America, 1789–1860* (Durham, 1940), 45, *n.* 76; and H. T. Tuckerman, "Lord Chesterfield," *Godey's Lady's Book,* XLIV (1852), 7–12.

28. He went on: "All he has produced would immediately have perished with the other *frothy* bubbles of the day. . . . Society should *burn* his books." Bennet, *Letters,* 120, 217. For a full-length British indictment, speedily reprinted in America, see Thomas Hunter, *Reflections Critical and Moral on the Letters of the Late Earl of Chesterfield* (2d ed., London, 1777; 3d ed., Boston, 1780). Hunter condemned Chesterfield's "new invented distinction between morals and manners" and declared the work should be entitled *"An entire Code of Hypocrisy and Dissimulation."* London ed., 77–78, 92.

29. Apparently these were all reprints of abridgments originating in England. So great did Chesterfield's renown become in America that the translator of Abbé de Bellegarde's *Politeness of Manners and Behaviour* (Boston, 1821) knew no better way of gaining favor for the Frenchman's work than by saying the famous Earl had recommended the author to his son. Though it is true that Chesterfield had his pious moments, one still can't help wondering at his endorsing a treatise which began with the statement: "Politeness is a summary of all the moral virtues."

30. Enos Hitchcock, *Memoirs of the Bloomsgrove Family* (Boston, 1790), I, 16–17; anon., "Comparison between Certain French and American Customs," *American Museum,* IV (1788), 121–122. Among other things, the latter writer commended the French for using individual glasses instead of "one vessel" when drinking people's healths, and for withdrawing from a company "without saying a word" instead of taking ceremonious leave.

31. This volume (Philadelphia, 1827) also contained supplementary material, including "Ten Precepts" by Lord Burleigh and a short "Chapter Addressed to Amricans." The latter (200–201) pointed out that good form in England tabooed certain practices common in the United States, such as spitting promiscuously, chewing tobacco, and "lolling back, balanced, upon the two hind legs of a chair."

An Early Edition of the "Morte d'Arthur"

UNTIL the end of the last century a brief line in the closing paragraph of the *Morte d'Arthur* told all that was known of its author: "The translacyon of this booke was fynyshed the ix yere of the reigne of king Edward the fourth by syr Thomas Maleore knyghte." Frequent conjectures were offered from time to time as to who this Sir Thomas might be — whether Welsh, Scotch, or English — but it was only in 1897 that his identity was established. Then the late Professor George L. Kittredge of Harvard presented in his brochure *Who Was Sir Thomas Malory?* a Warwickshire knight who met the few known requirements.

This Thomas Malory was born at Newbold Revell, near Rugby, where his forebears had been men of consequence since the reign of Henry II, and perhaps earlier, as the name "Mallory" is in Holinshed's "Roll of Battell Abbey." He is first heard of in the military retinue of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, when the latter was Captain of Calais. Aside from his own service, Malory furnished his overlord a lancer and two archers. Since his name does not appear in the shire records until the Hundred Years War was ended, it is possible that he remained in France until Warwick's death in 1439. In 1445, listed as Sir Thomas, he was a member of the Parliament which that year ratified the marriage treaty arranged between Henry VI and Margaret of Anjou — his last "honorable mention."

During the next ten years Malory was arraigned at frequent intervals, charged with attacks on the monasteries of Monks Kirby and Coombe Abbey. The revenues of the former, long the prerogative of the manor of Newbold Revell, had been appropriated by a Lincolnshire monastery. Sir Thomas was charged with robbing the villagers and mistreating one of the women. He was put under the custody of the sheriff at Coleshill. Two days later he made his escape by swimming the moat. Soon afterwards, with two of his tenants, he broke into Coombe Abbey near Coventry, taking away with him money, jewels, and ornaments to the amount of forty pounds. Just about this time, he and a follower were caught in the Abbey woods lying in wait for Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham. There had been bad blood between the two ever since the days when they were in France with the Earl of Warwick. The first "inquisition" before which Sir Thomas appeared was held in the monastic church at Nuneaton, Duke Humphrey presiding. The incident in the Abbey woods may have happened either before or after this inquisition. Sir Thomas apparently was tried and acquitted. However, he was retried and imprisoned; he was in the Tower, in Ludgate, and in Marshalsea prisons, and was at liberty only occasionally. In 1456 King Henry VI interfered on his behalf and pardoned all past offenses, but the Court of King's Bench refused to recognize the pardon.

A loyal Lancastrian, Malory probably fought for King Henry during the Wars of the Roses, for after the accession of King Edward IV in 1461 he was in Newgate prison charged with sedition. Moreover, he was expressly excluded from the amnesty of 1468; but it is possible that he was freed by the general amnesty the next year, together with many other state offenders. On the other hand, the fact that two years later he was buried in the Franciscan chapel opposite Newgate, instead of at Newbold Revell, seems to indicate that he died in prison. His widow was in full possession of all the Malory lands in Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, and Leicestershire; evidently Sir Thomas, fearing that they would be sequestered, made the estates over to her.

Such is the author of the *Morte d'Arthur* evoked by Professor Kittredge; a creature of conjecture and coincidence which British scholars hesitated to accept.

*

Malory completed his work in 1469; and it was in 1485 that William Caxton published the first edition, under the title *Le Morte Darthur.* The second and third editions were printed in 1498 and 1529 by Wynkyn de Worde; the fourth, in 1557 by William Copland; and the fifth, by Thomas East at an uncertain date. A copy of this fifth edition, bound in red morocco tooled in gold, has recently been acquired by the Library.

According to the colophon, the volume was "Imprinted at London by Thomas East dwelling betweene Paules Wharfe and Baynardes Castell." The Register of the Stationers Company lists East at that address from 1577 to 1588. In the latter year he moved to Aldersgate; and, having become associated with William Byrd who had the monopoly of printing music, he published little in the way of general literature. In March 1582 the Stationers had licensed him to publish sixteen books, one of them *King Arthur.* East had only one press, and the *King Arthur* was one of his longest books; it was probably his only book published in that year, and if so, it appeared after 1582 and before 1588.

There are not a few evidences of carelessness in the printing of the book, the most noticeable being the inconsistency of the running titles. Roman type is used for most of the book headings, and Caxton's artificial divisions into books and chapters are followed. Caxton had ornamental initials in his edition but no illustrations; the latter were first used in the Wynkyn de Worde edition. "Of all the hands that come under our eyes in English books," Edward Hodnett writes in his *English Woodcuts, 1480–1535,* "the *Arthur* cutter is the most markedly individual and amusing. . . Most of the cuts do specifically illustrate the text and are of more than usual interest because of that fact and the added assumption that they are original designs." Two of the twenty-one woodcuts are by another, less skilled hand. Each is a two-compartment affair; and, split down the center, the parts were later used in other volumes. Of the twenty-one illustrations in Thomas East's edition at least seven were derived from Wynkyn de Worde's 1498 edition, while the others were copied from William Copland's book. The cut on the title-page, also borrowed from Copland, was originally St. George slaying a dragon; here it passes for King Arthur. At the beginning of Book Fifteen, East used a block from Wynkyn de Worde's edition of Christopher Goodwyn's *The Chaunces of a Dolourous Lover,* 1520, to show "Howe Sir Launcelot came into a Chappell, where he founde dead in a whyte sherte a man of relygion of an hundred wynter olde."

The variations among the several early editions show an effort to clarify the text. There is little evidence that any of Caxton's successors saw the manuscript which he used — he implies it was Malory's own — and which disappeared with the printing. It had been assumed that no other copies had been made. In 1934, however, one was found in the Fellows' Library of Winchester College. It lacks a gathering of eight leaves at either end, which explains why it had not been identified sooner. The copy was produced by two scribes, working apparently in conjunction. The watermarks are those of a document of 1475, and one page is mended with a scrap from Caxton's press. The chief value of the discovery lies in a statement at the close of Book Four to the effect that it was written "by a knight presoner Sir Thomas Malleore," which seems to identify the author as Professor Kittredge's Knight of Warwickshire.

*

The *Morte d'Arthur* has well been called "a most pleasant jumble and summary of the legends about Arthur and his Round Table." Its material is almost entirely derived, as H. Oskar Sommer has shown in his comprehensive study on its sources, from the French cycles of *Tristram, Launcelot, Merlin,* and the *Queste.* The only English sources are two poems on the death of Arthur, one in alliterative and one in octosyllabic verse. Whether Malory made the compilation himself or merely translated one already in existence is still an open question. There is much evidence on either side, but none of it is conclusive. It has been urged that a simple knight would hardly have owned copies of the many romances to which his tales have been traced, while he might very possibly have found in France the "frensshe booke" to which he refers no less than fifty-six times. But Malory speaks of "overskipping" many great books on Sir Launcelot, and Caxton writes in his prologue that he used a copy which "Syr Thomas Malorye dyd take oute of certeyn bookes of frensshe and reduced it to Englysshe." Moreover, according to the Winchester manuscript, the book was written while Malory was at Newgate, across a narrow street from the splendid library which "Dick Whittington" built for the Grey Friars in 1429. By that time the Franciscans had quite forgotten the injunction of their founder against reading secular books and had become diligent collectors of romances.

It is not clear either how much of the present version of the *Morte d'Arthur* is Malory's and how much is Caxton's. The latter admits that he divided the work into "xxi bookes chapytred enprynted and fynysshed in thabbey westmestre." However, the Winchester manuscript proves that he went much farther, omitting, condensing, and rewriting whole books. At the same time, it seems safe to infer that Malory too had abbreviated the tedious French romances; eliminated useless episodes and anonymous characters; simplified the story by making the English Arthur the central figure; and emphasized such aspects as were illustrative of life under the Lancastrians. Yet for all these emendations, the *Morte d'Arthur* remains crude in its transitions and often confused in its narrative.

Although the characterization is contradictory at times, Malory's people are not French but British, obviously patterned after those he himself knew. Sir Launcelot, tartly telling the huntress who shot him by accident in Windsor Forest, "The dyuell made the a shooter," is no courtly Frenchman. King Arthur and his knights speak blunt, idiomatic English phrases, for all their high-flown adventures. It is this homely quality added to the trappings of chivalric romance which makes the *Morte d'Arthur* an epic of English literature.

GERTRUDE R. B. RICHARDS

Exhibitions in the Print Department

Ship Prints by George C. Wales

GEORGE C. WALES was born in December 1868 in his grandfather's house in the South End of Boston. After the usual public school training he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the class of '89 and studied architecture for three years. Before graduation he was given a position with the architectural firm of Peabody & Stearns as a draughtsman and superintendent. In the summer of 1891 he went abroad with Dwight Blaney, well-known Boston painter, and studied painting and sketching in the principal countries of Europe, England and Greece. After a limited stay in Wichita, Kansas, Mr. Wales returned to Boston, where with Mr. Henry C. Holt he formed the architectural firm of Wales and Holt. This partnership lasted until 1906; after this he practised alone.

In reviewing Mr. Wales's notes we find that his interest in drawing ships dates back as far as he can remember. He had little art training other than the drawing and architectural classes at the Institute of Technology under C. Howard Walker and Ross Turner. During these periods of school and professional practice, ships and the sea exercised a steady fascination for him. At an early age he could remember the square-rigged ships that had not yet departed, and the brig still had a large part in the West India and coasting trade. The Peabody ships still berthed in Boston and the British steel clippers were not rare. He enjoyed the ship chandleries and water-front eating-houses, where the men who sailed these ships held forth. He haunted the wharves with fascinated interest, and watched the departing and arriving vessels plying between Boston and foreign ports. With a sketch book as a constant companion, he learned by observation the seamanship and handling of the clipper ship era and details of rigging which are now obsolete. Some of these drawings came under the scrutiny of William M. Paxton, the celebrated painter, who suggested that they should be etched; so with steel needle and copper plate the experience gained through these pencil drawings gave the equipment necessary to establish the beginning of Wales's distinguished career.

The etchings and lithographs of George C. Wales are remarkable both as accomplished prints and ship history. He knew ships not alone by their purpose, design, or nationality, but by their peculiarities and characteristic behavior in all kinds of weather. This knowledge, gained through extensive research and observation, gives his work the authenticity which students and lovers of ships admire today. His insistence on accuracy also extends to the proper relation of foreground and distance, the sky, wind and weather, or other circumstances relative to the ships in his compositions under the various conditions he wishes to illustrate. All play their part in creating a complete and accomplished whole, and merit a high place in American graphic art.

Few men dominate in Mr. Wales's field today; to find his parallel we must look back to the time when skippers of American vessels returned from foreign ports with portraits of their ships. Most of these records were done in water-color and sometimes painted on glass in oil by Dutch and Danish artists. Then there were the lifeless paintings that came from the treaty ports of China, but the best drawing and artistic work found its way from the Mediterranean ports of Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Trieste and Smyrna. In our home ports only a few men developed any amount of skill in this direction, and they were usually foreign sailors with a natural aptitude for drawing, who remained behind to escape conscription. These so-called "artists" depended upon their accuracy in depicting the lines of the sails and rigging, with little or no artistic ability.

Mr. Wales's work in this present exhibition combines accuracy with the artistic quality on both copper plate and lithographic stone. He gives us the clipper ship, which was perhaps the most graceful craft that has ever sailed the seas. He gives us its sharp and smart lines with topsides painted black looming against the water, and its wind-caught sails towering over all. *The Flying Cloud, Great Republic, Stag Hound* and several others — all masterpieces of design — are ably depicted with so much thoroughness, that one would feel that Mr. Wales followed each through its construction from the skeleton to the last-minute changes for speed and perfect balance. Of these ships the *Flying Cloud* was perhaps the most famous, establishing a mark for sailing vessels for all time. She sailed from Sandy Hook to San Francisco in eighty-nine days.

It can be said that Mr. Wales's work has recreated a new interest in ship prints. History unfolds its pages in these impressions of famed ships such as the *Mayflower; Mary Pollock;* the *U. S. Frigate Constitution; Gun Brig, Lexington; Sloops, Washington and Providence; Great Republic;* and many more deserving of special mention. All are presented in fitting background, in calm and heavy weather, in the North Atlantic, and around Cape Horn. Although the technique is carried far, there is a restraint in the studied yet facile execution which imparts to them an artistic interest free from the dryness of earlier work of the same type. One is always conscious of Mr. Wales's love for his subject.

The interesting story behind each vessel in these prints must be left to the descriptive cards which accompany them in this exhibition. Unfortunately only a limited number of impressions can be shown, owing to the lack of space. These were chosen from an almost complete collection presented to the Library by Mrs. George C. Wales in memory of the artist. Students of ships and fine prints are indeed privileged to study this splendid collection in the Gallery and study room of the Print Department.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Music of Latin America

NICHOLAS SLONIMSKY'S *Music of Latin America,* recently published by Thomas Y. Crowell Company, is the first complete account of the subject in English. No qualified musician has ever had such an opportunity to survey an entire continent. Flying some fourteen thousand miles, the author was able to make contact in less than nine months with musicians in twenty different republics. From them he obtained full and authentic data about their works, with names of publishers, and dates of first performances. All these facts appear in the book, with brief characterization of the composers' styles and processes. In attempting a panoramic view, Mr. Slonimsky gives little perspective as to the value of the large amount of music discussed. Often all the statistical and mathematical virtuosities would gladly be exchanged by the reader for one real opinion of the author. Nevertheless, the book contains a great range of new information.

The author's interest is exclusively in serious compositions and not in popular music, though North American influences such as jazz and popular music are referred to. He brings out the fact that several South American musicians have spent varying lengths of time in the United States: Lecuona, Revueltas, Monestal, Panezzia, Mala, Guzman, Ley, Paniagua, Elie, Adalis, Nuno. Highlights of the book are the accounts of Revueltas and Villa-Lobos. The latter was very pleased to find so many of his works in the Boston Public Library when he paid a visit here in February 1945.

In spite of war restrictions, *Music of Latin America* is a fine piece of printing. The photographic illustrations and the musical examples are exceptionally well done. Indices to the composers, writers, musical instruments, folk dances, and the titles of works mentioned in the text add much to the usefulness of the book. One of its most valuable features is the list of works of which photostatic copies exist in the Free Library of Philadelphia. Under certain conditions, these copies are available to borrowers.

Since the Boston Public Library has more than five hundred published items by composers mentioned in *Music of Latin America,* it is well to explain here that Mr. Slonimsky's method of indexing a person does not always correspond to that in the Library's catalogue. He usually lists a person under the mother's name; we, however, more in accordance with the Spanish custom, list him under the father's plus the mother's name. For instance, the composers listed by Mr. Slonimsky under Caturla and Fernandez will be found in our catalogue under Garcia Caturla and Lorenzo Fernandez.

The appearance of this book is a reminder that interest in Spain and Spanish America is no novelty in the United States, especially in Boston. The United States cut its literary and historical eye-teeth in this field in the works of Washington Irving, George Ticknor, John L. Motley, and William H. Prescott. Barrett Wendell says that Ticknor's *History of Spanish Literature* was "the first book to establish throughout the learned world the position of any American scholar." From the beginning of the period of exploration references have been made to music, dances and musical instruments of South America. The earliest description of native dances seen by a European is that by Columbus's historiographer, Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo. From that day to this, much has been written in Spanish, Portuguese, German, French, and English about the music of South America.

The first appearance of Latin America as a musical term in a musical encyclopedia was in the *Harvard Dictionary of Music* by Willi Apel, published in 1944. In its Spanish form the term is part of the title of Cortijo-Alighija's *La Musica Popular de la America Latina,* Barcelona, 1919. Before that, in 1915, it had been used in Goldsmith's *A Brief Bibliography of Books relating to the Republics commonly called Latin American.* In 1924 the New York Public Library published a *Bibliography to the Folk Music of the Western Hemisphere,* compiled by Julius Mattfeld. This work devoted three pages to the folk music of Latin America. Twenty-one of the publications referred to were in English. One reference is to a book, published in Boston in 1843, by Frances Erskine Inglis Calderon de la Barca. Other works listed were by Arthur Farwell, Eleanor Hague, Allena Luce, and others.

In 1943 Benjamin Grosbayne, formerly of Boston, published an *Outline of Lectures, Notes and References, on the Music of Latin America,* containing fifty-six pages. Mention should be made of the work of another Bostonian, Maud Cuney Hare, who has written articles on *Spanish-Creole Music, Porto Rican Street Cries,* and *Portuguese Folk Songs from Provincetown.* Gilbert Chase's *A Guide to Latin America* (1945) includes over two thousand references to writings on the subject.

The original Brown Music Collection of the Boston Public Library contained few South American items. It did, however, contain several works by the one composer of the Western Hemisphere who won international fame as a composer of opera, Carlos Gomes.

All this shows that Latin American music has always been of some interest in North America. As Gilbert Chase points out, Gottschalk was the most important North American musician who showed the influence of Latin American music. But as Dr. William Berrien says, "what has been accomplished in the last quarter of a century is of more importance than the achievements of the entire 18th and 19th centuries in the same field." It is for enlightenment on these achievements that Mr. Slonimsky's book is particularly valuable. Indeed, it may even be as useful in South America as in the North.

RICHARD G. APPEL

Ten Books

The Shelley Legend. By Robert Metcalf Smith and others. Scribner. 1945. 343 pp.

"This study," Professor Smith states, "has been written to expose what we believe to be the fraudulent and mistaken effort to turn the romantic, pagan Shelley, as Hogg, Peacock, and Trelawny knew him in the flesh, into a Victorian angel suitable for enshrinement among the gods of respectability and convention." False myths were built up around the poet by unwise relatives and critics through suppression or destruction of evidence. Mary Shelley, who after her return to England broke away from her radical ideas, tried to present him to the world in a favorable light. After her death, her son and his wife succeeded in establishing — with the help of Richard Garnett and Edward Dowden — their own interpretation of Shelley's desertion of his first wife, Harriet Westbrook, and of his relation to Mary and her half-sister, Claire Clairmont. They did so by withholding portions of Shelley's diaries and correspondence, and dispersing Shelley "letters" forged by Major Byron, an adventurer who posed as Lord Byron's illegitimate son. The examination of these forgeries is a valuable contribution, as is also the discussion of the forgery of Shelleyana practiced by H. Buxton Forman and Thomas J. Wise. The views fostered by the Shelley relatives color even such scholarly works as Professor White's remarkable biography. The authors show that Shelley's life with Mary was not harmonious, that Harriet's suicide weighed upon his conscience, and that his friendship with Claire as well as several other women was by no means merely platonic. They even insist, without sufficient proof, that Shelley and Claire were the parents of a child nursed until its death in a Naples foundling hospital. The material is put together in a disconnected manner, which makes it difficult to keep a proper perspective; and without a special study of the sources one cannot judge the authors' impartiality. Yet they have undoubtedly performed an important task in calling attention to the obscure phases of Shelley's biography. (*Z. H.*)

Soldier of Democracy. By Kenneth S. Davis. Doubleday, Doran. 1945. 566 pp.

Mr. Davis has collected his material about General Eisenhower from neighbors and correspondents, from commanders of the Allied Forces, from Generals Bradley and Patton, from the "official family" at headquarters, and from the Eisenhower family itself. The general's recent exploits have of course been widely publicized. But since up to the time of his appointment as Commanding General of the European Theater of Operations in 1942 he was little known to the public at large, this account, though long and idealistic, will be of great interest. The early chapters emphasize his profound religious heritage and his rugged, self-reliant boyhood with his five brothers in Kansas. It is significant that at West Point, while his natural ease and simplicity made him a leader among his fellow classmen, his instructors found him an average type, but "not a man who would throw himself into his job so completely that nothing else would matter." Actually, it was probably this innate sense of values, coupled with his personal likeability, which helped to make him one of the greatest soldiers of our time. Assignments in the War Department, with the Third Army in Texas, and in the War Plans Division prepared him for the appointment to the European Theater, which delighted the British. A month later he was named to lead the combined Allied forces into battle in the invasion of North Africa. (*E. H.*)

Aragon, Poet of the French Resistance. Edited by Hannah Josephson and Malcolm Cowley. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 1945. 167 pp.

This small volume vibrates with the heroism of the French resistance movement, of which the poet Louis Aragon was a driving spirit. The editors print some of his most beautiful poems in translations by Louis MacNeice, Kenneth Muir, Stephen Spender, John Hayward, Malcolm Cowley, and others. If the translations do not reproduce the ingenuity of Aragon's rhyme schemes, they transmit at least the fire of his patriotism, the sweep of his rhythm, and the originality of his imagery. Louis Aragon was in the war from the beginning: fought at Dunkerque, escaped to England, returned to Brest fighting, was captured by the Germans, and escaped again. After the French armistice, his service as a poet of the resistance began. At first, he was able to work without much hindrance from the apparently obtuse censors, but after the publication of a poem in memory of a resistance leader who had been shot he was obliged to write under pseudonyms. Meanwhile a lively clandestine publishing business sprang up, the most active firm being the Cahiers du Rhône at Geneva. Aragon, in the secluded Huguenot town Dieulefit, which became the center for like-minded Frenchmen, then at Lyons, and finally in the village of St. Donat, wrote indefatigably and organized the liberal professions into the resistance movement. The present volume includes also specimens of his prose in commemoration of French martyrs. (*M. M.*)

Benjamin Franklin's Autobiographical Writings. Selected and edited by Carl van Doren. Viking. 1945. 810 pp.

This volume contains all ascertainable Franklin letters which give accounts of his life, as well as the four portions of his *Autobiography* fitted into chronological sequence. It incorporates numerous papers drawn from editions now out of print, and is notable for the inclusion of fifty letters never before printed in full, less than ten of these ever printed even in part. The newcomers range from the young Philadelphia printer's letter to his sister in Boston in 1729 to another for the same sister, dealing with children's books and written in 1789. They add to the understanding of Franklin's character, showing his genial interest in friends in all walks of life, his enthusiasm for scientific experiment, his care in the education of his children and grandsons, his sharp wit and indestructible humor. Among those of the early Philadelphia period is the only extant letter written by Franklin during his expedition to General Braddock, as well as one of March 25, 1756, to his wife. mentioning an elsewhere unrecorded meeting with Washington. The most interesting of the newly published letters date from the time that Franklin spent in London as agent for the American colonies. Many of them abound in news and shrewd comments on his negotiations with Hillsborough and Grenville, on the quibblings of the disunited Ministry and the moves of Parliament. The documents of the Paris period show the older Franklin as a social favorite. "This Popularity," he wrote his sister on October 25, 1779, "has occasioned so many Paintings, Bustos, Medals, & Prints to be made . . . that my Face is now almost as well known as that of the Moon." (*M. M.*)

No Man Knows My History. By Fawn M. Brodie. Knopf. 1945. 404 pp.

Unlike the countless revivalists and upstart preachers of the frontier country, Joseph Smith evolved a religion which has lasted. There are today one million Mormons. This biography of their founder, solidly based on the material not sequestered by the sect, describes his dynamic experience, from his birth in 1805 to his sudden martyrdom at Carthage, Illinois, thirty-eight years later. Audacious, imaginative, the boy treasure-hunter transformed himself suddenly into a prophet and published his message as the True Word. Appealing to reason as much as to emotion, and backing his claim of divine authority with the actuality of his volume, the *Book of Mormon,* Joseph Smith won the first converts. He then linked religious ideals with the pursuit of earthly prosperity, organized his community into a hierarchy, and "revealed" in successive statements what the "apostles" and "priests" should do. Five times the Mormon flock was routed by intolerant gentiles, only to move farther west, build new temples — even towns — and enlist fresh enthusiasts; its faith was nearly absolute. But non-believers feared the despotism of Joseph's rule, suspected his political intentions, and reviled him for polygamy. To escape organized opposition, he petitioned Congress to let him escort his people as a regular army officer and police the nation's western borders. Washington was unmoved. He then announced his candidacy for the presidency in 1844. While under arrest soon after, Smith was lynched and murdered. His "utter incapacity for contentment with a moderate success" was his final undoing. With uncommon clarity the author shows how personal magnetism, resourcefulness, and adaptability permitted a visionary to become commander of thousands; the folly and failures too are presented. (*T. C.*)

A Grammar of Motives. By Kenneth Burke. Prentice-Hall. 1945. 530 pp.

This is the first of a projected three-volume opus, dealing with the problems of human relationships. As an introductory ground-work, it is properly devoted to human motives. According to the author, all motives may be fitted into the frame of these five terms: Act, Scene, Agent, Agency, and Purpose. One has to have a word that names the act (what took place); and another that names the scene (the background of the act); and one has to indicate the person who performed the act, the means which he used, and the purpose which he had in view. Mr. Burke believes that philosophies are mere "casuistries" which apply these principles to various situations. For instance, the term Scene may be used for the concept of background in general; but we move into matters of philosophy when we note that one thinker employs "God" for the scene of human action, while others may employ "nature" or "environment" or "history." Hence, under the heading Scene Mr. Burke discusses, in separate chapters, the philosophies of Hobbes, Spinoza, Darwin, and the Hellenistic materialisms; under Agent, those of Berkeley, Hume, Kant, Marx, and so on; and under Agency and Purpose, Platonism, mysticism, idealism, and rationalism. All theological, metaphysical, and juridical doctrines appear to him as proper subjects for such treatment. Throughout, he is concerned with what he calls "dramatism," regarding language and thought primarily as modes of action. Or to be more specific, it is not only dramatism but *comedy,* since this expresses more correctly the author's feelings. The book will appeal to a limited public, yet it is a notable work — a major effort by an American to construct a view of the world in which metaphysics, logic, ethics, and all other branches of thinking are welded into a whole. (*Z. H.*)

A Fellow of Infinite Jest. By Thomas Yoseloff. Prentice-Hall. 1945. 232 pp.

Mr. Yoseloff has, in the words of his publisher, undertaken a one-man crusade to rescue Laurence Sterne's memory from academic oblivion. Though his method is that of conventional biography, he has done his best to write "an interesting story for the casual reader," and he does succeed in making the witty, cynical country parson rather more sympathetic than Sterne usually makes himself. He points out that, at the same time the novelist was playing court jester to fashionable London after the overnight success of *Tristram Shandy,* he was also writing to a beloved daughter, supporting her and her mother (from whom he had long been estranged), and carrying on his "sentimental" romances. He was quite open about his affairs, which seem not to have shocked any one particularly; but few of them lasted very long. The author admits that despite Sterne's ready tears love never touched him deeply; but he cites in his defense the general laxity of the time. He also blames contemporary society for most of the obscene passages in Sterne's work, claiming that they were a deliberate pandering to public taste. His attempt to portray Sterne as a brave and almost heroic hedonist is scarcely convincing; yet the novelist himself once asked his readers to "forget the follies . . . which my heart, not my head betrayed me into." (*H. McC.*)

The Legend of a Musical City. By Max Graf. Philosophical Lib. 1945. 302 pp.

Vienna, musical center of Europe and even of the world, has indeed become a legend, and few men are better fitted to tell her story than Dr. Graf, Vienna's leading critic for nearly fifty years. No other city is so steeped in music. Here Haydn conducted for the Esterhazy princes; Mozart composed his operas; Beethoven's *Eroica* had its first public performance; Bruckner lectured at the University; and Schönberg produced *Verklärte Nacht.* The Viennese took music for granted. He played quartets with his friends every evening, sang choruses and canons on excursion parties, and debated over the score with professional enthusiasm as he sat in the gallery of the brilliant Opera House. And the work of the greatest composers had its roots in a wealth of folk music with which even the small burghers were familiar. The author describes all this activity with the glow of one who has been part of it, and who loves Vienna with personal affection. He has vivid memories of Carl Goldmark, composer of the *Queen of Sheba,* and was one of the youthful group of musicians who first believed in the songs of Hugo Wolf. Like Wolf he had — and has — a deep reverence for Anton Bruckner, meeting whom he considers "the greatest experience of his life." Among visiting composers he knew Puccini, Debussy, and Ravel. Richard Strauss was his close friend, though he attempts no apology for the latter's alliance with the Nazi Party. What Vienna's future may be he will not predict; but he points out that the folk-earth from which her music grew is unchanged, and she is still geographically at the crossroads of Europe. (*H. McC.*)

The Art of the Renaissance in Northern Europe. By Otto Benesch. Harvard Univ. Press. 1945. 222 pp.

Dr. Benesch's book, based on a series of Lowell Lectures delivered last year, is written to explain the relation of Renaissance art to contemporary spiritual and intellectual movements. We are too much inclined, the author believes, to consider great works of art as "creations of a timeless realm of absolute beauty, disconnected . . . from the torment and aspirations of a struggling human world." Yet artists of the sixteenth century were plagued by the anxieties and conflicting philosophies of their time no less than the artists of today. The limited medieval universe was being rent apart by the Reformation, the researches of the humanists, the revolutionary theories of scientists like Copernicus and Kepler. While a new notion of man's intellectual dignity infuses the portraits of Holbein, a sense of his anonymity in the great mechanism of the universe pervades the work of Pieter Bruegel. In the late Renaissance developed the fantastic splendors of "Mannerism," a revival of Gothic expressiveness which lasted much longer in the North than in Italy, indeed well into the seventeenth century. Paintings and sculpture became full of movement, crowded with figures, but always elegant, even visionary. Dr. Benesch's scholarly analysis of all these trends is enhanced by eighty reproductions carefully chosen to bring out important points. (*H. McC.*)

History of Photography. By Josef Maria Eder. Translated by Edward Epstean. Columbia Univ. Press. 1945.

There have been many histories of photography, but no other so comprehensive and authoritative. Dr. Eder is a scholar of high repute, and throughout his long life (he was born in 1855) he has been associated with the development of photography, to which he himself contributed many inventions and processes. The present translation by a noted American expert has been in progress for a number of years. The book is especially rich in biographies of pioneers in the field, most of whom the author knew personally. First appearing in 1884, the work grew to huge proportions in its definitive German edition of 1932, exhaustively documented, and covering every aspect: the early *camera obscura,* Daguerre's and Wedgewood's discoveries, stereoscopic and microphotography, Muybridge's pioneer experiments with motion pictures, color photography, and the many commercial processes now in use. Little space is devoted to the development of photography in America, though credit is given to *The Daguerreotype,* published in Boston from 1847 to 1849, and *The Daguerreian Journal* of New York, which began in 1850, as the world's first photographic journals. Dr. Eder also describes the work of Professor John W. Draper of New York, who made the first portrait on a daguerreotype plate, and of Matthew B. Brady, who photographed the U. S. Civil War, and refers to many American books and periodicals. (*L. A. S.*)

Library Notes

An Exhibition of Medieval Manuscripts

An exhibition of the medieval manuscripts of the Library — some seventy-five books, most of them beautifully illuminated — has been arranged in the Treasure Room. It is the largest exhibition of its kind held at the Library, since about one-third of the collection has been acquired in recent years. At least a dozen of the manuscripts are of first-class importance, showing the art of medieval bookmaking at its best.

An outstanding item is the *Chronicon* of Sigebert de Gembloux — a folio produced in the latter part of the twelfth century, probably in the north of France. The writing represents a transitional form from late Carolingian to early Gothic. There are four charming illustrations in outline drawing, in a style reminiscent of certain classical manuscripts. The volume is opened at a page with a miniature of the Emperor Theodosius admonishing his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius; the Emperor's face is drawn with simplicity yet with great expressiveness. Perhaps the most valuable book in the exhibition is a Flemish Psalter of the early thirteenth century. The calendar contains twelve drawings in outline, and there are in addition eight full-page miniatures painted in blue and brown and heavily illuminated. It is open at the Beatus leaf; the upper loop of the letter B shows David playing the harp, and the lower one, David killing Goliath.

Of particular interest is a small Italian picture Bible made about 1380, which probably served as a model book for artists. It consists of forty-eight full-page miniatures, representing an unusually rich variety of iconographic material. The style indicates a Lombard origin. The pages on display show, respectively, the first appearance of Christ among His disciples after the Resurrection and His third appearance at the sea of Galilee.

There are about seven or eight Books of Hours in the showcases. One of them — a real *Très Riches Heures* — was made about 1400 for the Duchesse de Québriac according to the use of the Diocese of Rennes. The picture of the young duchess, clad in a long green robe with golden embroidery, appears in several of the miniatures and initials. There are over one hundred and twenty extremely fine and elaborate border decorations, no two of which are identical. Another Book of Hours is in the style of the famous Codex Grimani, with border decorations of large flowers — roses, iris, and carnations; and enclosed in the borders of the calendar are representations of the occupations of the months.

Visitors will be delighted to see a contemporary copy of the *Moral Sayings of the Philosophers,* written in French at the end of the fourteenth century and illustrated with exquisite figures in grisaille. The page on display shows the sages of Babylon discussing some matter of importance. Christine de Pisan's *Book of the Three Virtues,* copied in the middle of the fifteenth century, is a real gem. A miniature on the first page depicts the French poetess lying on a couch and receiving three women, each symbolizing one of the virtues; in another compartment of the same miniature the poetess is lecturing to an admiring group of ladies, all drawn with plasticity and colored in beautiful reds, greens, and blues.

Two monumental Italian choir books will be sure to attract attention. The opening page of one of them has a picture of St. Jerome in his study with the lion crouching at his feet, while the rich border decoration includes the portraits of eight saints. The displayed page of the other volume has, besides the striking initials, a magnificent miniature of St. Stephen. Choir books, meant to be read at a distance, were seldom written and illuminated with such care and artistic perfection.

In contrast to these representations of Western Art, there is also an Armenian Bible of the fifteenth century, illustrated in the late, decadent Byzantine style; and a beautiful copy of the *Khamsah,* "Five Jewels," by the twelfth-century Persian poet Nizami, containing some thirty full-page miniatures. The artist, Ali Mahmud, was evidently of the school of the great Bizad. The page on display shows a hunting scene, with a horseman in the foreground and several hunters beyond the ridges of the rock.

A number of scholarly manuscripts without illumination are also included — works of classical literature, theology, philosophy, astronomy, medicine, etc. These too possess, in their carefully penned initials and decorative flourishes, that sense of craftsmanship so peculiar to the Middle Ages.

The exhibition will be on view till February 1. Z. H.

Professor Schlesinger

PROFESSOR Arthur M. Schlesinger, whose "Learning How to Behave" begins in the present issue of MORE BOOKS, is one of the leading historians of the United States. Since 1924 he has been Professor of History at Harvard, and he has held the Francis Lee Higginson Professorship there since 1939.

He is the author of numerous works on American social and intellectual history, among them *The Colonial Merchants and the American Revolution* (1918); *New Viewpoints in American History* (1922); *The Political and Social Growth of the United States, 1852-1933*, and *The Rise of the City*, both published in 1933; *The New Deal in Action* (1938); and *The Political and Social Growth of the American People, 1865-1940* (1941). He was also co-editor of *A History of American Life*, in twelve volumes, completed in 1944; and is on the board of editors of the *New England Quarterly*. For the past six years he has acted as historical advisor to Colonial Williamsburg.

We are happy to publish Professor Schlesinger's fascinating study. Etiquette books are of great importance to the historian because, as the author writes, they represent "the levelling-up processes of democracy." The earliest works considered manners equivalent to morals. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the passion for equality found expression in the view that all could become gentlemen, and soon developed "an American and republican school of politeness." After the Civil War a new class of profiteers and self-made men borrowed its manners from Europe. The World War, however, produced a different set of social values, and etiquette came to be regarded less as a complication than as a key to freedom.

Professor Schlesinger's work is based on a multitude of etiquette books, most of them printed in this country. He used his own extensive collection, as also those of the Boston Public Library and the Harvard College Library. In connection with the publication of his study, an exhibition will be arranged in the Treasure Room — some two hundred American etiquette books will be shown, including many loaned by Professor Schlesinger. It will open on February 1 and continue till March 15.

Trollope in Boston

THE TROLLOPES, by Lucy Poate Stebbins and Richard Poate Stebbins, contains one chapter which deftly summarizes Anthony Trollope's own account of his visit to this country in 1861, including his experiences in New England.

The English novelist, his literary reputation well established, had come over to write a book about the United States, published by Chapman and Hall a year later under the title of *North America*. He and his wife landed in Boston in September, somewhat fearful of their reception at a time when feeling against the English was bitter throughout the North. Nevertheless, they found Bostonians friendly; the mosquitoes, however, drove them to Newport within a week. A longer visit to Boston came at the end of their stay, in November. By then the city which Trollope had at first called "pleasant" seemed, by comparison with others he had seen, a delightful place. He still could not understand the local addiction to lectures, which seemed to him merely an attempt to be "studious without any of the labor of study." But he had a great admiration for the Public Library, which had then been operating for three years in its new Boylston Street building.

"The liberality which permitted the free use of books," the authors write, "the honesty of a public which could be trusted with such privileges, the excellent staff management, made an ineffaceable impression. 'It was all *couleur de rose;* the librarianesses looked very pretty and learned, and, if I remember aright, mostly wore spectacles; the head librarian was enthusiastic; the nice instructive books were properly dogseared; my own productions were in enormous demand; the call for books over the counter was brisk, and the reading room was full of readers.'"

Sixteen years later, in Capetown, Trollope referred to the Library again with astonishment: "It should always be remembered that at Boston in the United States any inhabitant of the city may take books home from the public library without any deposit and without paying anything. Among all the philanthropic marvels of public libraries that is the most marvellous."

The authors of this latest biography of Trollope have made extensive use of the Trollope letters in the Library's Kate Field Collection, and have also reproduced several photographs. **H. McC.**

Supplies for the American Colonies

BY the middle of 1775 supplies for the American rebels were urgently needed, but they were unobtainable at home. Two committees of Congress, organized to meet the emergency, chose Silas Deane to go to France and seek arms and clothing. Deane, then aged thirty-nine, was a Connecticut lawyer, who had represented his state at the first two Continental Congresses. He sailed for France in March 1776. In Paris his transactions were conducted chiefly with Beaumarchais, the famous author of *Le Mariage de Figaro,* who was an enthusiast in the American cause. Eight shiploads of military equipment were sent by him across the Atlantic. But help was available from many quarters. On August 12, 1777, Deane wrote in reply to an unidentified correspondent who had offered him certain "Instruments." On the reverse side of the sheet, which the Library has recently acquired, someone made a translation into faulty French. The letter, believed to be unpublished, reads:

Sir

I received the Letter you did me the honor of writing me the 10th and have since been too much employed to reply. The Instruments mentioned may undoubtedly be of great Service, but the State of American Adventures is such, that I think they would not answer to be sent there at present on Account of their price. There are many American Pilots in France, and I can undoubtedly procure you one as soon as I know the Port you would send to in America. This is necessary, as some of them are good Pilots for one Port, or one part of the Continent, but not for the Whole which is very extensive. Any Light, or assistance that I can afford you, you may depend on, and that I am with the greatest respect

Sir, your most Obedt. and
Very Hum: Servt.
Silas Deane

Late in 1776 Deane was joined by Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, who formed with him a commission to treat with the French government. Further evidence about the negotiations is found in a communication of September 8, 1777, addressed by them to the American Committee of Foreign Affairs: "There appears in Prussia, as well as in every other country in Europe, a disposition to share in our commerce, and to oblige us as far as may be done without offending England. We have numbers of letters from eminent houses there, proposing to furnish us with a variety of commodities at reasonable rates, to be received by us in Europe and paid for here. We advise them to send their goods in their own ships and protect their own trade to and from our coasts." **T. C.**

Lowell Lectures

A COURSE of eight lectures in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library, on *Joseph Haydn and His Time,* by Karl Geiringer, Ph.D., Professor of the History and Theory of Music at Boston University, College of Music, formerly Curator of the Museum of the Society of Friends of Music in Vienna. The lectures will be illustrated by music sung and played on different instruments.

Tuesdays and Fridays at eight o'clock in the evening beginning Friday, January 4, 1946.

1. Fri., Jan. 4. *Haydn's Artistic Heritage.* Musical Life in the Eighteenth Century.
2. Tues., Jan. 8. *Haydn's Youth and First Achievements.*
3. Fri., Jan. 11. *The Capellmeister of Prince Eszterházy.*
4. Tues., Jan. 15. *A Romantic Crisis.*
5. Fri., Jan. 18. *Haydn's Friendship with Mozart and the Development of the Classical Style.*
6. Tues., Jan. 22. *The Visits to England and the London Symphonies.*
7. Fri., Jan. 25. *Back in Vienna. The "Creation" and the "Seasons."*
8. Tues., Jan. 29. *Last Years. Haydn and Posterity.*

Lectures and Concerts

THE entrance to the Lecture Hall is from Boylston Street only. The doors will be open one half hour before each lecture or concert.

South America Uncensored. Illustrated with motion pictures. Dr. Roland Hall Sharp, Latin American correspondent, the *Christian Science Monitor;* author. (First in a series of lectures on Latin America.) 8.00 Thurs. Jan. 3.

Colloids in Our Daily Life. Illustrated with slides, motion pictures and demonstrations. Ernest Alfred Hauser, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (First in a series of lectures on popular science given in cooperation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.) 3.30 Sun. Jan. 6.

Gallery Talk on the Exhibition of Etchings and Lithographs by George C. Wales to be held at the Library during January. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. (The talk will be given in the Wiggin Gallery.) 5.15 Mon. Jan. 7.

Venezuela Moves Ahead. Illustrated. Olga Briceno. Author of *Cocks and Bulls in Caracas;* former Cultural Delegate from Venezuela to the United States. (Second in a series of lectures on Latin America.) 3.30 Sun. Jan. 20.

Lecture-Recital. Beethoven's Workshop. Dr. Willi Apel, musicologist; author of the *Harvard Dictionary of Music.* 8.00 Sun. Jan. 27.

Indian Background in Central America. Illustrated. Oliver G. Ricketson, archaeologist, former member of the staff of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington. (Third in a series of lectures on Latin America.) 8.00 Thurs. Jan. 31.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

⁂

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a bi-monthly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

General Reference Books in Bates Hall

Bibliography

Lydenberg, Harry Miller, and John Archer. The care and repair of books. Bowker. 1945. **Gen. Ref. Z701.L98 1945**

Woolbert, Robert Gale. Foreign affairs bibliography. 1932–1942. New York, Council on Foreign Relations. 1945. **Gen. Ref. Z6463.F73**

Handbooks

Carnegie endowment for international peace, Division of international law. Handbook of international organizations in the Americas. Prepared by Ruth D. Masters and other staff members of the Division of International Law. Washington. 1945. **Gen. Ref. 782.2B**

Hiscox, Gardner Dexter, *editor.* Henley's Twentieth century book of formulas, processes and trade secrets. New York, Norman W. Henley Pub. Co. 1945. **Gen. Ref. Center Desk**

Who's who. 1945. Macmillan. 1945. 3043 pp. **Gen. Ref. 644.2=2439a.50**

Legislation

Arco publishing company, *New York.* GI bill of rights for service men and women, wives, mothers, families. Arco. [1944.] 24 pp. **Gen. Ref. Desk UB357.A76**

Dod's Parliamentary Companion, 1945. London, Business Dictionaries. [1945.] 503 pp. **Gen. Ref. Desk**

Maine register, state year-book and legislative manual. Portland, Me., Fred L. Tower Co. 1945. 1050 pp. **Gen. Ref. 641.40**

Politics and Government

Gaer, Joseph. The first round. The story of the CIO Political Action Committee. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1944.] **Gen. Ref. JK2279.G3**

Spero, Sterling D., *general editor.* Government jobs and how to get them. Lippincott. [1945.] **Gen. Ref. JK716.S7**

Religion

Ferm, Vergilius, *editor.* An encyclopedia of religion. Philosophical Library. [1945.] **Gen. Ref. BL31.F4**

Sexton, John Edward, and Arthur J. Riley. History of Saint John's seminary, Brighton . . . with a foreword by His Excellency, Richard James Cushing, Archbishop of Boston. Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston. [9]–320 pp. Plates. **Gen. Ref. BX920.B73S4**

Biography

Memoirs

Barmine, Alexandre. One who survived, the life story of a Russian under the soviets. Putnam. [1945.] DK268.B3A45

The author, a native Russian who served the Soviet republic as soldier and diplomat, was in danger of execution at the time of Stalin's purge, when he escaped to Paris. Now an American citizen, he gives an authoritative inside account of the Stalin regime, which he describes as "totalitarian to the last fiber."

"This book is, in my opinion, the most important that could be written on the socialist experiment in Russia."—*Introduction* by Max Eastman.

Blackford, W. W., *Lieut. Colonel, 1831–1905.* War years with Jeb Stuart. Scribner. 1945. xiii, 322 pp. Plates. E605.B4

Memoirs of the Civil War on the Confederate side.

James, Marquis. The Cherokee strip, a tale of an Oklahoma boyhood. Viking. 1945. 294 pp. E175.5.J3A3

Kaye-Smith, Sheila. Kitchen fugue. Harper. 1945. 215 pp. PR6021.A8K5

Enjoyable rambling discourse on the author's experiences with cooking in war-time in the country in Sussex.

Liberman, Simon. Building Lenin's Russia. Univ. of Chicago. [1945.] v, 228 pp. DK265.L414

Memoirs of a Russian who, though not a Communist, worked for Lenin and became director of the North Timber Trust of the Soviet government. Includes first-hand sketches of Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin, and others.

Miller, Henry Wise. All our lives; Alice Duer Miller, by Henry Wise Miller. Coward-

McCann. [1945.] 229 pp. Plates. PS3525.I515Z75

Reminiscences of their life together, by the husband of the late novelist and poet.

Ommanney, F. D. The house in the park. Longmans, Green. [1944.] 199 pp. CT788.O 5A3

The author's childhood reminiscences of home and school life.

Orcutt, William Dana. From my library walls; a kaleidoscope of memories. Longmans, Green. 1945. viii, 246 pp. PS3529.R3F7

Mr. Orcutt discourses amiably about his happy adventures as a bibliophile. The "kaleidoscope" includes such pieces as "Barrie and the Birth of Peter Pan," "Cassino — living or dead?", "The Vatican Hospital for sick Books," "A bibliographical Romance," "Caxton establishes English Language," "Mr. Poe turns Thumbs down on Boston," "True Story of Gettysburg Address," etc.

Service, Robert. Ploughman of the moon; an adventure into memory. Dodd, Mead. 1945. vii, 472 pp. PR6037.E72Z5 1945

Frank, colorful reminiscences of the poet and adventurer. The title is taken from a verse by Verlaine: "Fisher of shadows, Ploughman of the Moon."

Towne, Charles Hanson. So far, so good. Messner. [1945.] x, 245 pp. Illus. PS3539.O 93Z5

Reminiscences of the former editor of *McClures*, *Harper's Bazaar*, and other magazines, who is also a poet and novelist. A procession of well-known characters in the literary and theatrical world passes through these pleasant, informal pages.

Single and Collective

Baringer, William Eldon. A house dividing; Lincoln as president elect. Springfield, Ill., Abraham Lincoln Ass'n. 1945. ix, 356 pp. Plates. E457.4.B245

"Lincoln's four months as President Elect have hitherto been treated only in outline."—*Preface.*

Carter, George Calvin. Samuel Morey, the Edison of his day. Concord, N. H., Priv. print. 1945. xi, 100 pp. Plates. VM140.M8C3

"The story of Morey's invention of the first successful steamboat . . . is inextricably interwoven with the lives of Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton."—*P.* 13.

Wallace, Paul A. W. Conrad Weiser, 1696–1760, friend of colonist and Mohawk. Univ. of Penn. 1945. xiv, 648 pp. Illus. F152.W4286

Bibliographical references included in "Notes" (pp. 577–618).

Who's who in Latin America; a biographical dictionary of notable living men and women of Latin America. Founded in 1935 by Percy Alvin Martin. (3d edition revised and enlarged) . . Edited by Ronald Hilton. Stanford Univ. Press; Chicago. Marquis. 1945– *F1407.W55 1945

Contents. — Pt. II. Central America and Panama.

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

Agencies concerned with the quality of rural life in the South; a directory. 1944. Nashville, Tenn., Southern Rural Life Council. 1944. 99 pp. **HN52.A26

American iron and steel institute. Re-employment of ex-service men in the iron and steel industry. New York, The Institute. 1945. 163 pp. NBS

Baker, John C. Directors and their functions. Harvard Univ. Graduate School of Business Administration. 1945. 145 pp. NBS

Best's digest of insurance stocks. 15th annual edition. 1945. **HG5123.I5B56

Bruere, Martha B. Your forests. Lippincott. 1945. 159 pp. NBS

Buchanan, Norman Sharpe. International investment and domestic welfare. Holt. 1945. 249 pp. NBS

Butters, J. Keith, and John **Lintner**. Effect of federal taxes on growing enterprises. Harvard Univ., Graduate School of Business Administration. 1945. 226 pp. NBS

Connelly, Eva L., and Thomas P. **Maroney**. The legal secretary. Gregg. 1945. 298 pp. NBS

Cotton year book. 1944. 39th edition. [1945.] 782 pp. **TS1551.C85

Dallin, David J. The big three, the United States, Britain, Russia. Yale. 1945. 292 pp. NBS

Fern, George H. Training for supervision in industry. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 188 pp. NBS

Fraser's Canadian trade directory. 1945. Montreal. [1945.] 944 pp. **T12.F84

Fur trade director; the blue book . . . 67th annual edition. 1945. New York, Mrs. Julian C. Austrian Corp. [1945.] 168 pp. **TS1066.F98

Gardiner, Glenn L. How you can get a job. Harper. [1945.] 233 pp. NBS

Gardner, Burleigh B. Human relations in industry. Chicago, Richard D. Irwin. 1945. 307 pp. NBS

Gift and art buyers directory. 1945. 16th edition. New York, Geyer Publications. [1945.] 204 pp. **TT12.G45

Gross, Michael. Money-making salesmanship. McGraw-Hill. [1945.] 196 pp. NBS

Harris, Seymour E., *editor.* Economic reconstruction. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 424 pp. NBS

Hetzel, Fredrick W. Analyzing checking accounts scientifically. Bankers Pub. Co. 1936. 111 pp. NBS

Kalsem, Palmer J. Practical supervision. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 186 pp. NBS

Lutz, Harley L. Guideposts to a free economy; a series of essays on enterprise and government finance. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 206 pp. NBS

Morgenthau, Henry, *Jr.* Germany is our problem. Harper. 1945. 239 pp. NBS

Municipal index, 1945. 20th annual edition. American city magazine. 1945. 723 pp. **TD1.M96

National retail dry goods association. Store management and sales promotion divisions. Planning the store of tomorrow. New York, The Association. 1945. 120 pp. NBS

Pan American yearbook, The, 1945. New York, Pan American Associates. 1945. 829 pp.. **HA175.P18

An economic handbook and ready-reference directory of the western hemisphere, including a special industries section, "Who's Who in Inter-American Trade."

Peffer, Nathaniel. America's place in the world. Viking. 1945. 256 pp. NBS

Peterson, Florence. American labor unions. Harper. 1945. 374 pp. NBS

Plating and finishing guidebook . . . 1945. New York, Metal Industry Pub. Co. 1945. 257 pp. **TS670.C44

Prosser, C. A. Information book on selecting an occupation. McKnight. [1936.] 154 pp. NBS

Public relations directory and yearbook. Vol. 1, 1945. New York. 1945. 829 pp. **HF6195.P97

Rosenberg, R. Robert. Essentials of American business law. Gregg. [1945.] 374 pp. NBS

Simonds, Herbert R. Industrial plastics. 3rd edition. Pitman Pub. Corp. [1945.] 396 pp. NBS

Spectator financial and underwriting analysis of fire insurance companies as of Jan. 1, 1945. Spectator. 1945. 64 pp. **HG8523.I59

Spectator insurance year book. Casualty, surety and miscellaneous. 73rd annual issue. 1945. Philadelphia, Spectator. [1945.] 227 pp. **HG8523.I59

Twentieth century fund. Financing American prosperity. Twentieth Century Fund. 1945. 508 pp. NBS

United nations information office. Guide to United Nations and allied agency. 1945. **AS8.U58

Viner, Jacob, *and others.* The United States in a multi-national economy. New York, Council on Foreign Relations. 174 pp. NBS
Studies in American Foreign Relations, No. 4.

Waste trade directory . . . 1944. New York, Waste Trade Directory. 1944. 862 pp. **TP995.W32

Wilson, Eugene E. Air power for peace. McGraw-Hill. [1945.] 184 pp. NBS

Wiprud, Arne G. Justice in transportation. Chicago, Ziff-Davis. [1945.] 197 pp. NBS

Domestic Science

Chenoweth, W. How to preserve food. Houghton Mifflin. [1945.] vii, 289 pp. Plates. TX601.C5 1945
"Much of the basic material given here has been presented in a previously published book: 'Food preservation' . . . This material has been abridged, revised and otherwise adapted to the requirements of the homemaker."—*Preface.*

Lager, Mildred M. The useful soybean, a plus factor in modern living. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xii, 295 pp. Illus. TX803.S6L3

Drama. Stage

Burnshaw, Stanley. The bridge, a play . . . with an introduction by John Gassner. New York, Dryden Press. 1945. [11]–126 pp. PS3503.U65B7

Davis, Eugene C. Amateur theater handbook, a complete guide to successful play production. New York, Greenberg. [1945.] xv, 237 pp. Illus. PN3155.D28

[Zorrilla y Moral, José], *1817–1893.* Don Juan Tenorio (drama) adapted from the Spanish and rendered into English verse by Walter Owen, with drawings by Carlos Vergottini. Buenos Aires. 1944. xvii, 214 pp. Illus. PQ6575.D6E5 1944

Economics

American bankers' association. Practical international financial organization through amendments to Bretton Woods proposals. American Bankers' Ass'n. 1945. 9332.15A4

Basch, Antonin. A price for peace; the new Europe and world markets. Columbia Univ. 1945. 9330.940A50

Blueprint for world civil aviation. The Chicago international civil aviation conference of 1944 as viewed by four members of the United States delegation in recent magazine articles. Washington. 1945. v, 34 pp. *9387.7A81
Contents. — Freedoms of the air, by A. A. Berle, jr. — International civil aviation conference at Chicago; what it means to the Americas, by S. W. Morgan. — Opening the sky; American proposals at Chicago, by W .A. M. Burden. — The Chicago air conference; accomplishments and unfinished business, by Edward Warner.

Brockway, Archibald Fenner, and Frederic **Mullally.** Death pays a dividend. London, Gollancz. 1945. 158 pp. 9341.33A24
A documented indictment of the munitions industry and private trading in arms.

Hannaford, Earle S. Conference leadership in business and industry. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 9331.117A3

Kuznets, Simon Smith. National product in wartime. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research. 1945. *9336.2473a.36
Publications of the National Bureau of Economic Research, inc., 44.

Lasser, Jacob Kay. How to speed up settlement of your terminated war contract. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 9351.71A27

Levy, Hyman, and E. E. **Preidel.** Elementary statistics. Ronald Press. vii, 184 pp. Illus. 9310.2A165
Nelson's aeroscience manuals; general editor: H. Levy.

Mance, Harry Osborne. International air transport, by Brig.-Gen. Sir Osborne Mance . . . assisted by J. E. Wheeler. Oxford Univ. 1944. ix, 117 pp. 9387.7A70

Marsh, Donald Bailey. Taxes without tears? Lancaster, Pa., Jaques Cattell Press. 1945. xvi, 207 pp. 9336.2A76

National planning association. China's relief needs. [Washington. 1945.] *9940.53A30
Planning pamphlets, no. 40.

Terborgh, George Willard. The bogey of economic security. Chicago, Machinery and Allied Products Institute. 1945. 930.1A510
The author is Director of Research for the Machinery and Allied Products Institute, a federation of trade associations. The theory of mature economy which he criticizes is that which recognizes in present-day trends a decline of investment for business expansion.

Winder, George. The menace of the planned economy. [London,] The Individualist Bookshop. [1945.] 23 pp. 9338.91A44
First published, August, 1943. — New edition, January, 1945.

Wiren, Alexis R., and Carl **Heyel.** Practical management research. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 9331.117A4

Worthington, Alberta, *compiler.* International airways. Wilson. 1945. 275 pp.
Bibliography: pp. [265]–275. *5598.319.18 No. 2

Education

Baxter, Bernice, and Anne M. **Bradley.** An overview of elementary education. Heath. [1945.] viii, 126 pp. Illus. LB1555.B36
Bibliography: pp. [113]–126.

Jones, Arthur J. Principles of guidance. 3d edition. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xx, 592 pp. LB1027.J6 1945

Junior college directory, 1945– Washington, D. C., American Ass'n of Junior Colleges. [1945– *LB2328.A1J8

Livingstone, *Sir* Richard Winn. On education . . . containing two books previously published separately, The future in education and Education for a world adrift, with a foreword by Virginia C. Gildersleeve. Macmillan. 1945. [v]–ix, 127, [vii]–xv, 158 pp. LB775.L58

Fine Arts

Architecture

Dunham, Clarence W., and Milton D. **Thalberg.** Planning your home for better living. McGraw-Hill. 1945. x, 278 pp. 8117.05–148

Fry, Jane, and Maxwell **Fry.** Architecture for children. Allen & Unwin. [1945.] 118 pp. Plates. 8091.01–111

Meinecke, Conrad E. Your cabin in the woods, a compilation of cabin plans and philosophy for discovering life in the great out doors. Buffalo, N. Y., Foster & Stewart Pub. Corp. [1945.] xix, 187 pp. Illus. 8117.07–119

Peate, Iorwerth C. The Welsh house, a study in folk culture. Liverpool, Brython Press. 1944. xviii, 204 pp. Plates. 8115.05–901
"First published, 1940 (as. vol. XLVII of Y. Cymmrodor); second (revised) edition, 1944."

Cartoons

Day, Robert. All out for the sack race! Random House. [1945.] 112 pp. Illus. 8144.07–441
Drawings in this volume originally appeared in The New Yorker and Collier's.

Fisher, Lois. Cartooning for fun and profit. Chicago, Wilcox & Follett. 1945. 96 pp. 8144.08–109

Saturday evening post. Funny business; a new collection of cartoons from the Saturday evening post. Edited by Narione P. Derrickson and John Bailey. McGraw-Hill. [1945.] 8144.07–129

Iconography

Bacon, Peggy. Starting from scratch; an album of drawings. Messner. 1945. 48 ll.
Pictures of cats. *4092.02–124

Berry, Ana M. Leyendas de las vidas de los santos . . . Cuarenta y dos reproducciones en negro y una en colores de pinturas y dibujos de artistas primitivos y antiguos. Buenos Aires. [1942.] 94 pp. Illus. 4094.08–107

Dayton art institute, *Dayton, O.* Religious art of today; paintings, sculpture, drawings, liturgical objects, architecture. Dayton art institute, April 11–June 1, 1944. Dayton, O. [1944.] [53] pp. 25 plates. *4094.02–114

Perkins, R. Marlin. Animal faces. Photographs by the author. Buffalo, N. Y., Foster & Stewart. [1944.] 93 pp. Illus. 4092.01–130
Illustrations: pp. 9–92.

Painting

Encyclopaedia britannica. Contemporary American painting; the Encyclopaedia britannica collection, written and edited by Grace Pagano, with an introduction by Donald Bear. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1945.] xxviii, [241] pp. Illus. 8060.06–175
A collection of 116 plates, many coloured, reproducing paintings by contemporary artists, with biographical essays, photographs and reproduced autograph signatures of the artists on opposite pages. Includes also an article On the Technique of Painting by Frederic Taubes and a Preface by Daniel Catton Rich.

[Hiler, Hilaire.] [The Hiler outline color chart. Chart III. Chicago, New York, Favor, Ruhr. 1945.] *Cab. 80.229.6
Mounted samples with revolving disc, accompanied by descriptive leaflet (4 p.) laid in.

Llerena, José Alfredo. José Alfredo Llerena: La pintura ecuatoriana del siglo XX. Alfredo Chavez: Primer registro bibliográfico sobre artes plásticas en el Ecuador. Quito, Ecuador. 1942. [9]–116 pp. Plates. 8060.09–850

New York, Museum of modern art. Georges Rouault: paintings and prints, by James Thrall Soby. [New York. 1945.] 132 pp. Illus. 8063.08–869
Contents. — Georges Rouault: paintings and prints, by J. T. Soby. — The technique of Georges Rouault's prints, by C. O. Schniewind. — Illustrations: paintings. — Illustrations: prints. Catalog of the exhibition. — Bibliography (pp. 122–128) by Hannah B. Muller. — Etc.

Simon, Charlie May. Art in the new land; stories of some American artists and their work. Decorations by James MacDonald. Dutton. [1945.] 207 pp. 8060.02–110
Biographical sketches of American painters from Benjamin West to Grant Wood, simply told for young people. Followed by a section containing plates with reproductions of 45 paintings.

Tesoro de bellas artes modernas. Colección escogida. Pintores de todos paises. 56 planchas en acero foto-grabadas de los originales por Goupil y ca., de Paris y Gebbie y ca., de Paris y Filadelfia. Paris y Filadelfia, Gebbie. [1890.] 56 numb. ll. 56 plates. *ND1230.T3 Folio
Each plate accompanied by leaf with descriptive letterpress.

Venturi, Lionello. Marc Chagall. New York, P. Matisse Editions. [1945.] [9]–47, [10] pp. Plates. *8066.07–391R

Sculpture

Gardner, Albert Ten Eyck. Yankee stonecutters; the first American school of sculpture, 1800–1850, by Albert Ten Eyck Gardner. Pub. for the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Columbia Univ. Press. 1945. 80, [81]–84 pp. XII plates. 8083.04–108
"A biographical dictionary: American sculptors born between 1800–and 1830": pp. [60]–73.

Payró, Julio E. Aristide Maillol . . . 37 reproducciones de esculturas y dibujos, aspectos de taller y un retrato del artista. Buenos Aires. [1942.] 7–62 pp. Plates. 8083.06–644

History

America. Europe

Bailey, Thomas Andrew. Woodrow Wilson and the great betrayal. Macmillan. 1945. xii, 429 pp. Illus. D643.A7B28

A sequel to the author's *Woodrow Wilson and the Lost Peace.*
"This is an account of one of the supreme tragedies of human history — the Great Betrayal which occurred when the United States turned its back on Wilson's pledges and failed to ratify the Treaty of Versailles and join the League of Nations."—*Foreword.*

Bontemps, Arna, and Jack **Conroy.** They seek a city. Doubleday, Doran. 1945. xvii, 266 pp. E185.6.B75

A history of Negro migration in the United States.

Moon, Bucklin, *editor.* Primer for white folks. Doubleday, Doran. 1945. xiv, 491 pp. E185.5.M72

Articles and stories on the Negro in the United States from the time of the slave trade to the present.

Vlekke, Bernard H. M. Evolution of the Dutch nation. New York, Roy Publishers. [1945.] xi, 377 pp. DJ109.V55

Willison, George Findlay. Saints and strangers. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1945.] ix, 513 pp. F68.W75

"Being the lives of the Pilgrim Fathers and their friends and foes; and an account of their posthumous wanderings in Limbo, their final resurrection and rise to glory, and the strange pilgrimages of Plymouth Rock."

Military History

Bryant, Arthur. Years of victory 1802–1812. Harper. [1945.] xii, 468 pp. Illus. DA535.B78 1945

British military history.

Fuller, *Major General,* J. F. C. Armament and history. Scribner. 1945. xvii, 207 pp. U102.F84

"A study of the influence of armament on history from the dawn of classical warfare to the Second World War."
The author is convinced that the restriction of war is a pathological problem. "It is in this appalling dissolution of morality that armaments have played so great a part."—*Introduction.*

World War II

Dennen, Leon. Trouble zone; brewing point of world war III? Ziff-Davis. [1945.] 173 pp. DR48.D4

The author was sent to Istanbul to aid anti-Nazis and anti-fascists in the underground movement, and records his observations during the greater part of 1944.
"I watched the collapse of the Nazi armies in southeastern Europe, the liberation of the Balkans by our allies, and their subsequent re-enslavement by their liberators."—Author's *Introduction.*

Henri, Raymond, *and others.* The U. S. Marines on Iwo Jima [by] Captain Raymond Henri . . . 1st Lieut Jim G. Lucas . . . Tech. Sgt. W. Keyes Beech . . . Tech. Sgt. David K. Dempsey . . . Tech. Sgt. Alvin M. Josephy, jr. . . . drawings by Corp. Tom Dunn. Dial Press. 1945. vii, 294 pp. Plates. D767.99.I 9H43

Five official Marine combat writers give an account of the conquest of Iwo Jima.
"Iwo Jima, when we got to it, was the most heavily fortified island in the world."—*Foreword* by Lieutenant General Holland M. Smith, U.S.M.C.
Illustrated with noteworthy pen drawings and photographs

Ingham, Travis. Rendezvous by submarine; the story of Charles Parsons and the guerrilla-soldiers in the Philippines . . . with a foreword by Carlos P. Romulo. Doubleday, Doran. 1945. 255 pp. D811.P35 I 5

Rosinger, Lawrence K. China's crisis. Knopf. 1945. xii, 259, xiii pp. DS777.53.R575

The author is Research Associate on the Far East of the Foreign Policy Association. He gives an expert's account of the political cross-currents in China, of the country at war, of her economic crisis, and of her place in the world.

Scrivener, Jane, *pseud.* Inside Rome with the Germans. Macmillan. 1945. xi, 204 pp. D811.5.S35

The diary of an American nun in Rome, who worked in behalf of prisoners at the Vatican, which she kept between the Italian armistice in September, 1943 and the arrival of the American forces.

Trumbull, Robert. Silversides. Holt. [1945.] xii, 217 pp. Plates. D783.5.S5T7

Many things happened to the U. S. submarine Silversides in the Pacific, including an emergency appendectomy on a member of the crew, a fight on the surface with an enemy trawler on her first patrol, and the threat of imminent destruction by one of her own torpedoes which stuck halfway out of its tube.

U. S. Office of war information. American handbook. Prepared by the Office of war information. Washington. [1945.] iv, 508 pp. Illus. E159.U565

An adaptation and expansion of the handbook designed originally for the use of the Office of war information outposts throughout the world.

Journalism

Elfenbein, Julien. Business journalism, its function and future. Harper. [1945.] xx, 341 pp. PN4784.C7E4

Mowrer, Paul Scott. The house of Europe. Houghton Mifflin. 1945. 647 pp. PN4874.M6A3

The memoirs of a journalist who was foreign correspondent during the first World War and after, with inside information on the functions of the press and comments on European affairs. Takes the narrative down to 1934, when the author returned home.

Language

Sergievsky, Nicholas N. How to read, write and speak modern Russian. New York, F. Ungra Pub. Co. [1945.] 285 pp. PG2111.S46

The lively, humorous illustrations are helpful.

Strelsky, Nikander, *compiler.* Russian reader. Longmans, Green. 1945. 204 pp. PG2117.S8

Literature

Poetry

Brooke, Rupert, *1887–1915.* The collected poems of Rupert Brooke, with an introduction by George Edward Woodberry, and a biographical note, by Margaret Lavington. Dodd, Mead. 1945. 180 pp. PR6003.R4 1945

Campbell, Robert Bhain, *1911–1940.* The task. Farrar & Rinehart. [1945.] xviii, 88 pp. PS3505.A531426 1945

Farren, Robert. Rime, gentlemen, please. Sheed & Ward. 1945. 110 pp. PR6029.F35R5

Hollander, Lee Milton, *editor and translator.* The skalds, a selection of their poems, with introductions and notes. Princeton Univ. Press for the American-Scandinavian Foundation, New York. 1945. viii, 216 pp. **PT7245.E5H6**

Nash, Ogden. Many long years ago. Little, Brown. 1945. xvii, 333 pp. **PS3527.A637M3**

Miscellaneous

Broch, Hermann. The death of Virgil, translated by Jean Starr Untermeyer. Pantheon Books. [1945.] 11–493 pp. **PZ3.B7819 De**
A novel.

Flanagan, John Theodore, *editor.* America is West, an anthology of middle-western life and literature. Univ. of Minnesota. [1940.] vii, [7], 677 pp. Illus. **PS563.F5**
Stories, poems, and essays by numerous authors presenting different characteristics of Western life.

Johnson, Edgar, *editor.* A treasury of satire . . . including the world's greatest satirists, comic and tragic, from antiquity to the present time, selected and edited, with critical and historical backgrounds, and an introduction on the nature and value of satire. Simon and Schuster. [1945.] xxiv, 770 pp. **PN6231.S2J6**

Local History

Deutsche Gesellschaft von Pennsylvanien, *Philadelphia.* A history of the German society of Pennsylvania, founded 1764, prepared at the request of the Board of directors by Harry W. Pfund. Philadelphia, The German Soc. of Pennsylvania. 1944 [*i. e.* 1945]. 5–38 pp. **F160.G3D42**

Niles, Blair. The James, from Iron gate to the sea . . . illustrated by Edward Shenton. Farrar & Rinehart. [1945.] xii, 335 pp. Illus. **F232.J2N5 1945**
A revised and enlarged edition of the author's "The James," published in 1939.
The Rivers of America series, edited by Hervey Allen.

Medicine. Psychiatry

Russell, William Logie. The New York hospital; a history of the psychiatric service, 1771–1936. Columbia Univ. 1945. x, 556 pp. Plates. **RC445.N7N57**

Sigerist, Henry E. Civilization and disease. Cornell Univ. 1944. xi, 255 pp. **R708.S59 1944**
A history of the relation of disease to the various phases of life, such as economics, society, law, religion, philosophy, literature, art, and music.

Strecker, Edward A., and Kenneth E. **Appel**. Psychiatry in modern warfare. Macmillan. 1945. viii, 88 pp. **RC602.S897**
Contents. — Part I. Psychiatry and the Two World Wars. Part II. Demobilization and the Return to Civilian Life.

Music

Literature

Pahlen, Kurt. Historia gráfica universal de la música. Buenos Aires. [1944.] 668 pp. Illus. (incl. facsims: part music.) Plates. ***ML160.P135**

Society of St. Gregory of America, Music committee. The white list of the Society of St. Gregory of America, with a selection of papal documents and other information pertaining to Catholic church music; edited by the Music committee of the society. 3d and augmented edition. Society of St. Gregory of America. 1939. 77 pp. ***ML3095.S7 1939**
"Bibliography relating to liturgy, ecclesiastical music, church music reform": pp. 66–71.

Scores

Arne, Thomas Augustine, *1710–1778.* Symphony (overture) no. 4 in F. London, Augener. [1935.] 8 pp. ***M1001.A75 no. 4.C3**
Early classical symphonies arranged and edited by Adam Carse. Full score.

Beck, Franz, *1730–1809.* Sinfonie in G moll. Partitur. Berlin, Edition Bernoulli. [1927.] 11 pp. **M1001.B43 no. 1.S6**

Bliss, Arthur. Three jubilant fanfares and three solemn fanfares for full military band. London, Novello. [1944.] 8 pp. **M1245.B6F3**
Condensed score.

Buxtehude, Dietrich, *1637–1707.* Come now, Saviour of the Gentiles. Our Father who art in Heaven. Suite: on chorale "Upon my loving God". Salvation now is come to us. We thank Thee, Lord Jesus Christ . . . New York, Liturgical Music Press. [1944.] 16 pp. **M7.H46M3 Folio 2**
Masterpieces of organ music; selected compositions of the old masters, Norman Hennefield, editor. Folio no. 2.

Caix d'Hervelois, Louis de, *ca. 1670–ca. 1760.* Suite in G major for descant recorder and piano (or harpsichord) . . . Phrasing, ornamentation and keyboard accompaniment from the original figured bass by Carl F. Dolmetsch. London, Schott. 1941. 9 pp. **M242.C13S84**

Fifteen arias for coloratura soprano. Schirmer. [1944.] 142 pp. **M1619.F55**
Contents. — Bellini: Ah! non credea mirarti, from "La sonnambula." — Benedict: Carnival of Venice. — Delibes: Indian bell song; from "Lakme." — Donizetti: Mad scene, from "Lucia." — Chacun le sait, from "La fille du régiment." — Echert: Swiss echo song. — Gounod: Ah! je veux vivre, from "Roméo et Juliette." — Jewel song, from "Faust." — Mozart: The Queen of Night's vengeance aria, from "Die Zauberflöte." — Polish folk-song: Mother dear. — Rossini: Una voce poco fà, from "Il barbiere di Siviglia." — Strauss: Voci di primavera. — Thomas: Je suis Titania, from "Mignon." — Verdi: Ah, fors' è lui, from "La traviata." — Caro nome, from "Rigoletto."

Fischer, Johann Kasper Ferdinand, *1650–1746.* Recercare on Come Holy Ghost with Thy grace. Recercare on Ave Maria klare. Prelude[s] and fugue[s] . . . New York, The Liturgical Music Press. [1944.] [16] pp. **M7.H46M3 Folio 7**
Masterpieces of organ music; selected compositions of the old masters, Norman Hennefield, editor. Folio no. 7.

Gál, Hans. Sinfonietta. Partitur. Berlin, Leipzig. [1929.] 96 pp. **M1001.G33S5**
Reproduction of manuscript copy.

Haydn, Michael, *1737–1806.* Quintet in C major, opus 88, for two violins, two violas and cello. Parts. New York, International Music Co. [1943.] 5 pts. **M552.H43 op.88 1943**
Printed by André under Joseph Haydn's name as op. 88.

Hill, Edward Burlingame. Stevensonian suite, no. 2; after poems from R. L. Stevenson's "A child's garden of verse." Schirmer. [1925.] 55 pp. M1003.H55S8 no.2
Orchestral score.
Contents. — 1. Armies in the fire. — 2. The dumb soldier. — 3. Pirate story.

Křenek, Ernst. Sonata II, op. 59. Piano solo. Associated Music Publishers. [1929.] 20 pp. M23.K74 no.2
Sole American issue of the original Universal edition.

La Violette, Wesley. Largo lyrico. Los Angeles, New York, Delkas Music Publishing Co. [1944.] 11 pp. M1145.L42L3
Score: string orchestra.

Moore, Douglas Stuart. Adam was my grandfather; poem by Stephen Vincent Benét. New York, Galaxy Music Corp. [1938.] 7 pp. M1621.M65A3
For solo voice with piano accompaniment.

Naumann, Johann Gottlieb, *1741–1801*. Medeasuite. (Ausgewählte Stücke aus der Oper "Medea") 1788 . . . herausgegeben und bearbeitet von Robert Sondheimer. [Berlin? 1934.] 18 pp. *M1003.N38M4

Pachelbel, Johann, *1653–1706*. Lord Christ, God's only Son. Blessed be Thou Lord Jesus Christ. Magnificat, My soul doth magnify the Lord. Fugue in D. When in the hour of utmost need. Toccata in E minor . . . New York, Liturgical Press. [1943.] [16] pp. M7.H46M3 Folio 1
Masterpieces of organ music; selected compositions of the old masters, Norman Hennefield, editor.

Read, Gardner. Sketches of the city . . . symphonic suite for large orchestra after poems of Carl Sandburg. 1938. New York, Pub. for the Juilliard Foundation by E. F. Kalmus. 1938. 39 pp. M1003.R28S5 1938
"Duration: fifteen minutes."

— Symphony number one. Affiliated Music Corp. [1939.] 137 pp. M1001.R43 no. 1

Rowley, Alec, *editor*. Early English keyboard music. Revived by Alec Rowley. Winthrop Rogers edition. Boosey, Hawkes, Belwin. [1919.] 23 pp. M21.R68E3
Contents. — Peter Lee of Putney: Rigadoon. — Jeremiah Clarke: An ayre; March. — James Hook: Divertimento no. 1. — Anthony Young: Sarabande. — Samuel Arnold: Gavotte. W. Richardson: Carillon. — Charles Dibdin: Country dance.

Still, William Grant. Bells. Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Delkas Music Pub. Co. 1944. 21 pp. M1045.S855B4
Reproduced from manuscript copy.
Score: orchestra.
Contents. — Phantom chapel. — Fairy knoll.

Tansman, Alexandre. Sonata no. 4 for piano. Associated Music Publishers. [1942.] 23 pp. M23.T35 no. 4

Travers, John, *1703–1758*. Voluntary in D . . . London, Novello. [1927.] 11 pp. M7.W48 O 4 no. 21
Old English organ music, edited by John E. West. No. 21.

Weber, Karl Maria von, *1786–1826*. Sonatas for pianoforte. Edited and fingered by Giuseppe Buonamici. Schirmer. 1903. 135 pp. M23.W42B8

Widor, Charles Marie, *1845–1937*. Symphonie antique. Paris. [1911.] 283 pp. M1001.W53 op. 83

Philosophy

Bentham, Jeremy, *1748–1832*. The limits of jurisprudence defined, being part two of An introduction to the principles of morals and legislation . . . Now first printed from the author's manuscript, with an introduction by Charles Warren Everett. Columbia Univ. 1945. xxii, 358 pp. B1574.B33 I 52

Berkeley, George, *Bishop of Cloyne, 1685–1754*. Philosophical commentaries, generally called the Commonplace book [of] George Berkeley bishop of Cloyne; an editio diplomatica transcribed and edited with introduction and notes by A. A. Luce. London, New York, Nelson. 1944. xlii. 485 pp. *B1347.A5 1944
"The notebooks cover all the philosophy of the *New Theory of Vision* and the *Principles*, and they set Berkeley's key doctrines, existence in the mind and the reality of body, in a clear light . . ."—Editor's *Preface.*

Friend, Nellie E. Triumphant living. Preface by Daniel L. Marsh. Boston, Murray Press. [1945.] 124 pp. BF645.F7

Politics and Government

Bryn-Jones, David. Towards a democratic new order. Univ. of Minnesota. [1945.] vii, 288 pp. JC423.B85
A re-examination of the basic principles of democracy.

Johnsen, Julia, *compiler*. Peacetime conscription. Wilson. 1945. 327 pp. *5598.319.18 No.4
Bibliography: pp. [297]–327.

Peaslee, Amos J. United nations government. New York, Justice House. [1945.] xi, 183 pp. JX1976.P42
This collection of addresses is a sequel to the author's "A Permanent United Nations" published in 1942. It discusses the United Nations Charter, the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, an international judicial system, etc. The author argues for international democracy.

Peffer, Nathaniel. America's place in the world. Viking. 1945. 236 pp. E183.7.P4
A discussion of the possible courses of post-war action from which the United States must choose.

Religion. Theology

Babson, Roger, and Dudley **Zuver**. Can these bones live? Harper. [1945.] x, 245 pp. BR479.B2
An indictment of the ineffectual "idealism" of the Church, the result of which is the secularization of all other fields of interest.

Bischoff, William N., *S. J.* The Jesuits in old Oregon, 1840–1940. Caxton Printers. 1945. xvii, 258 pp. BV2801.B5
"Bibliographical appendix": pp. 217–234. Bibliography: pp. 245–250.

Bourke, Vernon J. Augustine's quest of wisdom; life and philosophy of the bishop of Hippo. Bruce. [1945.] xi, 323 pp. BR1720.A9B64
"The present book . . . aims at unfolding his [Augustine's] twofold career, as that of a scholar and a churchman . . . From the biographical point of view the work differs from most other lives . . . by its detailed and chronological handling of the period of more than thirty years which embraces the episcopal life of the saint." —*Preface* by Joseph Husslein, *S. J.*

Johnson, Paul Emanuel. Psychology of religion. Abingdon-Cokesbury. [1945.] 288 pp. BL53.J56
Bibliography: pp. 273–280.

McSorley, Joseph. An outline history of the church by centuries (from St. Peter to Pius XII). 4th revised edition. Herder. 1945. xxx, 1084 (*i. e.* 1087) pp. Illus. BX945.M3 1945
Extra numbered pages 1030a–1030c.
Bibliography: pp. [1003]–1030c.

Maynard, Theodore. Pillars of the church. Longmans, Green. 1945. xi, 308 pp. BX4651.M38
Contents. — St. Benedict. — St. Patrick. — The Venerable Bede. — St. Dominic. — St. Louis. — St. Thomas More. — St. Francis Xavier. — St. Teresa. — St. Philip Neri. — St. Vincent de Paul. — Coventry Patmore. — Blessed Francesca Cabrini. — Bibliography.

Van Dusen, Henry Pitney, *editor*. The Christian answer, by Paul J. Tillich, Theodore M. Greene, George F. Thomas and others. . . . Edited, with an introduction, by Henry P. Van Dusen. Scribner. 1945. xi, 195 pp. BR479.V28

Science

Hooper, Alfred. The river mathematics. Holt. [1945.] 401 pp. Illus. QA39.H67
A history of mathematics through the ages, from primitive counting to the calculus.

Middleton, Herbert. Systematic qualitative organic analysis. London, Arnold. [1944.] viii, 280 pp. Illus. 8286.38
Second edition, 1943. Reprinted 1944.

O'Neill, John Joseph. Almighty atom, the real story of atomic energy. New York, Ives Washburn. [3]–94 pp. 8255.11

Sociology

Labor. Employment

Cantor, Nathaniel Freeman. Employee counseling: a new viewpoint in industrial psychology. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 9331.117A2

Dartnell corporation, Chicago. Experience of 123 companies with wage incentive plans. Dartnell. [1945.] *9331.225A6
Reproduced from typewritten copy.
Loose-leaf.

Gross, Feliks. The Polish worker, a study of a social stratum. New York, Roy Publishers. [1945. 11–274 pp. 9331.80438
"A large part . . . was written in Polish. It was translated by Norbert Guterman."—*Preface.*

Peterson, Florence. American labor unions, what they are and how they work. Harper. [1945.] 9331.8873A158

U. S. National war labor board. Wage report to the President on wartime relationship of wages to the cost of living. Washington. 1945. *9331.2973A9

Vocational guidance research. 500 postwar jobs for men. Doubleday, Doran. 1945. 285 pp. HF5381.V563
Project editor: Lura Robinson.

Population. Minorities

American academy of political and social science, *Philadelphia.* World population in transition, edited by Kingsley Davis. Philadelphia. 1945. 9312.2A50

Powell, Adam Clayton. Riots and ruins. New York, R. R. Smith. 1945. xiv, 17–171 pp. E185.61.P73
A Negro preacher gives a vigorous discussion of the desires of his people.
"This is a splendid book. It is frank, honest, and keenly analytical. It hurries to the core of the problem . . ." *Introduction* by Ben Richardson.

Stegner, Wallace. One nation, by Wallace Stegner and the editors of Look. Houghton Mifflin. 1945. vii, 340 pp. Illus. E184.A1S77
Photographs and text interpreting the life of minority groups in the United States.

Warner, W. Lloyd, and Lee Scole. The social systems of American ethnic groups. Yale. 1945. 318 pp. Illus. HT609.W33

Technology

Aeronautics

Aviation research associates, *New York.* Questions and answers for airplane and engine mechanics, compiled and edited by Aviation research associates, in cooperation with the technical staffs of the Academy of aeronautics and the Casey Jones school of aeronautics. McGraw-Hill. 1944. xi, 502 pp. Illus. 4036B.157

U. S. Bureau of naval personnel. Aircraft propellers . . . edition of 1945. Washington. 1945. *4036B.153

Radio

Atherton, Ralph. Principles of radio for operators. Macmillan. 1945. x, 344 pp. Illus. 8017A.119

U. S. Bureau of naval personnel. Advanced work in aircraft radio . . . edition of 1945. Washington. 1945. *8017E.22
Navy training courses.

Miscellaneous

Alford, Leon Pratt, *1877–1942*, and John R. **Bangs**, *editors.* Production handbook . . . staff editor, George E. Hagemann. Ronald Press. 1945. xv, 1676 pp. Illus. 4012.527S

Hesse, Herman C., and J. Henry **Rushton.** Process equipment design. Van Nostrand. 1945. vii, 580 pp. Illus. 4031A.151

Jones, Mack M. Shopwork on the farm. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 4023F.72

McLaughlin, George D., and Edwin R. **Theis.** The chemistry of leather manufacture . . . including chapters by Warren E. Emley . . . John H. Highberger . . . Ralph E. Porter . . . [and] Karl F. Ruppenthal. Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1945. x, 800 pp. Illus. 8037A.80

Travel and Description

Crosby, Elisha Oscar, *1818—1895.* Memoirs of Elisha Oscar Crosby; reminiscences of California and Guatemala from 1849 to 1864, edited by Charles Albro Barker. San Marino, Calif., Huntington Library. 1945. xxvi, 119 pp. Plates. F865.C9

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXI, Number 2

Contents

Page

MRS. HAWTHORNE'S FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES 43
By Randall Stewart

LEARNING HOW TO BEHAVE (*continued from the January issue*) 53
By Arthur M. Schlesinger

SIR DAVID YOUNG CAMERON: IN MEMORIAM 62
By Arthur W. Heintzelman

DAVID LINDSAY, LYON KING OF ARMS 64

TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS
Emery Reves: *The Anatomy of Peace* 65
Anna Louise Strong: *I Saw the New Poland* 66
Galeazzo Ciano: *The Ciano Diaries, 1939–43* 66
Kenneth Pendar: *Adventure in Diplomacy* 66
Philip Jaffé: *New Frontiers in Asia* 67
Randall Gould: *China in the Sun* 67
Hoffman Nickerson: *Arms and Policy, 1939–44* 67
David Hinshaw: *A Man from Kansas* 67
Franz Boas: *Race and Democratic Society* 68
Francis McMahon: *A Catholic Looks at the World* 68

LIBRARY NOTES
Zola to a Fellow Novelist 69
Benefit Street 69
Retirement of Miss Ames 70
Nathaniel Greene Prepares for Battle 70
Lowell Lectures 71
Lectures and Concerts 71

LIST OF RECENTLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS 72

⁂

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library 15–17 Blagden Street, February, 1946, Vol. XXI, No. 2

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution;
by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

FEBRUARY, 1946

Mrs. Hawthorne's Financial Difficulties

Selections From Her Letters to James T. Fields, 1865–1868

By **RANDALL STEWART**

HAWTHORNE labored somewhat in his time and was not paid profusely. Even after *The Scarlet Letter* in 1850, the income from his writings averaged perhaps less than $1,000 a year. Provision for his family was a serious problem and a source of growing anxiety. The difficulty seemed to him to have been overcome by the remunerative appointment in 1853 as Consul at Liverpool, and after he had accumulated from that office a reserve fund of about $30,000, he wrote confidently to his friend Pike: "It is a vast relief to me, to feel that my wife and children will be left in comfortable circumstances, in case of my death. I may say, in this respect, 'the bitterness of death is past.' "

Shortly after Hawthorne died in May 1864, his estate was appraised at $26,000. This sum, together with the royalties from future sales of his books, might have been expected to be sufficient, with frugal management, for the essential needs of his widow and children. It proved insufficient, however, because living expenses were constantly increasing. The children, now grown, required more money than formerly; the Civil War caused prices to rise. The inevitable result was that despite the assistance of Franklin Pierce, who paid part of Julian's expenses at Harvard, and the supplementary income from the publication of the notebooks, Mrs. Hawthorne found herself continually without money. The following selections from her letters to Fields tell the story of financial transactions and difficulties from December 1865 to August 1868.

George S. Hillard had been appointed administrator of the Hawthorne estate. A letter written December 3, 1865, revealed some confusion as to Hillard's function and gave a rather full account of money matters. The manuscripts referred to, it will be recalled, were the "Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Books", which Fields published in twelve instalments during 1866 in the *Atlantic*.

As you are Hearts ease to so many of your fellow mortals, your fellow mortals ought to endeavor to make your heart at ease — and I, of all fellow mortals, am desirous of doing so. I do not quite understand why you are so excessively anxious about the money you pay me for the manuscripts; but since you are so, I have written to Mr. Hillard already before I went to sleep last evening, to tell him that you have paid me $200 since October (October 6th was the day of the first payment) and I have asked him whether it is necessary in law that I should render to him an account of all monies received in any way. I am perfectly willing to do so, of course, but I wish to spare Mr. Hillard every letter I can — as he is so particular to answer each one. You see I might have a fancy for taking in washing, or something of the kind, to fill my private purse, and I should be sorry that he would have to record such an item.

I am sole guardian of Julian and Rose, and Mr. Hillard keeps telling me that he is only my attorney, and that I can do exactly as I please with my income. Una has risen out of my care, and I have nothing whatever to do with her portion. I am the meekest of human beings, and so I persist in telling Mr. Hillard of everything I do and wish to do and he keeps on replying "I have no right to say anything about it." Then I reply — "But I confide in your wisdom as in that of a wise elder brother" and then he suffers me.

When I proposed that you should pay me directly the hundred dollars, it was because it would prevent the necessity of my sending to Mr. Hillard a letter and obliging him to return a letter and a check for every small sum needful for daily use. I thought if I only had to annoy him with demands for large quarterly bills, it would be less trouble for both of us.

Long ago I wrote him that you intended to publish a paper monthly in the Atlantic (beginning January), for which you purposed to pay an hundred dollars each. I supposed his arithmetic would therefore estimate the amount I received from you, so that he could reckon it into the accounts, without any more ado.

All this I condescend to explain and elaborate to you, because I love you, and appreciate even any unaccountable (to me) anxiety you may feel about my affairs. For I know it can only arise from the truest interest in all that concerns us. And you also (are not you?) are one of my wise brothers, to counsel and aid me in my loneliness — loneliness as to earthly concerns — I mean.

Julian goes to Mr. Hillard for the money he needs — and is so childlike that he tells me how he spends the money which he earns with his pencil and that which Gen. Pierce has formerly given him, the General telling him in his delicate, chivalrous way that he would have no account of its use. It was while Julian was in Stockbridge that Gen. P. made him this gift. It lasted him a long time. Julian inherits the princely disposition of his father, who said that he would like some day to have money enough to find in his pocket what anyone might ask him for. Julian's ardent friends in college are always entertaining him and inviting him. It is a great pleasure to him to be able to return any favors and Gen. P. said he wished him not to feel what the boys call "scrubby." At the same time he knew Julian would never be profuse with my money — so he gave him some. The first thing Julian wished to do with that donation was to give it to me to go to be rubbed and pinched and rotated by Dr. Monroe! because he heard me say I could not afford it! When I refused it, he was so grieved that I had

> great difficulty in making him keep it for what Gen. Pierce intended it — his college amenities.
>
> Goodbye. Do you feel easy now?

Mrs. Hawthorne was pleased, two days later, to be assured by Hillard that her procedure had been correct:

> For my own private content as well as for yours I send you Mr. Hillard's reply to my note to-day.
>
> I do not know whether Administrator and Trustee are the same. But all that is important is the point that I was not wrong or out of rule in taking your money myself, without particularly acquainting Mr. Hillard each time, and for you to know this will reassure you, and so we can both now enjoy Heartsease.
>
> Do not take your valuable time to answer this — but please to save for me Mr. Hillard's note.

Financial matters were not mentioned again until April 29, 1866, when Mrs. Hawthorne was anxiously checking over the payments for the *Atlantic* articles:

> Will you take the trouble to look into my accounts and see whether you gave or sent me $100 in *March?* I wish to know whether I omitted to record the reception of it — for I have no record in March — but only in January, February, and April, when you gave me $200. Was $100 of that for *March,* or was it prepayment for *May?* I hate to take your time, but I wish to verify my accounts.

The accounts having been satisfactorily explained, another cause of distress soon arose in the form of the tax-gatherer; whereupon Mrs. Hawthorne wrote to Fields, on May 17, an appeal for aid and sympathy:

> I received a note from one of your clerks about the money, which settled my mind and my accounts. What a singular handwriting he has, exactly like a saw in its effect on the mind. You must not be alarmed, surprised, or affronted at any kind of financial question I ask; for I am hopeless about financial perceptions and comprehensions, and once in a while have panics from some omission or commission of my own, which drives me to appeal to everybody who can throw light upon my dark wood. Once I could have everything settled by a word and a glance from the voice that is still and the eyes that are closed. *Now* you and Mr. Hillard must help me — will you not?
>
> The taxgatherer nearly gave me a fit of apoplexy this morning by opening his books — his printed laws and so on. I put my hand to my head and told him not to read or say one word more but to go to Mr. Hillard. He said Mr. Hillard had sent him to me. I told him I must send him back to Mr. Hillard. He was patient about being made a play-ball of and shut his books and was sorry to have disturbed me. Perhaps by and by I shall be better behaved, but now business-affairs distract me unaccountably. They seem to remind me in a painful way that I am alone for earthly needs. Dear Mr. Fields, you will think of us on Saturday — the 19th [the anniversary of Hawthorne's death].

The summer brought new worries — her brother needed a house, and the children were prevented from carrying out their vacation plans by a lack of money:

> I am wholly occupied with my brother's affairs. I travel hither and thither about a house for him, and Richard never wanted a house so much as I have wanted seventeen hundred dollars, with which to *buy* a house offered in Concord for that — where he might live the rest of his days, and end his weary changes of residence. I went to Boston on Monday to tell Mr. Hillard about the house; but he says there is no money for me to invest in a house — for I must help the children....
>
> For four or five months I have been busy minded for him and I have not been well at all. It has caused a kind of desperation of nerves, which has made me wish to *die*. Had it not been for the children, I should have prayed "Nunc dimittis"! I can never describe how I have felt. But four or five days ago I began to be better and to endure the thought of continuing to live on earth....
>
> Una is at home till July. She is pretty low in finances . . . and I do not believe she can go to Manchester — for they ask such enormous board at all watering places now. She is very well and an infinite solace and joy to Rose and me.
>
> Julian appeared large as life on Tuesday, driven home by an empty purse, having been deluded by being told it was two dollars a day — and discovering suddenly that it was *three!* and tells me that he left you at Appledore for a few days. I am sorry Julian could not be with you. My writing to Annie has been deferred by his presence. His next move is to Wellesley to see Morton — whose father lives at Wellesley. They wish for a long visit from him, but he still pants for the sea. How like his father in this! In Concord, in these dog-days, he wilts and slumbers, and I wish with all my heart that I could give him leave to go back. Oh for the good old days when charges were moderate. I am going to write to my cousin in New York about his Illumination — and so assist him in that way.

A more general appeal, with a reminder of former pledges, was sent to Fields on October 14:

> Do you think I shall have means to do all for the children's culture that they should have done? Did not you say to me that you would be "very near me" in my widowhood, on that first day you came? This is why I ask you questions that concern me so nearly.
>
> I crave a little freedom from anxiety before I lay down mortal life — but I do not know as I deserve it — indeed, I know I do not deserve it. Yet I crave it. Trouble is very subtle, and refines itself as we get over the gross obstacles. So watchful is our heavenly Father that we do not fall asleep on the near slopes of the Delectable Mountains.

Fields's response was acknowledged in a letter of October 28 addressed to "Haroun al Raschid":

> I have received your clerk's check, and take for granted that this is not an encroachment upon next year, poor thing, whom I should be sorry to embarrass in its infancy.

> When I receive the velvet of the tint of the Heart's Ease which is your portrait, and the casket of diamonds to gem it withal, — a garment is to be fashioned for your downsitting, when you enter the House at the close of the day, which will flash like ten thousand damascus blades in the eyes of your friends, while softly enfolding you in its rich sumptuousness.

By the end of the year, Mrs. Hawthorne's financial situation had become desperate. On January 2, 1867, she confessed her inability to pay the quarter's bills, then due:

> I only now write to ask you whether there will be any money coming to me this month — now — for copyrights or whatever. I fear bankruptcy when my bills come in, for Mr. Hillard cannot send me half enough to pay them. This is the first time I have been at such a loss. What a coil is this!

A long letter of March 28 revealed that the situation was even worse at the end of another quarter:

> My dear friend, I am on the brink of bankruptcy and actually have no money to buy some coal to keep the fool warm next month. I wrote to Mr. Hillard, and he says two banks in which was some of my money have been involved in some swindling transactions to the loss of $600,000 — and must lessen their dividends. So he cannot send me as much as was my due in April.
>
> I am in debt to the tradesmen here, which I do not like — and I actually need cash in hand. Mr. Hillard says you will pay me some money in July — but what will be the use of money in July if we all freeze and starve in April, May and June? So I wish to know whether you will be good enough to speak to Mr. Hillard about it — and whether you can conveniently let me have some now. If not, perhaps I can borrow some, though I have a horror of that. Still it is no matter about my horror. I will do whatever ought to be done. But I wish to pay some bills in the first week of April to the butcher, grocer and coalman — before I buy anything more.
>
> I have not yet paid Dr. Lewis a penny for Rose's teaching and board — and in the first of June her terms are over and she leaves.
>
> In short — I am in a desperate strait — and think my cousin Mr. George Peabody must hurry up and save me. Julian has been wearing turned and patched clothes and cobbled boots till I am mortified for him — and I have to scrimp him so closely for money to take a trip to Cambridge or whatever, that he has some idea of taking to the Highway, only he is as patient and sweet as an angel — and bears the grime of poverty like a Socrates or a Plato.
>
> I write from morn to eve and have nearly finished another volume. I have not come to any separate part that would do for the Atlantic, or I could earn some money that way. But the twelve hundred dollars less that I have this year will make a vast difference in the turning of the wheels of life.
>
> Mr. Hillard proposes that we should all be drowned.

Plaintive letters through the summer and fall reiterated a distress whose acuteness must extenuate the lapses from dignity and taste:

> Shall you have any money due to me in July? How much? I fear to be arrested for debt.

> Can you tell me whether you shall owe me any money in July? I am very

anxious about my July bills. There has been work at the Cemetery, which will cost perhaps sixty dollars, much to my distress — work that has been dawdling on for years. Yet I would not neglect that spot, whatever else I let go. But it is an unexpected addition to my liabilities. To relieve my heavy care, I wish to know what my prospects are. Mr. Hillard will not have much for me. For two or three weeks I have been thinning and fevering, till I can hardly walk to the village. O dear friends, how I rejoice that you are resting on the green hills, away from all care. My time will come when I sit by the River of life, in the next world, but never in this. The Wayside is beautiful now, but you never come to see it when it is blooming and green. You see, however, far grander landscapes where you are. Una and Julian are visiting together — and Rose is at school, so I am alone with the birds and flowers and sweet, heart stirring memories.

I write now . . . to ask . . . whether this month any monies will be due me for Copy Right — or whether you have already prepaid all of it for the past six months.

We are indeed in a narrow strait now. But the Lord reigns, and if we have to sell the Wayside and go into a small shanty, we will bear it, as becomes the children and widow of the noblest of men.

I am to send away my chamber maid, and we are to be chamber maids and parlor maids — and economise even more than before. I cannot send Rose to school, and must stop her music. Julian will enter the Scientifick School and Mr. Hillard will use Julian's principal to pay his bills.

I am in debt, and with no means to pay debts now. I shall have to borrow money of some one, I have not decided of what one. As a general thing I suppose a man had rather give a limb than a dollar. A smile becomes a stony glare if you ask for money. But perhaps to lend will not be so bad. I must try — or I cannot buy fuel and bread. It would be well if there were no back debts — the first I ever had. O my darling husband how glad I am he is out of the moils of this world.

The children are brave and in strong spirits and all ready to put their shoulders to the wheel. If my health holds we shall be happy, provided the bills are paid. Rose bears wonderfully her huge disappointment about Europe where she hoped to accomplish herself in music and painting for future use. They all have the true pluck, and have no idea of bending to the blast.

I dare say we shall find a real jewel in this heap of rubbish.

At all events I believe the Inevitable to be Divine, and my proper peace is not invaded. I can only be anxious for the rest.

No money has come in yet. But it was only a few days ago that I made the grand assault upon Mr. H[illard] and the answer has not come. A fierce pack of hounds, in the shape of tradesmen are unleashed and ready for a spring upon me. If you do not hear of me again, you may fancy what has become of me. Una and Rose are splendid maids and full of life, joy and prowess.

We make the dust fly here, I assure you — and these goldenest days in the world find us most grateful and glad. When my debts are paid, I shall be wholly at rest. Rose paints, and sells her productions at Childs and Jenks — and Una is going to teach Gymnastics in Miss Wilby's school — and who knows but I will paint a picture and ask what I please for it and then get what I can? But I shall be almost too busy copying to paint.

Goaded by these laments, Fields sent to Mrs. Hawthorne a sum of money in excess of the amount due her. When she discovered that she was "overdrawn", she expressed surprise and grief in letters dated October 27 and November 3:

> Una put me aghast yesterday by saying that Mr. Hillard told her I had overdrawn upon you to the amount of 700 dollars!! Dear Mr. Fields, I hope this is a mistake. I never intended to take a penny of money that was not owed to me. Is this so or not? How could it happen? It adds heavily to my weight of debt. I do not see but I am quite ruined. I have not been able to borrow any money yet. Rich people are a species of turtles.
>
> I grieve much over my debt to you for both our sakes. I was so unaware that I was running in debt to you, that I positively denied Mr. Hillard's statement. It seems as if my very soul were mortgaged. Mr. Hillard will be obliged to take of our scanty principal to pay my debts — and so the beginning of our ruin is at hand, unless the publishment of the journals save us. But we may all find that too late a resource. What avails bread when there is no mouth to eat?

When the account was presented, she was able to make, on November 18, a slight correction in her favor:

> Mr. Hillard sent me this morning the account. With regard to the four volumes of Miss Austen, your clerk has made a great mistake. They are advertised to be four volumes 1.25 apiece which would amount to four, seventy five (4.75). And he has charged 18.75. This copy is in common cloth binding, and therefore cannot exceed 1.25 per volume. I should not have been so extravagant as to buy such an expensive set of books as $18.75 would be but, appalled by this sum, I searched in the Atlantic among the advertisements to see if I could have been mistaken — and I find I am right.
>
> I am much relieved to discover that there was a mistake about the whole bill.
>
> But to prevent future involvement, wholly unforeseen by me — I wish to say, dear friend, that the $300 in April and the $100 in June I would never have taken in the world, if I had supposed they were a loan. I supposed they were all owing to me for copyrights. I am sure I never asked you to lend me a penny in my life. I not only supposed you owed me those monies, but that I was to be paid a good deal more in January — even five hundred!! I thought one hundred was paid for the extract from the English journal. All this will explain my horror at hearing I was unawares in debt 700 dollars to you. I return the account that the charge for Miss Austen's novels may be rectified.

As matters became steadily worse, Mrs. Hawthorne searched through her papers for a discrepancy which might afford some hope of financial relief. Her search was apparently rewarded by the discovery of an unexplained entry to her credit of $10,000. Three letters, dated May 24, June 2, and June 7, 1868, reveal the excited progress of her inquiry and the final dashing of her hopes by Hillard's explanation:

> The ten thousand dollars Mr. Hillard put upon the paper drawn up for me to see how my property was disposed of, and this amount he sets dow

> as in your hands. Can he have made so huge a mistake, or has he now disposed of that sum in another way? He told me when he first spoke to me of my affairs that "Ticknor & Fields" had nine hundred and odd dollars in their firm, which belonged to me, and that the money could not be in better and safer hands.
>
> Of course it could not be, and I am sorry if 'tout cela est changé'.

> I really cannot make mistakes to the amount of near ten thousand dollars!! It is written down on a paper in Mr. Hillard's handwriting — now before my eyes — "Amount due from Ticknor & Fields $9,596.00." He made out a list of what my money consisted of — and he puts down shares in various things — bonds — mortgages and these nine thousand, five hundred fifty six dollars as in your hands. I will immediately write to Mr. Hillard, and ask him how he could say to you he knew of no such matter. For it is not only written here, but he talked with me about leaving it in your hands. This is a great mystery, is it not?...
>
> When I read over your note and what you say of the money, it seems as if you and Mr. Hillard must think I am an idiot to make such an incredible mistake as you both think I have made. Of course no one can be so interested and wide awake as I am about our small property. I should not be confused about so much as half of it, if I have common sense.
>
> What a sad wilderness of a world is this for the widow and the fatherless! I feel so shelterless and forlorn at these difficulties, and have relied so entirely on Mr. Hillard in his care of my interests, that I cannot believe my senses when I see on one paper his record of this fact, and in your note a denial from him of having known of such a thing! I will write to him today....
>
> My having written nine *hundred* after having spoken of ten *thousand* — or nearly ten thousand, was a mere slip of the pen.

> Ah, if you had only said "We *once* had that large amount in our hands" — instead of "we *never* had," "illae lacrymae" would never have occurred. Mr. Hillard explains all the mystery by telling me that the paper upon which the fatal $9,595 were recorded, was the inventory of the property at first, when T & F held that amount, but that you had long ago paid it over, and now have but a few hundreds of mine. Are you going to forgive me and excuse me on account of your saying "we NEVER had that amount in our hands?" Am I not excusable?

The forthcoming publication of *Passages from the American Note-Books* offered a more substantial hope: she had said that the book would be her "Golconda mine". Eager to obtain as large a profit as possible, she inquired of Fields if arrangements had been made with the London publishers, Smith and Elder. She was satisfied with Fields's reply until she discovered that the amount agreed upon was less than that paid for *Our Old Home*. Her changing attitudes are revealed in the following excerpts from five letters written between July 14 and August 2:

> Will Smith and Elder pay anything for this book? as they did for "Our Old Home"?

> Your note takes a millstone off me — for I am very much straitened. As

> you will see by my last note, I *hoped* the English publishers would give something for the book, but I was not confident. I am unspeakably thankful. What did they give for "Our Old Home"? I will not send for the $500 till I need it unless you think it had better be in this bank — where I now have not a penny of my own.
>
> As I find I have not money enough this quarter to pay my debts, I shall be very deeply obliged if you will send me the English money — which is a perfect Godsend — a Providence now — for I should certainly have been bankrupt without it this month.
>
> I have been looking over some of Mr. Ticknor's letters to find what Smith and Elder gave for "Our Old Home" — but I have not yet discovered. Do you remember? for I have a curiosity to know.
>
> I have discovered now that Smith and Elder gave 250 pounds for "Our Old Home", and that 1040 dollars were credited to my husband for it. So I should insist that they give as much, if not more, for a work of *two* volumes. I cannot understand why they so meanly diminish the price. Is it because my husband is not here to defend his rights? I should think they would be more careful of his rights than ever, according to English honor, now that his widow and children are left to the mercy of the hard world. I hope you will scold them well — or if you think it would have any good effect, I will make an effort to write to them myself.

Only one other letter is relevant to the subject of this paper. Written on August 3, 1868, it is the last but one in the Boston Public Library collection and describes once more (this time for Mrs. Fields) the economies that were being practised at the Wayside:

> A week ago, my maid Ann was sent away, and Una and Rose began to serve. We have a nice laundress, who washes and irons, and one of my old pensioners (on sympathy and bits) is installed in the kitchen to do small things, for she is feeble and elderly. Una is chief cook and Rose assists, though Rose one day got the whole dinner (though it included the cooking of meat) with no assistance. Una makes splendid bread — and, in short, seems capable of doing anything whatever that ought to be done. Her compensation is that the brain work and heart work which have been so painful for a year are balanced by this unusual physical exertion and she feels better, she says, though often very tired. Rose is terribly wilted by dogdays, but when once she gets started in the morning, toils bravely on. They both prove that thorough, high culture arms a person at all points — and a poem, a picture, or housework are all equally well done. Julian fetches wood and draws water and moves heavy things & travels up and down with sublime patience and cheer, though I *know* he is pining for his beloved sea. But he cannot afford to go just now, though I hope he will have a whiff of it before the end of summer.

The reader of these passages from Mrs. Hawthorne's letters is likely to be a little impatient with her management of affairs. The children appear to have been pampered: daughters of twenty-four and seventeen years of age might very well have been expected to do the housework without the assistance of servants, and a son of twenty-two ought, under the circumstances, to have made a more substantial contribution than "illuminations" to the support of his mother and sisters. Moreover, Mrs. Hawthorne's tone of martyrdom is unpleasant, and some of her appeals for sympathy will strike the reader as surprisingly indelicate.

On the other hand, the widow and children of Nathaniel Hawthorne would not have been financially embarrassed in a world in which monetary rewards bear a just relation to services rendered. Their mode of living, after all, was simple enough. Although an exact estimate must await the publication of Professor William Charvat's work on the incomes of American authors, it seems safe to say that, had it not been for Mrs. Hawthorne's editorial labors, there would have been scarcely enough money for the bare necessities of living. The financial selections from her letters tell a pathetic story.

Learning How to Behave

A Study of American Etiquette Books

By **ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER**

(*Continued from the January issue.*)

III

A SOCIAL code, like a garment on the human body, outlasts its usefulness when it no longer fits the form for which it was designed. Its acceptability at any given time rests upon the willingness of the well-mannered to adhere to it and of most other people to look up to it. If class relations change, so also must the canons of breeding, or else forfeit every vestige of authority; and it follows that the more violent the change, the more imperative is the need for compromise and adjustment. Such a challenge confronted American manners in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Many things conspired to undermine ancient attitudes and upset hallowed landmarks. The War of 1812, misinterpreted as a glorious victory, exalted the self-confidence of the post-war generation. The extension of the nation's authority to the Rio Grande and the Pacific, the expanding web of canals and railroads, the outflow of humanity into untenanted areas, the springing up of new cities in the older regions, the rapid technological progress and notable growth of industry — all these bred in Americans the sense of a mighty people marching toward a goal such as mankind had never known. And with these developments went others more subtle in significance: the steady rise of countless humble folk to higher living standards, and the admission of all white men to the ballot and the right to hold office. These altered conditions could not fail to leave their mark on social usages, particularly in the North where their principal impact was felt.

Andrew Jackson's elevation to the White House in 1828 was a political outcropping of deeper stirrings. The son of a destitute Scotch-Irish immigrant, he had by dint of pluck and native capacity arrived at the seat of power hitherto reserved for the Harvard-educated Adamses and great Virginia landholders. Protagonists of the old order, alarmed by the "millennium of minnows" at Washington, ill understood the nature of the upsurge that Jackson's election betokened.[1] The dreaded minnows, whether agitating the turbid pool at the federal capital or disturbing the broader waters throughout the land, had no intention of remaining small fry, or even of always swimming with their kind. To them the country's new political and economic situation meant the opportunity for little fish to grow into big ones. "True republicanism," mused a contemporary, "requires that every man shall have an equal chance — that every man shall be free to become as unequal as he can."[2]

Unlike former times, ordinary folk now felt they could make of themselves what they would. As Catharine Sedgwick reminded them, "It is not here as in the old world, where one man is born with a silver spoon, and another with a pewter one, in his mouth. You may all handle silver spoons, if you will. That is, you may all rise to places of respectability."[3] Though devoting their chief energies to bettering their material lot, they never lost sight of the fact that self-respect also demanded they climb toward higher social levels. The passion for equality, in other words, found expression in the view that all could become gentlemen, not that gentlemen should be no more. President Jackson himself, despite his lowly origins and the hoary Whig legend in history books of his uncouthness, excited the admiration of both friend and foe by his urbane and courtly demeanor.[4] To be sure, a shirt-sleeve approach to good manners naturally violated the Southern planter's conception of a properly regulated world. Little wonder that a Georgia aristocrat, writing in the mid-century, found the North "devoid of society fitted for well-bred gentlemen" because so many of the persons he encountered were "mechanics struggling to be genteel."[5]

One of the arguments for sowing the North with little red schoolhouses was that "the first indispensable requisite for good society is *education*"; and though other reasons proved more influential in bringing about public schools, the colonial precedent of using the classroom for instructing the young in civility received the fullest possible application.[6] The states now generally required the teaching of such basic qualities as truthfulness, sobriety, temperance, industry, piety and chastity.[7] Educational leaders further proclaimed it the duty of schoolmasters to make up for other deficiencies of home training,[8] and textbook writers obliged with sections on "Politeness," "Manners at Table" and "Manners in the Street and on the Road."[9]

Older persons received a certain amount of help from the magazines, especially from *Godey's Lady's Book* and similar women's journals, whose sentimental stories featured heroes and heroines of immaculate gentility, and whose editors sometimes offered specific recipes for social deportment and affairs of the heart. Mrs. James Parton, known to her numerous readers as Fanny Fern, took occasion in her discursive essays — which generally reached a wider public in book form — to include tart comments on ill breeding. Two of her "Rules for Ladies" were: "Always keep callers waiting, till they have had time to notice the outlay of money in your parlors"; and "Always whisper and laugh at concerts, by way of compliment to the performers, and to show your neighbors a sovereign contempt for their comfort."[10] But such incidental references did not replace the manuals devoted wholly to social decorum, a type of publication which, given the new circumstances of American life, now attained an importance never before known. Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, who presided over *Godey's,* considered it one of her bounden duties to recommend these writings as they issued from the press, and in time she produced her own treatise on *Manners; or, Happy Homes and Good Society* (1866).[11]

From the late 1820's on, this literature poured forth in a never-ending stream. An incomplete enumeration shows that, aside from frequent revisions and new editions, twenty-eight different manuals appeared in the 1830's, thirty-six in the 1840's and thirty-eight more in the 1850's — an average of over three new ones annually in the pre-Civil War decades. They not only greatly exceeded the number published at any earlier time, but they were also mostly of American authorship. The writers embraced such persons as Lydia H. Sigourney and Catharine M. Sedgwick, the novelists; Eliza W. Farrar, biographer of Lafayette and wife of a Harvard professor; William A. Alcott, cousin of Bronson Alcott and an educational reformer; T. S. Arthur, best known today as the author of *Ten Nights in a Bar-room;* and Eliza Leslie, a successful writer of juvenile fiction. Lola Montez, the Irish-Spanish actress who dazzled America in the mid-century, discoursed appropriately enough on *The Arts of Beauty* (1858), graciously including "hints to gentlemen on the art of fascinating." Ralph Waldo Emerson, though not himself a contributor to the genre, lent a certain elevation to the theme by devoting two of his essays to "Manners" and "Behavior." He could even commend his friend Walter Savage Landor for saying, "I have suffered more from my bad dancing than from all the miseries and misfortunes of my life put together."[12]

The conduct books were of two general kinds, one upholding the time-honored conception of manners as "character in action," the other elaborating the view, already rendered familiar by the American adaptations of Chesterfield, that manners are a set of rules to be learned. With the nation passing through a period of unsettling social change, moralists feared lest the ancient pillars of individual integrity and family virtues be destroyed, and they publicized their concern in treatises ascribing true courtesy to "the source of all purity and goodness, the Christian religion."[13] In this spirit William A. Alcott ambitiously attempted to canvass every aspect of personal and domestic relations in *The Young Man's Guide* (1832), *The Young Woman's Guide* (1836), *The Young Mother* (1836), *The Young Wife* (1837), *The Young Husband* (1838) and *The Boy's Guide* (1844). Yet neither he nor his less fecund fellow scribes wholly ignored conduct in the more restricted sense of etiquette. George W. Hervey in *The Principles of Courtesy* excused himself for touching on such trivia by the need to counteract the many handbooks that "appealed to unworthy motives, and taught a heartless and selfish system of politeness."[14] Taking somewhat different grounds, Alcott argued that a practice like wearing one's hat in the house "tends to vice and immorality."[15]

T. S. Arthur, on the other hand, though warning against drawing-room usages based on self-seeking and vanity, frankly urged his readers to study etiquette manuals for their own sake.[16]

Arthur by this advice showed himself far more in accord with the times than were most purveyors of what Fanny Fern called "moral molasses.[17] The rising classes, reasonably confident of their grip on Christian principles but timorous about the proprieties of taste and behavior, thirsted to know "the little things, the graceful finishing touches," which they associated with persons to the manner born. "'The power of littles!'" wrote Mrs. Hale approvingly. "How often has the expression been quoted, how much it contains!"[18] Those who set themselves to the task of meeting the demand did so with a clear understanding of the audience to be instructed. "I have seen it gravely stated by some writer on manners, that 'it takes three generations to make a gentleman,' " said the well-born Miss Sedgwick, and she emphatically rejoined, "This is too slow a process in these days of accelerated movement." As encouragement to the faint-hearted she added, "You have it in your power to fit yourselves by the cultivation of your minds, and the refinement of your manners for intercourse, on equal terms, with the best society in our land."[19]

In the nature of the case, these treatises played pretty much the same tune in pretty much the same way. On occasion, however, some chose to appeal to English or French usages as authority, while others, scorning the "stiff and stately pomp of fashion as it comes out of the atmosphere of monarchical courts," espoused a "truly American and republican school of politeness."[20] The flag-wavers not only reflected more faithfully the national mood, but they derived a further advantage from the fact that on some matters of good form the English and the French were at variance, thus forcing Americans at the very least to choose between them.[21] Nevertheless, reprints of certain imported manuals enjoyed an appreciable vogue, especially those aimed at the comparable needs of the rising classes in the homelands.[22] Nearly all the works, whether of foreign or native origin, carefully avoided the old-time references to the etiquette of inferiors toward superiors, one author even deeming it necessary to argue that republican sensitivity did not forbid closing a letter with the formula: "I have the honour to be your very obedient servant."[23]

The handbooks to which the uninitiated turned were generally crisp and to the point, avoiding the leisurely epistolary approach of the eighteenth century. The matter was neatly arranged, nothing was taken for granted, and the precepts were so simply phrased as to be easily remembered, or even memorized. The prices charged for the volumes proved a further attraction. Some sold for as little as twenty-five cents, and just before the Civil War the hustling New York firm headed by Irwin P. Beadle published a vastly popular *Dime Book of Practical Etiquette* (1859). To deepen the impression on readers, the writers often spoke as though their advice possessed a quasi-legal sanction. "Politeness and etiquette," said one author, "form a sort of supplement to the law, which enables society to protect itself against offences which the law cannot touch."[24] Another entitled his book *The Laws of Etiquette,* while still another observed in Benthamite phrase, "The Laws of Convention, like all wise laws, are instituted to promote 'the greatest good of the greatest number.' "[25]

Since these missionaries of manners were preaching principally to the social heathen, they did not flinch from expounding first principles. Thus one admonished, "Never sleep in any garment worn during the day." A second inveighed against so-called "genteel people who never use the bath, or only once or twice a year wash themselves all over, though they change their linen daily." A third explained, "A gentleman never sits in the house with his hat on in the presence of ladies for a single moment."[26] By the same token, he should never smoke in their presence, or where they might come, even on the street, and clothing tainted with the fumes must be changed before going into company. The mania of spitting, everywhere and on all occasions, fell under a similar ban. The female reader, for her part, was told it was an offense against decorum to let her overnight hostess "know that you have found or felt insects in your bed."[27] A typical catalogue of bad company manners included the following:

> to balance yourself upon your chair; . . . to extend your feet on the andirons; to admire yourself with complacency in a glass; . . . to laugh immoderately; to place your hand upon the person with whom you are conversing; to take him by the buttons, the collar of his cloak, the cuffs, the waist, &c.; to seize ladies by the waist, or to touch their person; . . . to beat time with the feet and hands; to whirl round a chair on one leg.[28]

The ordeal of dining involved many further traps for the unwary, to which etiquette authorities devoted loving attention. Among the inviolable injunctions were to remove one's gloves before eating; to unfold the napkin and, in the case of a woman, pin it to one's belt; to chew noiselessly; to sop up juices with pieces of bread; and to avoid watching fellow guests dispatch their food. If the lady at your side "should raise an unmanageable portion to her mouth, you should cease all conversation with her, and look steadfastly into the opposite part of the room."[29] The question of knife *versus* fork gained fresh urgency from the recent introduction of the French or silver fork in place of the steel variety. According to the social arbiters, both refinement and safety recommended the primacy of the fork, Mrs. Farrar alone dissenting. This Harvard professor's wife, insisting patriotically that "Americans have as good a right to their own fashions as the inhabitants of any other country," defended the practice of eating with a knife "provided you do it neatly, and do not put in large mouthfuls, or close your lips tight over the blade."[30] From the frequency of mention it was evidently not unusual for guests to break dishes, or even "to throw down a waiter loaded with splendid cut-glass." If such a mishap occurred, "you should not make an apology, or appear the least mortified, or indeed, take any notice whatever of the calamity." Otherwise the impression might arise that the host could not afford the loss.[31]

When conversing, whether at the table or elsewhere, pains should be taken not to remind one's companions of their plebeian origins — that "you remember their living in a small house, or in a remote street." On the other hand, you mustn't yourself put on airs by boasting of "the fine things you have at home," for that might make people suspect "you were, not long ago, somebody's washerwoman, and cannot forget to be reminding everybody that you are not so now."[32] Another mark of the newly arrived was inconsiderate treatment of domestics. Though etiquette manuals granted that the yeasty republican spirit together with the many alternative possibilities of employment often rendered the servants themselves intractable, they placed the chief onus upon the mistresses who, unaccustomed to authority, used it tyrannically.[33]

In many respects women were conceded a larger measure of freedom than the older dispensation had allowed. Since parents might unexpectedly lose their means, girls were urged to master some skill or branch of knowledge by which they could become self-supporting. The reading of fiction was no longer taboo, though the utmost discrimination was recommended. Ladies, if modestly attired, might also with full propriety take long journeys alone and even converse at times with respectful strangers.

On the other hand, courtship continued to be the only approved basis of companionship with the other sex. It was well for the man to take the initiative because custom so decreed, and in any event, "where there is a fair chance of every woman's being married, who wishes it, the more things are left to their natural course the better." Under the circumstances a girl was cautioned: "Accept not unnecessary assistance in putting on cloaks, shawls, over-shoes, or anything of the sort . . . . Read not out of the same book; let not your eagerness to see anything induce you to place your head close to another person's." Moreover, "the waltz is a dance of too loose a character, and unmarried ladies should refrain from it altogether."[34] Wedlock, a visiting Frenchman thought, condemned a wife to "the life of a nun" except that it was "not taken ill that she have children, and even many of them." Though he somewhat embroidered the reality, the fact of woman's continuing submergence as a yokemate and mother sheds light on the unvarying advice of the manual writers not to contract a loveless union, even if the maiden's parents might so demand. But seemingly only one mentor went so far as to suggest that a girl might sometimes be justified in marrying against her parents' desires.[35]

The unprecedented demand for dissertations on decorum in the generation before the Civil War shows how thoroughly the rising classes rejected the view: "I don't know what etiquette is, but I know what I like." Out of their need and wish came the behavior book in the modern sense of a code of arbitrary conventions framed for polite society. The regulations were avowedly designed for urban dwellers, with the drawing-rooms of Washington providing the model.[36] New York's turn would come later. How far the canons penetrated the countryside, and how far they affected all classes even in the cities, it would be difficult to say. The important thing is that the preachments set up standards of deportment of which nearly everybody in one way or another became conscious. It was also significant that these standards were tacitly accepted as desirable not merely for the rich and the wellborn, but also for the rank and file. Nor were the results inconsiderable. In the 1830's Tocqueville, judging from the vantage ground of French aristocracy, found American manners "neither so tutored nor so uniform" as in his own country, but "frequently more sincere."[37] Twenty years later, in 1857, Gurowski, a Polish nobleman's son, noted that the people still tended to neglect the "most minute details and rites of courtesy," but added, "good-breeding prevails, and hearty, intentional politeness marks their address and intercourse." The moral he drew was: "Democracy teaches self-respect to everybody, in respecting others."[38]

(*To be continued.*)

Notes

1. The scornful phrase is quoted in a letter of Salmon P. Chase, April 20, 1829, in the *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly,* XXVIII (1919), 152.
2. Anon., *How to Behave* (New York, 1856), 124.
3. Catharine M. Sedgwick, *Morals of Manners* (New York, 1846), 61.
4. A. M. Schlesinger, Jr., *The Age of Jackson* (Boston, 1945), 38*n.,* 99.
5. Quoted in Wecter, *Saga of American Society,* 35, from an article originally appearing in the Muscogee *Herald* in 1856.
6. The quotation is from Sarah J. Hale, *Manners; or, Happy Homes and Good Society* (Boston, 1866), 142.
7. Pierce, *Public Opinion and the Teaching of History,* 4–5*n.,* 6–7.
8. Alonzo Potter and G. B. Emerson, *The School and the Schoolmaster* (New York, 1842), 176–177, 343–357; Charles Northend, *The Teacher and the Parents* (2d ed., Boston, 1853), 32–35, 55–57, 303–305.
9. See, for example, Albert Picket, *The Juvenile Expositor* (New York, 1827), 191–196; William Sullivan, *The Political Class Book* (new ed., Boston, 1831), 143–148; S. G. Goodrich, *The Third Reader* (6th ed., Boston, 1841), 59–64, 117.
10. Sara P. Willis [Parton], *The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern* (New York, 1855),

284. See also her similar "Advice to Ladies" in *Fern Leaves from Fanny's Port Folio* (Auburn, 1853), 317–319, a work which sold 80,000 copies.

11. For some reviews and notices of these works, see *Godey's Lady's Book,* XIV (1837), 47, 285; XVI (1838), 167–169, 225–228, 245–248; XVIII (1839), 192, 239, 285–286; XX (1840), 95; XXI (1841), 94; XXII (1841), 48; XXVI (1843), 59, 295–296; XXVIII (1844), 55, 200; XXX (1845), 143; XXXI (1845), 130; XXXV(1847), 156, 332; XL (1850), 356; XLIV (1852), 165, 167, 230; L (855), 277; LII (1856), 182, 563; LIII (1856), 85, 564; LIV (1857), 280, 470; LX (1860), 471; LXII (1861), 179, 190; LXIX (1864), 176.

12. R. W. Emerson, "Culture," in *Works* (Boston, 1883–1887), VI, 138.

13. Review of Margaret Coxe, *The Young Lady's Companion* (Columbus, 1839), in *Godey's Lady's Book,* XIX (1839), 286.

14. G. W. Hervey, *The Principles of Courtesy* (New York, 1852), p. iii. This indictment was quite too severe, though *Godey's Lady Book,* XVIII (1839), 286, accused a recently published manual of reflecting the influence of "the old and heartless philosophy of Chesterfield."

15. W. A. Alcott, *The Young Man's Guide* (rev. ed., Boston, 1844), 367–368. Miss Sedgwick in *Morals of Manners,* 43, said, "We hardly know whether it belongs to morals or manners, to offer the best seats at table to your elders, and to the females of your family."

16. T. S. Arthur, *Advice to Young Men* (Boston, 1847), 70–71, and *Advice to Young Women* (Boston, 1847), 5–6.

17. "The most thorough emetic I know of," Fanny wrote, "is in the shape of 'Guide to Young Wives,' and kindred books." Sara P. Willis Parton, *Fresh Leaves* (New York, 1857), 210.

18. Hale, *Manners,* 80.

19. Catharine M. Sedgwick, *Means and Ends* (Boston, 1839), 15–16, 150.

20. The quotations are from anon., *The Perfect Gentleman* (New York, 1860), 7–8, and the preface of anon., *How to Behave.* Margaret C. Conkling ("Henry Lunettes"), *The American Gentleman's Guide to Politeness and Fashion* (New York, 1857), 330, cautioned that "Rudeness and Republicanism" should not be considered "synonymous terms."

21. The author of *The Perfect Gentleman,* 6–7, makes much of this point.

22. For the rising-class phenomenon in England, consult C. W. Day ("Count Alfred D'Orsay"), *Etiquette* (New York, 1843), 3–4, and anon., *The Habits of Good Society* (New York, 1865), 24–26. For a brief recent discussion, see Lytton Strachey, *Portraits in Miniature and Other Essays* (New York, 1931), 118–119.

23. Anon. ("A Gentleman"), *The Laws of Etiquette* (Philadelphia, 1936), 89.

24. Anon., *Perfect Gentleman,* 200.

25. Conkling, *American Gentleman's Guide,* 26.

26. Anon., *How to Behave,* 18; Emily Thornwell, *The Lady's Guide to Perfect Gentility* (New York, 1856), 14; anon., *Perfect Gentleman,* 208.

27. Eliza Leslie, *The Behaviour Book* (Philadelphia, 1859), 15.

28. Elizabeth F. Bayle-Mouillard ("Mme. Celnart"), *The Gentleman and Lady's Book of Politeness and Propriety of Deportment* (Philadelphia, 1852), 83. This translation of a French work was many times reprinted.

29. Anon., *Laws of Etiquette,* 151.

30. Eliza W. Farrar (who used the pseudonym "A Lady" in the first printing), *The Young Lady's Friend* (Boston, 1836), 346–347. The revised edition (New York, 1873) by Clara J. Moore ("Mrs. H. O. Ward") omitted this heretical passage.

31. Anon., *Laws of Etiquette,* 204–205.

32. Leslie, *Behaviour Book,* 188; anon., *Perfect Gentleman,* 204, 205–206.

33. The substitution of Irish and German servants for the older native "help" was another factor in the situation. On the "servile war," see Lydia H. Sigourney, *Letters to Young Ladies* (Hartford, 1833), 30–31; Conkling, *American Gentleman's Guide,* 102–103; Farrar, *Young Lady's Friend,* chap. xi; and Harriet Beecher Stowe's "House and Home" (1864), pieces in the *Atlantic Monthly,* reprinted in *Household Papers and Stories* (Boston, 1896), 43, 99, 141–145. W. A. Alcott, pointing out in *The Young Wife* (Boston, 1837), 153–157, 166, that, unlike former times, people "in middling and even low circumstances" employed domestics, added, "The system of keeping servants in our families seems to me highly anti-republican."

34. Farrar, *Young Lady's Friend*, 288–289, 293; Bayle-Mouillard, *Gentleman and Lady's Book*, 187.

35. G. W. Pierson, *Tocqueville and Beaumont in America* (New York, 1938), 144; anon., *How to Behave*, 114.

36. See, for example, the anonymous *Etiquette at Washington, together with the Customs Adopted by Polite Society in the Other Cities of the United States* (Baltimore, 1849; 3d ed., 1857). Of Washington, A. G. de Gurowski, *America and Europe* (New York, 1857), 406, said, "Men coming from all parts of the republic, independent and equal to each other in their public character, give and preserve to society the broad republican features and space wherein every one moves freely and finds his absolute or at least his relative appreciation."

37. Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America* (Henry Reeve, tr., New York, 1900), II, 229.

38. Gurowski, *America and Europe*, 375–376.

Exhibitions in the Print Department

Sir David Young Cameron: In Memoriam

At the death of Sir David Young Cameron on September 16, 1945, at Perth, Scotland, the graphic arts world lost one of its greatest men. He was eighty years old and active to the last hour.

A letter from a friend contained an account of Sir David's death, relating that on that very afternoon he had been giving a sermon in a Perth church on "Beauty and Worship," a subject which had increasingly interested him for many years. On returning to his hotel he collapsed and died. This sermon, we may imagine, summarized his artistic endeavors of over a half century and was imbued with his interpretation of the beauty and poetry conveyed in his prints and paintings. One has only to study the plates of his beloved rock-ribbed hills, Scottish lochs, and straths, with their aloofness from the sorrows and problems of man, to be aware of his aspirations.

Mr. Harold J. L. Wright's letter in the Glasgow *Herald,* September 26, 1945, is of interest to students, connoisseurs, and visitors to our Gallery. We reprint it here in full:

> Sir, — With all those in Scotland, his many Sassenach friends mourn the loss of Sir D. Y. Cameron, whose personality and work had endeared him to us. All who met or knew him will remember him as devoted passionately to art, a sincere lover of beauty of all kinds, worshipping at her shrine until the last, and constantly calling his fellows to worship with him there.
>
> In him the art world loses a notable figure, Scotland one who served her well. His affection for the mountains and valleys, lochs and inlets of his native land can seldom, if ever, have been surpassed. By his depictions of them he has gained a high distinction and a permanent name. He was a great lover, also, of fine architecture and sculpture, especially the Gothic, and his renderings of architectural subjects, in his etchings and drypoints, were among the first to bring his work to notice and esteem.
>
> Over and above his many oil paintings and water-colours he has left us no fewer than 520 etchings and drypoints. In themselves these constitute a notable and splendid achievement, and it is probably by them he will always be best known to most folk, since examples of them have been so widely distributed and have found their way into so many collections, public and private, here and abroad.
>
> It is a matter of regret to many of us that no really extensive and comprehensive collection of his prints finds itself, or is now likely to find itself, housed in any of the Scottish (or English) museums or print rooms, there available for exhibition to the public or for reference and quiet study by collectors and students. For many of his prints are unsurpassed; all are beautifully executed; many possess an alluring romantic feeling. Those who, like myself, have at one time or other held in their hands a print of nearly every etching or drypoint he made can testify to the inimitable pleasure the best of them give, and to their permanent worth.
>
> To see anything approaching an entire collection of Cameron's prints it will be necessary, now, to journey to the Public Library in Boston, Massachusetts, where, as the gift of Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, of New York, who

formed it so enthusiastically and appreciatively, a collection of no fewer than 420 of the 520 etchings and drypoints Cameron produced is to be found, the prints lacking being mostly small early etchings (of which only one or two impressions appear to have survived), book-plates for friends, and small illustrations which appeared in various books.

The next best collection is that in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, of which the nucleus is the series gathered by Mr. Harris B. Dick (whom I remember well). Then come the collections in the British Museum. Chicago, Minneapolis and Budapest, each of towards 100 prints. The Scottish Galleries alas! possess very few. Glasgow, in 1932, had fewer than 40, though possibly it has received a few more since — the University also now has some, I believe.

In June 1942 an exhibition was held here in the Library of Cameron's prints and drawings, selected from the Albert H. Wiggin Collection; and at that time an account of the artist's life and work appeared in MORE BOOKS. A number of notable additions have been made to the collection in recent weeks. Considering the content of Mr. Wright's article, it would be difficult to give Bostonians a more impressive source of pride than to know that this great artist's work, along with a number of other contemporary masters — English, French, and American — enriches the cultural life of their city.

In Cameron's earliest plates there was a hint of the accomplishment to come. They were not vague, mystical plates, but real, concrete structures wrought by an exquisite talent unusual in first prints. He made steady progress with the years, and in his later work there are highlights already accepted as classics in graphic expression. Cameron's best etchings are full of delicate and subtle interpretation, conveying a haunting and elusive mystery. Such plates as "Ben Lomond," "Ben Ledi," and others in this category, are so impressive that they illuminate all technical consideration; their structure is beyond explanation. These prints in their solemn majesty demand time for quiet study and contemplation. The observer is convinced that Cameron did not seek his best compositions, but that they came of themselves; and one who can draw from the beauties of nature as he communicates them to copper is indeed a great artist.

It is not necessary at this time to single out special plates or periods, since we like to think of this memorial exhibition as representing the artist's life work as a whole. The attendance during Cameron's first exhibition and its enthusiastic recognition is significant of the interest of print lovers in this community. Here is an *oeuvre* that, at its very best, shows itself to be far too subtle for analysis, for in it we have inventive thought combined with nature, which cannot be accomplished by learning alone. No matter how intimately one knew the artist or knows his work, the wealth of beauty he has given will remain an ever-new message.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

David Lindsay, Lyon King of Arms

THE acquisition of *The Workes of the Famous and worthie Knight, Sir David Lindsay of the Mount,* a small octavo printed by David Lithgow at Edinburgh in 1648, recalls to mind a picturesque figure in Scottish literature — an heraldic chief who was in great sympathy with the early reformers and was himself a moralist. It was he whose entrance into the camp, splendid as Knight at Arms "with Scotland's arms, device and crest embroidered round and round," Scott described in *Marmion,* paying tribute to him also as a poet:

> Still is thy name in high account,
> And still thy verse has charms,
> Sir David Lindsay of the Mount,
> Lord Lion King-at-arms!

Indeed, during his lifetime his long didactical and satirical poems were read by courtier and peasant, and in the century after his death they were used as texts in the schools. His collected works were first printed by Sammuel Jascuy in 1558 and edition followed edition.

David Lindsay of the Mount in Fifeshire was born about 1490. As a young man he was employed at the royal court as playfellow and entertainer to the infant prince who became James V. When the king was twelve years old, his companion was dismissed. In 1528, however, when the young monarch became ruler in fact, Lindsay reminded him, in the epistle prefacing his "Dreame," how "when thou wast young, I bare thee in my arme"; and he also addressed to him a "Complaint," which resulted in his appointment as Lyon King of Arms or heraldic chief, together with his elevation to knighthood. In this capacity he not only acted as master of ceremony, but was sent as ambassador to Charles V, to the King of France, and to the King of Denmark to negotiate for ships and free trade in grain. When, after the death of King James, Lindsay was no longer at court, he became a member of the parliaments that convened at Edinburgh in the 1540s. About this time he composed his best-known work, a morality play of real dramatic quality called *A Pleasant Satire of the Three Estates.*

The Library's copy of his works contains first "The Monarchie" — a kind of universal history of the downfall of empires, based on a text by Philipp Melanchthon. It is of interest chiefly for certain views which were then somewhat advanced, particularly in suggesting the use of English instead of Latin not only for poetry but for religious services and legal procedure. Like the Continental reformers, he also attacked various church abuses, rack-rent landlords, and the current system of justice. This was Lindsay's last production.

Another part of the book is "The Testament," a lashing of court and church in the form of a complaint by King James's "Papingo" or parrot. Then comes the long "Dreame" which, like a miniature Divine Comedy, takes the poet to hell and paradise and includes a complaint by "John the Commonweal" on the state of Scotland. Other poems are on the tragedy of the murdered Cardinal Beton; the death of Queen Madeline, the young French bride of James V; a petition in contempt of "side tailes," the wide trains on ladies' gowns; and finally a droll account of a tournament between the King's two physicians at the second nuptials of King James to Mary, Duchess of Longville.

The 1648 edition is printed in black letter, without pagination. The present copy, in a gilt-tooled morocco binding, bears the bookplate of Archibald Campbell, 1708, probably the grandson of the first marquis of Argyll, who became bishop of Aberdeen in 1711 and was widely known for his Tory opinions.

David Laing in his bibliography (1879) mentions the existence of three copies of this edition; in the British Museum, at Britwell Court — later in the Harmsworth Collection — and in the Earl of Minto's library. The Minto copy is the one now in the Boston Public Library. **M. M.**

Ten Books

The Anatomy of Peace. By Emery Reves. Harper. 1945. 275 pp.

THIS is the book which Professor Einstein recommended in his article on the atomic bomb, in the November 1945 issue of the *Atlantic,* as "intelligent, brief, clear, and . . . dynamic on the topic of war and the need for World Government." A group of writers and public men — three United States Senators among them — praised it with equal warmth. Mr. Reves really has the gift of exposition, and he writes with passionate eloquence. His ideas are bold and brilliant, yet they all seem very simple. Neither capitalism nor socialism can work within the nation-state structure; both are marching toward totalitarian fascism. At the same time, the revival of barbarism and the wholesale practice of mass murder proves the complete bankruptcy of religion as a civilizing force. The cause of the disease is the independent sovereignty of the seventy or eighty nation-states, any one of which may start war at any moment, as did the feudal barons of the thirteenth century. Only a world government, and nothing less, can do away with war. The fear that a superstate would interfere with the freedom of the individual is unfounded; on the contrary, it is the nation-state which is bound to become more and more oppressive. Inter-nationalism (the author spells it with a hyphen) only strengthens nationalism; what is needed is — universalism. The behavior of each nation directly influences the freedom of all other nations, and thus the many self-determined national units cancel out one another's self-determination. The Atlantic Charter offers no new approach; it only perpetuates Wilson's tragic misunderstanding. The idea of collective security is based upon the fallacy that it is enough to outlaw aggression. However, "collective security without collective sovereignty is meaningless." The goal must be universal law "in conformity with the democratic process, by freely elected and responsible representatives." Mr. Reves certainly drives home his points, and the invention of the atomic bomb gives added, awesome urgency to his arguments. But one naturally asks how such a world government would function. Mr. Reves believes that the question cannot be answered yet: the elementary principles must be accepted first and the constitutions debated afterwards. Having finished his book before the destruction of Hiroshima, he appears moderate — more so than if he were writing today — in suggesting that through newspapers, motion pictures, and radio the movement for a world government could triumph within a decade. Undoubtedly *The Anatomy of Peace* will help to intensify the movement. The recent proposal of Mr. Bevin, Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, to have representatives elected to an international assembly by direct methods may have been an outcome of this book. Meanwhile a discussion of the actual operation of a world government, in spite of Mr. Reves's caution, should seem desirable. Much of the public indifference is due precisely to the fact that people have no conception of the implications of such a government. Economists and political scientists could do a great deal toward elucidating the problem. Mr. Sumner Welles's comments on Professor Einstein's article, in the January 1946 issue of the *Atlantic,* which may be regarded as an answer to Mr. Reves, are not very promising. "No world government," he writes, ". . . could function unless the government of each participating country was equally willing to submit to the scrutiny of the authorities of the world government every one of its government processes, including its conduct of foreign and internal affairs and of finance." Any such requisite, Mr. Welles maintains, would wholly destroy the present Soviet system and he doubts that the communists would consent to their own obliteration. It is conceivable to him that the Soviets would accept a world government which would provide for a World Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, but he thinks it fantastic to assume that either the American or British people would be willing to join such a union. (*Z. H.*)

I Saw the New Poland. By Anna Louise Strong. Little, Brown. 1946. 272 pp.

"A thousand miles of devastated fields, charred villages, gaunt skeleton towns, wrecked bridges, burned railway stations" — this was the land Miss Strong crossed on her visit to Poland in November 1944. The continuing disagreement between the Lublin and the London Poles prompted her trip. An American correspondent and the wife of a Russian, she tells a fast-moving story, enlivened by interviews with men like Mr. Osubka-Morawski, the chairman of the Lublin Committee, Bierut, his first assistant, General Rola-Zymierski, as well as with guerilla fighters and plain citizens. For the National Committee of Liberation food, not money, was the essential currency; "six free dining rooms for upper civil servants were the cornerstones of the state." Miss Strong met the key officials at meals. Traitors were already being tried and hung, the land was being divided among the peasants, and a People's Army had been formed. Then she went to Praga, the suburb of Warsaw, recently freed by the Red Army. The most interesting part of the book is the account of General Bor's untimely uprising in the previous August, based upon stories of participants. The author implies that the London Poles were responsible for that tragedy, which they staged without consulting the Russians and all the underground factions. It was planned as a *coup d'état* which would have enabled Prime Minister Mikolajczyk, then on a visit in Moscow, to enter Warsaw directly, by-passing Lublin. Miss Strong visited the wrecked capital itself, and watched the inauguration of the new Polish Government, acceptable to the Big Three, in July 1945. Her writing may not be impartial, but there can be no doubt of her sincerity. (*T. C.*)

The Ciano Diaries, 1939–1943. Edited by Hugh Gibson. Doubleday. 1946. 584 pp.

This unabridged edition of Count Galeazzo Ciano's diaries makes a vastly different impression from the excerpts recently syndicated in the press. It is not a "sensational" account, but its overtones are appalling. Ciano, as Mussolini's son-in-law and as Foreign Minister, had an unexcelled view of the final years of the Fascist regime. He was, to quote Sumner Welles's introduction, "the amoral product of a wholly decadent period in Italian history." Clearly foreseeing the outcome of the Duce's course, and often contemptuous of his stupidity, he nevertheless accepted his decisions, whether they ordered the summary shooting of a group of Italian Communists caught in Spain or committed Italy to the final degradation of the Axis alliance. Though he says he admired and even liked Mussolini, he reveals all the latter's deep and often-expressed disgust for the Italian people, his pettiness, and his blind self-will. He shows up the preparations which preceded the invasion of Albania and Greece — and who should know better than the Minister who managed the Albanian affair practically single-handed? Greece he at first dismissed as "too poor for us to covet," but later decided that the operation would be "useful and easy." For the history of our times, and as an exposé of "practical politics" untouched by a shadow of ethical sense, this journal is an essential document. (*H. McC.*)

Adventure in Diplomacy. By Kenneth Pendar. Dodd, Mead. 1946. 280 pp.

In June 1941 Mr. Pendar was sent to North Africa by the State Department as one of a group of twelve men who worked under Robert Murphy, checking on the use of American goods shipped to North Africa and at the same time gathering information and organizing an underground system for the United States Army and Navy. He worked with the Arabs and French in Morocco and Algeria and was in Algiers during the Allied invasion. His book has two closely-related themes — one, the failure of American-French diplomacy despite the pre-landing activities; the other, General de Gaulle's campaign for domination of French and Arab politics. He openly deplores de Gaulle's success, which he considers a triumph of illiberal — indeed, almost fascist — forces, and for which he blames our diplomatic ineptitude. He is equally ardent in defense of Robert Murphy, for whom he expresses deep personal admiration. In spite of his obvious bias, however, his narrative of the strange North African episode is interesting. He enlivens it with descriptions of the old Arab cities, the personalities of the French and Arab men of affairs, and meetings with President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and the American generals. (*E. D.*)

New Frontiers in Asia. By Philip Jaffe. Knopf. 1945. 375 pp.

How is the United States to maintain the high levels of employment and national income in peacetime that she has enjoyed during the recent war? The clew, according to Mr. Jaffe, is in the development of new channels for industrial goods. The new "economic frontiers" stretch out from India to China, where the retarded areas are to be found whose consumer power has been restricted sometimes by poverty and often by lack of business acumen. If Asia is to become a potential market for the United States, we must help to develop democratic and expanding economies, thus raising living standards, and, subsequently, purchasing power. This analysis, by the present editor of *Amerasia*, clearly illuminates the submerged and unsteady foundations facing any economic planning by the United States in the Far East; China's internal struggle to throw off feudalism (landlord usurers) and to take a grip on modern economic progress; Britain's "blind spots" in regard to the deadlock in India; and the Soviets' interest in Asia not as an overseas market, but as a peaceful neighbor. The U.S.S.R. will make sure that any new political and economic systems in Asia do not point to a renewal of conflicts. (*E. H.*)

China in the Sun. By Randall Gould. Doubleday. 1945. 403 pp.

The author, for many years an editor in China, knows and understands the Chinese people; his book is a valuable chronicle, as well as an incisive interpretation of the Chinese character. He traces the Chinese Revolution instigated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen; the rise of the Kuomintang as a one-party government and its defection from Sun's ideals; the conflict of that body with the Chinese Communists; and the two significant unions of the opposing parties — the second time after the "Sian affair" when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was kidnapped by a subordinate who used this means of persuading him to decide for union. The subsequent rift crippled China's resistance to the end. The author describes what General Chennault's Flying Tigers and American troops had to put up with from uncontrolled Chinese thieves; the picturesque diplomatic role played by Ambassador Hurley; the heroic helpfulness of Western missionaries; China's military potentials, her industrialization and economic policy; and, enlivened by curious adventures, the ways of Oriental censorship. (*M. M.*)

Arms and Policy, 1939–1944. By Hoffman Nickerson. Putnam. 1945. 356 pp.

This survey by a major tells of modern military techniques and the social consequences of the war. Opening with a discussion of mass warfare and its influence on the decisions of the high command in Washington, the record of strategy moves up from the first German mechanized lightning victories and the problem of Russia, through the North African campaigns to the final campaigns by the United Nations in the world theater. The author explains the development of modern weapons, the use of larger tactical units, the perfected tank-plane teams, long-range land-based bombings, and the science of logistics in global warfare, as well as the new explosives. On the latter he is optimistic. However, during the time we are the possessors of the bomb secret, he urgently entreats that we take active steps toward creating a more just and peaceful world. The last chapters on post-war military policy, probably the most provocative, are devoted to the strategic strength of the United States in terms of geography and recruitment. (*E. H.*)

A Man from Kansas. By David Hinshaw. Putnam. 1945. 305 pp.

William Allen White was a unique paradox — an American country editor whose opinions came to be quoted with respect all over the world. The Emporia *Gazette*, which never circulated more than eight thousand copies, ranked in influence with the metropolitan dailies, simply because of White's own liberalism, sympathy, and clarity of expression.

Much of his wisdom, as he himself well knew, he gained from the peculiar spiritual background of Kansas, a battleground for intellectual freedom since the days of the free soil controversy. Some came from his own parents, a tough-willed Irish-Yankee pair who lived in harmony despite completely opposite convictions. In any case he adopted his mother's rigid Republicanism, and only Theodore Roosevelt's dynamic personality finally blasted him out of it with the revolt of the Progressives in 1912. He was a natural-born journalist, and even in the doctrinaire days of his youth he insisted on free speech and a free press. This passion for liberty was at the root of his crusade against the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920's. His last great public work, the chairmanship of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, was the logical outcome of his growth from zealous partisanship to a creed developed on universal lines without mention of party. Mr. Hinshaw, who was his close friend for many years, writes of him with intelligent appreciation. (*H. McC.*)

Race and Democratic Society. By Franz Boas. Augustin. 1945. 219 pp.

This posthumous volume gathers together various papers — occasional addresses and broadcasts, articles, and letters covering more than a quarter-century — by Franz Boas, the distinguished anthropologist. A humanitarian warmth pervades the pages. The author denies that race determines traits of mind and behavior — a theory which has its own history, since race antagonism has been developed deliberately as a social pattern. The mental reactions of individuals belonging to the same race will differ according to their environments and particular histories. Several chapters shed light on the question of the Negro's innate ability by pointing out the achievements of Negroes in Central Africa, such as their pioneer practice of smelting iron, and the complex organization of the Lunda Empire. In the papers on nationalism Professor Boas emphasizes the point that national consciousness is fostered through education and largely imposed on the masses by the educated strata. Yet he maintains that the common people, besides having as good an average mentality as the intellectuals, tend to be more humane in their outlook. As a foundation for a peaceful international society he urges the need of recognizing the right of other nations to pursue their divergent interests, the absolute freedom of the seas, and unrestricted access to food supplies. (*M. M.*)

A Catholic Looks at the World. By Francis E. McMahon. Vanguard. 1945. 334 pp.

Mr. McMahon, associate professor of philosophy at the University of Chicago, here explains the outlook of a progressive but quite orthodox Catholic layman. He admits that many Catholics have clung too stubbornly to the established order, that they are sometimes arrogant, sometimes gullible. But he also points out that in general both Christians and liberals of no religious affiliation have failed, through sheer apathy, to measure up to the obligations of their faith. The leadership of courageous and forward-looking American clerics such as Msgr. John A. Ryan, Bishop Francis J. Haas, and Bishop Bernard J. Sheil stands out all the more in contrast to much indifferent Catholicism. As for the official attitude on labor, economics, race discrimination, and so on, Mr. McMahon quotes the encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII and the present Pope, all widely known in theory if not in practice. He is not, however, primarily concerned with apologias, of which there have been too many already. He is rather acting as spokesman for a large group of Catholic liberals who are frequently ignored in debate, but who are nevertheless convinced that "the Christian spirit is the very negation of economic servitude, of exaggerated nationalism, and of religious and racial hatred." (*H. McC.*)

Library Notes

Zola to a Fellow Novelist

THE Library has recently acquired a letter written by Emile Zola thanking a fellow-writer for the gift of his novel. Zola was by this time well established in the public eye, with the "hideously superb" *L'Assommoir* and the sensational *Nana* already behind him. He had put a revolution into action. "We see that the novelist is made up of an observer and an experimenter," he wrote. "The observer gives the facts just as he observed them . . . then the experimenter makes his characters move in a particular story, in order to show that the succession of facts would be such as is required by the determination of the things studied." This doctrine made both enemies, who said he had betrayed art to the public, and fervid disciples, who sent their experiments in naturalism for his approval.

The following letter, written on July 18, 1883, from his villa at Médan, is a succinct and characteristic statement of his opinions upon life and work:

My dear Colleague

Will you forgive my long delay in thanking you for your graciousness in sending me your *Xavier Testelin*? I must leave today for Brittany, which causes me to liquidate, as the merchants say, my reading and correspondence.

There are excellent things in your novel. As is always the case, the part that has been lived is far superior to the imaginary part. While I like your laborers and your middle-class folk, I do not care much for your theatrical world. Here, observation has failed. No matter, its qualities are very great; go straight on; success is the result of long continued effort. You may be sure that not a gram of energy is lost in this world.

Thank you again, and best wishes
Emile Zola

Who was the author of *Xavier Testelin?* Zola's letter does not name the addressee, and there are probably few people nowadays who remember the novel. Lorenz's catalogue of French books comes to one's help, as its index identifies the novel as the work of Alexandre Boutique, published by E. Lalouette in 1883. This seems to have been the earliest work of the novelist, who was born in Paris in 1851. Boutique was fairly prolific. The catalogue of the *Bibliothèque Nationale* lists nine other novels by him — *Mal Marié, Les Amants Adultères,* and *Une Faute de Jeunesse* among others. **E. G.**

Benefit Street

NEARLY two hundred years ago Benefit Street in Providence, Rhode Island, was cut out for the "common benefit" of all along a ledge above the little colony founded by Roger Williams. It soon became the center of Providence social life. *The Pageant of Benefit Street,* by Margaret Bingham Stillwell, is the chronicle of its history, told with real charm.

Miss Stillwell is librarian of the Annmary Brown Memorial and an expert on incunabula; but there is no scholarly mustiness about her book. For instance, she describes with almost the pleasure of a bystander Washington's last visit in 1790, when the great man spent a whole morning strolling or riding on Benefit Street, stopping for punch with John Brown and Governor Fenner.

All the Providence delegates to the Continental Congress lived on or near the street, and at least eight governors and seven United States senators have had their homes there at one time or another. In the garden of the Whitman house Edgar Allan Poe first saw Sarah Helen Whitman, picking roses in the moonlight, according to local legend. Much of their courtship was carried on in the Providence Athenaeum across the way; and it was broken off with a tragic interview in the Whitman parlor only a few days before the wedding.

Miss Stillwell recalls vividly not only well-known figures, but the cheerful atmosphere of her childhood days, when wild flowers still grew on the edge of the hill, Providence ladies made elegant formal calls, and sleighs with high-stepping horses slid over the snow in winter. The book is illustrated with her own crisp pen drawings of historic houses. **H. McC.**

Retirement of Miss Ames

MISS MARY E. AMES, Branch Librarian at the Fellowes Athenaeum in Roxbury, retired on December 31, 1945, after twenty-two years of service. A graduate of Wellesley College, she was appointed Branch Librarian in 1924.

Miss Ames's work for the community was outstanding. Among other activities, she helped plan a literature course each winter for a group in a Roxbury women's club which met once a week. During her early years at the Branch Library she was much interested in the remodeling of the building. Since the Fellowes Athenaeum operates under a board of Trustees in addition to the Boston Public Library administration, she was instrumental in giving valuable suggestions during the process. Both children and adults have since then had pleasant reading rooms.

She also instituted a class in Armenian, to keep the Armenian people of the district in touch with their own language.

Nathaniel Greene Prepares for Battle

ALTHOUGH he started military life as a private, Nathaniel Greene soon rose to command. He had helped to organize a militia company in 1774; in the following spring the Rhode Island Assembly made him a brigadier in charge of three regiments, and a month later he was chosen to be a brigadier-general of the Continental Army.

Greene was a skillful administrator. He served as Washington's Quartermaster-General from 1778 to 1780 and, following the defeat of General Gates at Camden, South Carolina, in August 1760, he was given command of the southern divisions opposing Cornwallis. It was his greatest campaign.

On March 8, 1781, while stationed on the Haw River, "three miles from the Iron Works," he sent a note to Richard Caswell, a major-general of the North Carolina state militia. Caswell, a former governor of that state, had not been heard from, although Greene had already addressed him by the hand of his aide, Captain William Pierce. Concisely the commander explained his position. A detachment from Virginia was expected, led by William Campbell, a colonel of militia, well known for his defence against the Cherokees in border warfare. As maximum strength of arms must be gathered, Caswell should "force a march" to a rendezvous as soon as possible. General Greene writes:

March 8th 1781

Sir

Capt. Pierce one of my Aids wrote you day before yesterday of the Movements of the enimy and of their and our position and of the new route which you must pursue to form a junction. That letter I hope you have received and that you are directing your motions accordingly.

We are now on the march towards Chamberses Mills in order to favor a junction with you and wish you to force a march to that place as soon as possible. As the position is in the Neighbourhood of the enimy and not very eligible to a general action you will leave your baggage to follow under a small guard and join us before morning if possible. Your baggage for its greater security may take a direction a little more to the right.

If you hear of Col. Campbell and General Lawson the first with Continental troops from Virginia the last with a body of Militia from that State direct their motions to the same place and if their situation will admit of it desire them to form a junction at the same time.

The Army must be stripped of all useless baggage and you will give the necessary directions accordingly with the Militia under your command. It is impossible for the Army to be encumbered with much baggage without hazarding the ruin of one and the loss of the other.

I have the honor to be
Your Most obed. & humble Sr.
Nath Greene

One week later, General Lawson's men as well as two fresh brigades from

North Carolina having arrived, Greene engaged the enemy at Guilford Court House. He was beaten, but only at great cost to the English. Yorktown followed soon after. **T. C.**

Lowell Lectures

A COURSE of eight lectures on *A Physiological Study of Insect Behavior,* by Kenneth D. Roeder, M.A., Associate Professor of Biology, Tufts College. The lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides, motion pictures, and demonstration.

Tuesdays and Fridays at eight o'clock in the evening, beginning Friday, February 1 and omitting February 22.

1. Fri., Feb. 1. The Place of Insects among Animals.
2. Tues., Feb. 5. The Rigid Exoskeleton: A Protection and Limitation.
3. Fri., Feb. 8. Fixed and Adaptable Patterns of Behavior.
4. Tues., Feb. 12. Insect Senses.
5. Fri., Feb. 15. The Nervous System as Co-ordinator of Behavior.
6. Tues., Feb. 19. How Nerve Impulses Travel.
7. Tues., Feb. 26. Electrical Impulses in Insect Nerves: A Demonstration.
8. Fri., Mar. 1. Insects and Man.

Lectures and Concerts

THE entrance to the Lecture Hall is from Boylston Street only. The doors will be open one half hour before each lecture or concert.

The Immediate Future of Family Housing: new types, materials and construction. Burnham Kelly, M.C.P., Research Associate in Architecture and Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Assistant Director of the Bemis Foundation. Illustrated. 3.30 Sun., Feb. 3.

(An exhibition, "Houses for Tomorrow," consisting of books and illustrative material from the Science and Technology Department, will be on view in the Chavannes Gallery during February.)

The Old West Church: Looking Backward and Forward. In observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the West End Branch Library. Fanny Goldstein, Branch Librarian. 8.00 Sun., Feb. 3.

Gallery Talk on the Exhibition of Etchings and Drypoints by David Y. Cameron, to be held at the Library during February. Arthur W. Heintzelman, Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. (The talk will be given in the Albert H. Wiggin Gallery.) 3.00 Mon., Feb. 4.

Meet the Author. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., author of "The Age of Jackson." 8.00 Wed., Feb. 6.

Peru and Its People. Raquel Eidelman. Illustrated with motion pictures. (Field and Forest Club.) Final in a series of talks on Latin America. 8.00 Thurs., Feb. 7.

The Negro in the Pattern of World Affairs. Mrs. Paul Robeson, anthropologist, author. (In coöperation with the Negro History Week Celebration Committee of Massachusetts, Anna Bobitt-Gardner, Chairman.) 3.30 Sun., Feb. 10.

New Trends in Small House Design. Walter Bogner, A.I.A., Associate Professor of Architecture, Harvard University. Illustrated. 8.00 Thurs., Feb. 14.

Music for the Ballet. Rudolph F. Elie, Jr., music critic, Boston *Herald-Traveler.* With musical illustrations. 8.00 Sun., Feb. 17.

Sonata Recital. Elizabeth Scher, pianist; Walter Targ, violinist. 8.00 Sun., Feb. 24.

The Incomparable Canadian Rockies. Dr. Marinus James. Illustrated with kodachrome moving pictures. 8.00 Thurs., Feb. 28.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

⁂

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a bi-monthly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

General Reference Books in Bates Hall

Bibliography. Libraries

Chicago library club. Directory of libraries of the Chicago area, including historical sketches of the four local library organizations. 2d edition. Chicago Library Club. 1945. **Gen. Ref. Z732.I25C52**

Porter, Dorothy Burnett. North American Negro poets; a bibliographical checklist of their writings, 1760–1944. Hattiesburg, Miss., Book Farm. 1945. 90 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z1361.N39P6**

Writer's Market, The. 1945. Cincinnati, Writers Digest. 1945. 375 pp. **Gen. Ref. Desk=6198.243**

Year-Books. Directories

Boston Directory. Boston. 1945. 2596 pp. **Gen. Ref. 2359.2 1945**

Social register association, New York. Social register, Boston. 1946. New York. 1945. 306 pp. **Gen. Ref. Centre Desk**

— Social register. New York, 1946. New York. 1945. 980 pp. **Gen. Ref. Centre Desk**

Statesman's year-book, The. 1945. Macmillan. 1945. 1479 pp. **Gen. Ref. Desk=2280.12**

Miscellaneous

American public health association. Committee on administrative practice. Local health units for the nation . . . New York, Commonwealth Fund. 1945. 333 pp. **Gen. Ref. RA445.A76**

Baltramaitis, Casimir V. Lithuanian affairs; an index to the New York Times on subjects pertaining to Lithuania and Lithuanians. New York, Lithuanian Press Club. 1945. **Gen. Ref. Z2514.L4B3**

Mallis, Arnold. Handbook of pest control, the behavior, life history, and control of household pests. [New York, MacNair-Dorland. 1945.] 566, [10] pp. Illus. **Gen. Ref. TX325.M3**
Pages 555–566, advertising matter.
"Literature": pp. 504–544.

Scott Stamp and Coin Company, *ltd.* Scott's standard postage stamp catalogue. 1946. New York, Scott. [1945.] 942 pp. **Gen. Ref.**

United States, Coast Guard. Register of the commissioned and warrant officers . . . Washington. 1944. 244 pp. **Gen. Ref. V11.U5**

Agriculture

Fogg, John M., *Jr.* Weeds of lawn and garden; a handbook for eastern temperate North America. Univ. of Pennsylvania. 1945. vii, 215 pp. Illus. **SB611.F6**

Hedrick, Ulysses Prentiss. Grapes and wines from home vineyards. Oxford Univ. 1945. xiii, 326 pp. Illus., XXIV plates on 12 ll. **SB389.H4**

Bibliography. Libraries

Betts, Emmett Albert, and Thelma Marshall Betts. An index to professional literature on reading and related topics (to January 1, 1943). American Book Co. [1945.] vii, 137 pp. ***Z6514.S7B4**

Boggs, Samuel W., and Dorothy Cornwell **Lewis.** The classification and cataloging of maps and atlases. New York, Special Libraries Ass'n. 1945. 175 pp. Illus.
Issued in mimeographed form in 1932. **Z695.6.B6**

Hanna, A .J. Recommended readings for the Florida centennial. A standard guide to the best books on Florida with helpful explanations and critical evaluations. Winter Park, Fla., Union Catalog of Floridiana. [1945.] 63 pp. ***Z1271.H3**

Hilton, M. Eunice, *editor.* Guide to guidance. A selected bibliography of 1944 publications of interest to deans, counselors, advisers, teachers, and administrators, edited by M. Eunice Hilton . . . Compiled by M. Isabelle Rupert . . . and Barbara J. Welton . . . Syracuse Univ. 1945. v, 62 pp. ***Z5814.P8H5 1945**

Myrick, Frank B. A primer in book production. New York, Bookbinding & Book Production. 1945. 95 pp. **Z244.3.M9**

Rankin, Marie. Children's interests in library books of fiction. Columbia Univ. 1944. vii-ix, 146 pp. *3592.220.906

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bibliography of agriculture. v. 1– July 1942– Washington. 1942. *Z5073.U58

Biography

Letters

Hood, Thomas, *1799–1845*. Letters of Thomas Hood, from the Dilke papers in the British museum, edited with an introduction and notes by Leslie A. Marchand. Rutgers Univ. 1945. viii, 104 pp. PR4798.A553
Letters written to Mr. and Mrs. Dilke.

Lafayette, Marie Joseph Paul Yves Gilbert du Motier, *Marquis de, 1757–1834*. The letters of Lafayette to Washington 1777–1799, edited by Louis Gottschalk. New York, Priv. print. by Helen F. Hubbard. 1944. xxxvi. 417 pp. *E207.L2L185

Milne, Caleb, *d. 1943*. "I dream of the day . . ." Letters from Caleb Milne, Africa, 1942–1943. With an introduction by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings. Longmans, Green. 1945. 122 pp. D811.5.M47
Letters from a young writer who served in Africa with the American Field Service, and was fatally struck by a mortar shell on May 11, 1943.

Studies and Memoirs

Cobb, Elisabeth. My wayward parent, a book about Irvin S. Cobb. Illustrated by F. Strobel. Bobbs -Merrill. [1945.] 255 pp. PS3505.O 14Z53
Informal reminiscences of the humorist, by his daughter.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a memorial, edited by Donald Porter Geddes. New York, Pocket Books. 1945. 249 pp. Illus. E807.F7

Maritain, Raissa. Adventures in grace . . . translated by Julie Kernan. Longmans, Green. 1945. ix, 262 pp. PQ2625.A78739G715
In this sequel to "We have been Friends together," Mme Maritain tells "what I have been privileged to know of the extraordinary spiritual flowering which in France preceded and followed the first world war." George Rouault, Péguy, Ernest Psichari, Léon Bloy, and others appear here.

Vico, Giovanni Battista, *1668–1744*. The autobiography of Giambattista Vico, translated from the Italian by Max Harold Fisch and Thomas Goddard Bergin. Cornell Univ. 1944. vii, 240 pp. B3583.V53
"Vico's last years (continuation by the Marquis of Villarosa, 1818)": pp. 200–209.

Waldman, Milton. Elizabeth and Leicester. [Houghton Mifflin. 1945.] 211 pp. DA355.W26

Wilson, Rufus Rockwell, *editor*. Intimate memories of Lincoln, assembled and annotated . . . A companion volume to Lincoln among his friends. Elmira, N. Y., Primavera Press. 1945. 629 pp. *E457.15.W67

Winwar, Frances, *pseud*. The life of the heart; George Sand and her times. Harper. 1945. 312 pp. PQ2414.W5

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

Adams, James Truslow. Big business in a democracy. Scribner. 1945. 291 pp. NBS

American society for metals. Buyers' guide of the metal industries. 7th edition. 1945. 108 pp. **TS216.A51

Anderson, Robert Earle. The merchant marine and world frontiers. Cornell Maritime Press. 1945. 205 pp. NBS

Blodgett, Ralph H. Comparative economic systems. Macmillan. 1944. 845 pp. NBS

Cavins, Harold M. National health agencies. Public Affairs Press. 1945. 251 pp. **R15.C38

Chappell, M. N., and C. E. Hooper. Radio audience measurement. New York, Stephen Daye. 1944. 246 pp. NBS

Coldwell, M. J. Left turn, Canada. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 1945. 247 pp. NBS

Committee on postwar tax policy. A tax program for a solvent America. Ronald Press. 1945. 278 pp. NBS

Cooper, George H. Building construction estimating. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 282 pp. NBS

Copland, Douglas Berry. The road to high employment. Harvard. 1945. 137 pp. NBS

Hayes, N. Gordon. Spending, saving, & employment. Knopf. 1945. 259 pp. NBS

Heating and ventilating buyers' directory. 1946. New York, Industrial Press. 1945. 292 pp. **TH7225.H44

Hine's insurance counsel . . 37th year. 1945. Chicago, Hine's Legal Directory. 1945. 512 pp. **K3.H66

Howenstine, E. Jay, *editor*. Post-war markets. Public Affairs Press. 1945. 184 pp. NBS

Institute of scrap iron & steel. Yearbook. 1945. The Institute. 1945. 167 pp. **TS200.I59

Interior decorators' hand book . . . Fall, 1945. New York, Hall Pub. Co. 1945. 224 pp. **TT12.H23

Jordan, David F., and E. F. **Willett.** Spend wisely and grow rich. Prentice-Hall. 1945. 378 pp. NBS

Lewisohn, Sam A. Human leadership in industry. Harper. 1945. 112 pp. NBS

McMichael, Stanley L. How to make money in real estate. Prentice- Hall. 1945. 378 pp. NBS

Metz, Harold W. Labor policy of the federal government. Brookings Inst. 1945. 284 pp. NBS

Nelson, George. Tomorrow's house. Simon & Schuster. 1945. 214 pp. NBS

Packaging catalog. 1945. New York, Packaging Catalog Corp. 1945. 957 pp. **HF5770.P11

Schuh, Wilmer R. A manual of service station merchandising and management. Milwaukee, National Ass'n of Petroleum Retailers. 1939. 213 pp. NBS

Sloan, Laurence H. Postwar savings and investments. Harper. 1945. 134 pp. NBS

Spectator insurance year book. Casualty and surety volume. 73rd annual edition. 1945/46. Philadelphia, The Spectator. 1945. 285 pp. **HG8523.I59

Unitarian year book. 1945/46. American Unitarian Ass'n. 1945. 160 pp. **BX9811.U58

Von Mises, Ludwig. Bureaucracy. Yale. 1944. 125 pp. NBS

Ward, Leo R. Ourselves, inc., the story of consumer free enterprise. Harper. 1945. 236 pp. NBS

Drama. Stage

Gallo, Fortune. Leonide Massine's Ballet Russe highlights . . . Season 1945–1946. New York. [1945.] 47 [i. e. 68] numb. ll. *GV1785.M38G3

Reproduced from type-written copy.
Brief biographies of ballet stars: 34–42.

Gorky, Maxim, *1868–1936*. Seven plays of Maxim Gorky. Yale. 1945. 396 pp. PG3463.A19B3 1945

Contents. — The theater of Maxim Gorky, by Alexander Bakshy. — The lower depths. — Barbarians. — Enemies. — Queer people. — Vassa Zheleznova (Mother) — The Zykovs. — Yegor Bulychov and the others.

Economics

Adams, James Truslow. Big business in a democracy. Scribner. 1945. 291 pp. 9338.073A67

"This book . . . is a brief study — according to my own method — of American 'big business' as a *function* of American democratic conditions." *P. 3.*

Auerbach, Alfred. OPA and its pricing policies. Fairchild Pub. Co. [1945.] 76 pp. Illus. 9338.573A94

First appeared as a series of articles in the Fairchild publications in the fall of 1944.

Butters, John Keith, and John **Lintner.** Lithomat corporation. Harvard. [1945.] iv, 34 pp. 9336.2473A134.3

— The Lockheed aircraft corporation. Harvard. [1944.] 9336.2473A134.1

— Polaroid corporation. Harvard. [1944.] v, 63 pp. 9336.2473A134.2

Coldwell, *Major* James William. Left turn, Canada . . . with an introduction by Eric Estorick. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1945.] xv, 247 pp. 9335.971

Collins, Frederick L. Uncle Sam's billion-dollar baby, a taxpayer looks at the TVA. Putnam. [1945.] 174 pp. 9381.0973A108

A criticism of TVA and "socialistic" experiments, presented in the form of conversation among several typical characters.

Condliffe, John Bell. The economic pattern of world population. [Washington, National Planning Ass'n.] 1945. 54 pp. Illus. 9312.2A53

Croxton, Frederick E., and Dudley J. **Cowden.** Applied general statistics. Prentice-Hall. 1945. xviii, 944, xiii pp. 9310.2A166

Faught, Millard Clark.. Falmouth, Massachusetts; problems of a resort community. Columbia Univ. 1945. 9330.9744A6

Fei, Hsiao-t'ung, and Chih-i **Chang.** Earthbound China; a study of rural economy in Yunnan . . . Revised English edition prepared in collaboration with Paul Cooper and Margaret Park Redfield. Univ. of Chicago. [1945.] xviii, 319 pp. Plates. 9338.1951A9

"This study was made by the Yenching-Yunnan station for sociological research, National Yunnan university."

Greenberg, David B., and Henry Schindall. A small store and independence, a practical guide to successful retailing. New York, Greenberg. [1945.] viii, 243 pp. 9381.A137

Lasser, David. Private monopoly; the enemy at home. Harper. [1945.] x, 306 pp. 9338.77A114

Mossé, Robert. La France devant la reconstruction économique. Brentano. [1945.] 7–113 pp. 9330.944A22

Robinson, Edwin. M. Business organization and practice. McGrawHill. 1945. xviii, 557 pp. Illus. 9381A139

Soddy, Frederick. The role of money; what it should be, contrasted with what it has become. London, Routledge. 1934. x, 222 pp. 9332.A111

Thorson, James Alfred. Full production requires scientific distribution. [Chicago, Inland Press. 1945.] 145 pp. Illus. 9381.04A112

Tsang, Chih. China's postwar markets. Institute of Pacific Relations, distributed by the Macmillan Co. 1945. xi, 239 pp. 9382.51A22

Ward, Leo Richard. Ourselves, inc.; the story of consumer free enterprise. Harper. [1945.] 236 pp. 9334.073A64

Wood-Simons, May. Everyday problems in economics. Chicago, American Technical Soc. 1945. 544 pp. Illus. 9330.2A168

An illustrated text-book, with quiz questions, and an appended Dictionary of Economic Terms.

Young, Thomas, *pseud.* Profit in postage stamps; a study of mint United States issues as an investment. 2d edition. New York, Ackerman. [1945.] 87 pp. HE6185.U5Y6 1945

Education

Brown, Spencer. They see for themselves, a documentary approach to intercultural education in the high school. Harper. [1945.] ix, 147 pp. E184.A1B894 no.3

Buck, Pearl S. Tell the people, talks with James Yen about the mass education movement. Day. [1945.] iii, 84 pp. LA1131B8

The author records her conversation with James Yen, the scion of an ancient Chinese scholars' family, who since the first World War has devoted himself to the education of the illiterate Chinese laborers, to the promotion of a Chinese mass education movement, and to the working out of a basic Chinese. Yen conducted his educational experiment in Tinghsien, Hopeh Province, China.

Chatto, Clarence I., and Alice L. **Halligan.** The story of the Springfield plan. New York, Barnes & Noble. [1945.] xviii, 201 pp. Illus. LA306.S8C5

DuBois, Rachel Davis. Build together Americans; adventures in intercultural education for the secondary school . . . with a foreword by Eduard C. Lindeman. New York, Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge. [1945.] xvii, 270 pp. E184.A1D8

"Done under the Intercultural education workshop." —*Introduction.*
"'Must' readings in intercultural relations": pp. 228–229. "Bibliography, including sources of materials": pp. 230–262.

National education association of the United States, Educational policies commission. A program for the education of returning veterans [prepared by the] Educational policies commission. Washington, D .C., National Education Association of the United States and the American Ass'n of School Administrators. 1945. 40 pp. UB357.N3

Vincent, William S. Emerging patterns of public school practice. Columbia Univ. 1945. 96 pp. *3592.220.910

Wesman, Alexander Gregory. A study of transfer of training from high school subjects to intelligence. Columbia Univ. 1945. 82 pp *3592.220.909

Wightwick, M. Irene. Vocational interest patterns, a developmental study of a group of college women. Columbia Univ. 1945. vi, 231 pp. *3592.220.900
Bibliography: pp. 222–226.

Fine Arts

Architecture

Bromberg, Paul. Doelmatig bouwen en wonen. New York, Querido. 1945. 158 pp. 8117.08–301

Buschiazzo, Mario José. Estudios de arquitectura colonial hispano americana. Buenos Aires. 1944. 9–153 pp. Plates. 8098.06–902

Nelson, George, and Henry **Wright**. Tomorrow's house, how to plan your post-war home now. Simon & Schuster. 1945. 214 pp. Plates. 8117.05–149

Nicholson, Emrich. Contemporary shops in the United States . . . with a foreword by George Nelson. New York, Architectural Book Pub. Co. [1945.] 192 pp. Illus. 8114.02–119

Caricature. Cartoons

Day, Chon. I could be dreaming. McBride. [1945.] 128 pp. Illus. 8144.07–445

Epstein, Alvin. How to draw animated cartoons. [New York, Greenberg. 1945.] vii, 64 pp. Illus. 8144.05–130

Klingender, Francis Donald, *editor*. Hogarth and English caricature. Transatlantic Arts Co. [1945.] xvi pp. 120 plates 8144.08–106

Partch, Virgil. Water on the brain. McBride. [1945.] 127 pp. Illus. 8144.07–810

Crafts

Early, Mabel. Toy-making. Studio Publications. [1945.] 96 pp. Illus. 8198.07–107

Lyford, Carrie A. The crafts of the Ojibwa (Chippewa) . . . A publication of the Education division, U. S. Office of Indian Affairs. Edited by Willard W. Beatty, director of education. [Phoenix Indian School. 1943.] 216 pp. Illus. 4071.02–133

Iconography

Clymer, Joseph Floyd. Floyd Clymer's Historical motor scrapbook. No. 1– Clymer Motors. 1944–[45.] Illus. *4097.04–500

Schneider, Max Ferdinand. Musik der Neuzeit in der bildenden Kunst Basels. Basel. 1944. 7–102 pp. Plates. 4097.08–202

Tunnicliffe, Charles Frederick. Bird portraiture. Studio. [1945.] 96 pp. 4092.03–116
"How to do it" series, no. 35.

Painting. Sculpture

Breton, André. Le surréalisme et la peinture suivi de Genèse et perspective artistiques du surréalisme et de fragments inédits. Brentano. 1945. [9]–203 pp. 4109.07–110
Illustrated with a number of striking plates, some colored.

Herrera Mac Lean, Carlos A. Pedro Figari . . . 121 reproducciones en negro y 8 en color. Buenos Aires. [1943.] 169 pp. Illus. 99 plates on 50 ll. 7 colored plates. 8060.09–650

Hiler, Hilaire, *and others*. Why abstract? [New York,] J. Laughlin. [1945.] 100 pp. 4109.06–115
Contents. — Why abstract? By Hilaire Hiler. — A note on Hilaire Hiler, by William Saroyan. — A letter, by Henry Miller. — Postscript by Hilaire Hiler.

Pittsburgh, Carnegie institute. Thomas Eakins centennial exhibition, 1844–1944. Galleries E, F and G– second floor, April 26 through June 1, 1945. [27] pp. Plates. *8060.05–471

Rilke, Rainer Maria, *1875–1926*. Rodin, translated by Jessie Lemont and Hans Trausil. New York, Fine Editions Press. 1945. xix, 75 pp. 8083.06–872

Sweet, Frederick Arnold. The Hudson River school and the early American landscape tradition . . . Whitney museum of American art, New York, April 17 to May 18, 1945. 8060.04–150

Genealogy

Boardman, Anne Calef, *compiler*. Robert Calef of Boston and some of his descendants, compiled by Anne Calef Boardman. Salem, Mass. 1940. 195 pp. *CS71.C145 1940
Reprinted from the Essex Institute historical collections.

Jacobus, Donald Lines. The Granberry family and allied families, including the ancestry of Helen (Woodward) Granberry, based on data collected by and for Edgar Francis Waterman and compiled by Donald Lines Jacobus. Hartford, Conn., Edgar F. Waterman. 1945. viii, 383 pp. *CS71.G755 1945

History

America. Europe

Frégault, Guy. La civilisation de la Nouvelle-France (1713–1744). Montréal, Société des Éditions Pascal. [1944.] 285 pp. F1030.F88

Palencia, Isabel de. Smouldering freedom; the story of the Spanish republicans in exile. Longmans, Green. 1945. vii, 264 pp. DP269.P19
The author was the Spanish Republican minister plenipotentiary to Sweden and Finland, and is now in Mexico. She gives first a brief summary of the Spanish Civil War, and then the history of the exodus and the suffering and heroic endurance of the republican refugees in French concentration camps, and settlements in Mexico and other harbor countries. The book is alive with first-hand experiences.

Judaism

Palestine. v. 1– Dec. 1943– New York, American Zionist Emergency Council. [1943– *DS149.A1P3

Steinberg, Milton. A partisan guide to the Jewish problem. Bobbs-Merrill. [1945.] 308 pp. DS141.S74

The Rabbi of the Park Avenue Synagogue, New York, discusses the various aspects of modern Jewish life, especially as these concern his social status, his self-acceptance, his tradition, and finally the Zionist enterprise.

World War II and After

Arne, Sigrid. United nations primer. Farrar & Rinehart. [1945.] 156 pp. D734.A7

Bennett, Lowell. Parachute to Berlin. Vanguard. 1945. 252 pp. D811.5.B43

The extraordinary experiences and observations of an International News Service correspondent who accepted an assignment to watch Berlin burn from a British bomber, and reached this city by means of a parachute. His captivities and escapes and his opportunity to see Germany after the raids are remarkable. Original and noteworthy chapters are "Wartime Tourist" and "Daylight Bombing Commentary."

De Chair, Somerset. The golden carpet. Harcourt, Brace. 1945. xvi, 252 pp. Plates. D811.D3113 1945

Captain de Chair gives his first-hand, vivid account of the "fabled march from the Mediterranean to the Tigris to capture Baghdad."

Fitzpatrick, Edward A. Universal military training. McGraw-Hill. [1945.] ix, 374 pp. UB343.F52

Hager, Alice Rogers. Wings for the dragon; the air war in Asia. Dodd, Mead. 1945. xvi, 307 pp. Plates. D790H2

An account of the relatively little known exploits of American airmen in the China-Burma-India theatre of war, by an expert in the aviation field.

Hauser, Heinrich. The German talks back; introduction and footnotes by Hans J. Morgenthau. Holt. [1945.] xxiii, 215 pp. DD256.H35

The author, a non-Nazi German who during the war cultivated his own farm in the United States, has decided to return to Germany, and here states the reasons for his decision. He warns against the bitter reactions of the German people when the demolition squads begin their work; he predicts that the eastern half of Germany will join Russia in communism; he believes that the criminals should be punished by their own people; he looks for salvation by agricultural life; and finally comments on American democracy.

Kraus, Hertha. International relief in action, 1914–1943, selected records with notes by Hertha Kraus. With the collaboration of the Research center, Philadelphia, Pa. sponsored by American Friends service committee . . . [Scottdale, Pa., Herald Press. 1944.] viii, 248 pp. D637.K7

Lay, *Colonel* Beirne, *Jr.* I've had it; the survival of a bomb group commander. Harper. [1945.] 141 pp. D811.L354

The stirring adventures of Colonel Beirne Lay and his companion in adversity Lieutenant Walter Duer, who parachuted to French ground when their bomber was shot down. Helped by the French sympathizers of all sorts, they made their perilous way through occupied France until their "return to Allied control."

Leighton, Alexander Hamilton. The governing of men; general principles and recommendations based on experience at a Japanese relocation camp. Princeton Univ. 1945. xvi, 404 pp. Plates. D769.8.A6L4

Sayers, Michael, and Albert E. **Kahn**. The plot against the peace; a warning to the nation. Dial Press. 1945. 7–258 pp. DD253.S17

Spencer, Louise Reid. Guerrilla wife. Crowell. [1945.] 209 pp. D811.5.S68

Mrs. Spencer tells directly her own and her husband's experiences, and those of her fellow refugees, including missionaries, in the Philippine jungles where they hid from the Japanese, and about their final return to safety by submarine.

Literature

Essays. History of Literature

Bennett, Joan. Virginia Woolf, her art as a novelist. Harcourt, Brace. [1945.] viii, 150 pp. PR6045.O 72Z53

Includes numerous quotations from Virginia Woolf's works.

Curtis, Charles P., *Jr.*, and Ferris **Greenslet**, *editors*. The practical cogitator; or, The thinker's anthology. Houghton Mifflin. 1945. x, 577 pp. Illus. PN6014.C78

"This anthology is for the thinker, not for the feeler, primarily for the extrovert thinker."—*Preface*. The excerpts are taken from works of all ages, but with a large representation of modern writers. The selections are grouped under such headings as "Man in Search of Himself," "He Solicits his Past," "He Turns to Nature," etc.

Hall, Vernon, *jr.* Renaissance literary criticism; a study of its social content. Columbia Univ. 1945. viii, 260 pp. PN88.H3

Divided into sections on Italy, France, and England.

Holbrook, Stewart H., *editor*. Promised land, a collection of Northwest writing. McGraw-Hill. [1945.] xviii, 408 pp. PS570.H6

A collection of excerpts from recent books relating to the Pacific Northwest, chosen for their high quality and representative character.

Leacock, Stephen, *1869–1944*. Last leaves. Dodd, Mead. 1945. xxi, 213 pp. PR6023.E15L3

A posthumous collection of various articles written by the famous Canadian humorist shortly before his death in 1944, made by his niece and secretary, Barbara Nimmo.

Lewis, Norman. How to read better and faster. Crowell. [1945.] xi, 319 pp. PN83.L4

Alphabetical check-list of recommended books: pp. 303–306.

Schücking, Levin L. The sociology of literary taste. London, K. Paul, Trench, Trubner. [1944.] v, 78 pp. PN45.S262

First published in Germany, 1931 . . . Translated from the German by E . W. Dickes.

Poetry

Leonard, William Ellery, *1876–1944*. A man against time, an heroic dream. Appleton-Century. [1945.] 3–80 pp. PS3523.E62M3

A posthumously published cycle of love sonnets.

Marie Sylvia, *pseud.* Reflets d'opales. Montreal. 1945. 219 pp. PQ3919.S23R4

Marie Sylvia is the pseudonym for Sister Saint Thomas d'Aquin.

Wolfe, Thomas, *1900–1938*. A stone, a leaf, a door. Scribner. 1945. ix, 166 pp. PS3545.O 337S6 1945

A rearrangement or respacing of selections from Thomas Wolfe's prose into verse by John S. Barnes. Foreword by Louis Untermeyer.

Stories

Grismer, Raymond Leonard, and Nicholson B. **Adams**, *editors*. Tales from Spanish

America. Decorations by Howard W. Willard. Oxford Univ. 1944. vii, 179 pp. PC4117.G825
A collection of stories in Spanish chosen specifically for their human interest, variety and literary quality. For the student of Spanish.

James, Henry, *1843–1916*. Stories of writers and artists. Edited with an introduction by F. O. Matthiessen. [New York, New Directions. 1944.] 346 pp. PS2112.M3
Contents. — Introduction: Henry James' portrait of the artist. — The madonna of the future. — The author of Beltraffio. — The lesson of the master. — Greville Fane. — The real thing. — The middle years. — The death of the lion. — The next time. — The figure in the carpet. — Broken wings. — The story in it.

Music

Literature

Bayard, Samuel Preston, *editor*. Hill country tunes; instrumental folk music of southwestern Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, American Folklore Soc. 1944. xxvii, 8, [122] pp. GR1.A5v.39
Unaccompanied melodies with a brief discussion of each.
Bibliography: pp. [117–122.]

Katz, Adele T. Challenge to musical tradition, a new concept of tonality. Knopf. 1945. xxviii, 408 pp. Illus. Music. MT40.K3
"The underlying approach is based on the method used by Heinrich Schenker."—*P. xxiv.*
"Sources consulted": pp. 398–408.

Peltz, Mary Ellis. Metropolitan opera milestones. Metropolitan Opera Guild. [1944.] v, 74 pp. Illus. ML1711.8.N3P39

Revista musical peruana. año 4, no. 33– Julio 1944– Lima. 1944– *ML5.R29

[Scrap-books of programs of concerts given chiefly in Boston, at which B. J. Lang was conductor, pianist or organist. Boston, 1861–1906.] 8 v. (*)ML46.L3S3

Slonimsky, Nicolas. Music of Latin America. Crowell. [1945.] vi, 374 pp ML199.S55
"Dictionary of Latin American musicians, songs and dances, and musical instruments": pp. 295–325.

Scores

Bloch, Ernest. Macbeth. Deux interludes symphoniques. Partition d'orchestre. Paris. [1939.] 51 pp. *M1004.B45M3

Dargomijsky, A., *1813–1869*. Fantasie-scherzo . . . pour orchestre . . . Partition. Moscou. 1933. 63 pp. *M1045.D37B3

Douglas, Charles Winfred, *1867–1944*, *editor and arranger.* The chorales from the organ works of Brahms, edited and harmonized for chorus of mixed voices . . . with an introduction on the organ music of Brahms. Gray. [1945.] ix, [12]–44 pp. Illus.
With organ reduction. M2082.4.D68C5

Dukelsky, Vladimir. Concerto for violin and orchestra. Violin and piano. Fischer. 1944. 47 pp. *and* pt. M1013.D82C6
Score (violin and piano) and part.

Leigh, Walter. Sonatina, for treble recorder or flute and piano. New York, Associated Music Publishers. [1944.] 15 pp. *and* pt. M242.L45S6

[Metz, Carl Henry.] Songs of the Citadel, the military college of South Carolina. New York, Allen Intercollegiate Music Inc. [1944.] 3–15 pp. M1948.C5M4
Composed or arranged by C. H. Metz.

Müller-Hermann, Johanna Fr. In memoriam; poem by Walt Whitman from the cycle "President Lincoln's burial hymn"; German translation by Johannes Schlaf. Lyric cantata for four solo voices, chorus, orchestra and organ . . . Piano vocal score by Walter Hermann. Wien, Leipzig. 1930. 240 pp. M1533.M84 I 5

Rowley, Alec, *editor*. Old English worthies . . . Winthrop Rogers edition. Boosey, Hawkes, Belwin. [1917.] 23 pp. M21.R68 O 4
Contents. — March, by Wm. Richardson. — Variations, by Peter Lee of Putney. — Menuet, by Jeremiah Clarke. — Hornpipe, by John Barrett. — Christ-Church bells, by M. Camidge. — Saraband, by Dr. J. Worgan. — The prince's march, by Anthony Young. — Invention, by John Stanley. — Rigadoon, by William Babell. — Hunting song, by James Hook.

Sowerby, Leo. The canticle of the sun, cantata for chorus of mixed voices with accompaniment for piano or orchestra; the text by Saint Francis of Assisi . . . Gray. [1944.] 80 pp. M2023.S728C3
Translated by Matthew Arnold.

Tansman, Alexandre. Pour les enfants; quatre recueils de petites pièces pour piano de difficulté progressive. Editions M. Eschig, Associated Music Publishers. [1934.] 4 v. in 1. M1380.T35P6

Van Hoesen, Karl D., *editor*. Music of our time; 12 orchestral compositions by American contemporaries . . . selected, edited and arranged. Fischer. 1943. 86 pp. *M1000.V3
Contents. — Dance overture, from "Symphony concertante," by Burrill Phillips. — Romantic symphony (no. 2), excerpt from first movement, by Howard Hanson. — Solitude, by Frederick Woltmann. — Pages from Negro history, by W. G. Still. — Nocturne, by Walter Mourant. — Fugato on a well-known theme, by Robert McBride. — Gavotte, by Gardner Read. — Sarabande, by Wayne Barlow. — Gigue, by Frederick Hunt. — Promenade, by Kent Kennan. — Allegretto scherzando, from Sinfonietta no. 1, by G. F. McKay. — In the Fenway, from "Boston Sketches," by Paul White.

Walther, Johann Gottfried, *1684–1748*. Christ whose all saving light. Pachelbel: Chorale var. on My heart is filled with yearning. Telemann: O Lamb of God spotless and pure. Scheidt: Lord Christ, Thou art the heavenly light . . . New York, Liturgical Music Press. [1944.] [16] pp. M7.H46M3 Folio 5

West, John E., *1863–1929*, *editor*. Old English organ music. London, Novello. [1905?– 28 v. M7.W48 O 4

Zachau, Friedrich Wilhelm, *1663–1712*. Prelude[s] and fugue[s]: no. 4 in G major, no. 5 in G major. O God, who lookest down from Heaven. O Lord, we poor sinners. All glory be to God on high. When Adam fell . . . New York, Liturgical Music Press. [1944.] [16] pp. M7.H46M3 Folio 8

Philosophy

Philosophy in American education, its tasks and opportunities. Harper. [1945.] xiii, 306 pp. B52.P5
The book is based on a study made by a Commission

on the Function of Philosophy appointed by the American Philosophical Association. The five authors are the members of the Commission: Brand Blanshard, Curt J. Ducasse, Charles W. Hendel, Arthur E. Murphy, and Max C. Otto.

Russell, Bertrand. A history of western philosophy and its connection with political and social circumstances from the earliest times to the present day. Simon and Schuster. [1945.] xxiii, 895 pp. **B72.R8**

Stevenson, Charles Leslie. Ethics and language. Yale. 1944. xi, 338 pp. **BJ43.S8**
"I have examined them [problems of ethics] anew, and in keeping with current trends of thought, have sought to gain a perspective from a study of language and meaning." Author's *Preface.*

Politics and Government

American Government

American library in London. An introductory anthology of President Truman, compiled by the staff of the American library in London and edited by Dr. Richard H. Heindel, director. [London, Printed by the Reproduction section, O. W. I.] 1945. 51 pp. **E814.A5**

Evans, Luther Harris. The Virgin islands from naval base to New Deal. Ann Arbor, Mich., J .W. Edwards. 1945. xi, 365 pp. **JL1162.E8**
"Appendix: The Organic act of the Virgin islands of the United States", approved, June 22, 1936. pp. [327]–343.

Institute for training in municipal administration, Chicago. The technique of municipal administration. 2d edition 1945. Chicago, Pub. for the Inst. for Training in Municipal Administration by the International City Managers' Ass'n. [1945.] VII–XVI, 556 pp. **JS331I 53 1945**

Ogg, Frederic A., and P. Orman **Ray.** Introduction to American government. 8th edition, thoroughly revised. Appleton-Century. [1945.] 1024 pp. **JK421.O 5 1945**

Spero, Sterling Denhard, *editor.* Government jobs and how to get them. General editor, Sterling D. Spero . . . research editors, Robert Rahtz [and] Shirley A. Miller. Lippincott. [1945.] xviii, 358 pp. **JK716.S7**

Political Science

Anspacher, Louis Kaufman. The story of liberty. New York, Island Press. [1944.] 232 pp. **JC571.A55**
This essay in the philosophy of history is largely an attack on the German people as unqualified for democracy.

Brogan, Denis William. The free state, some considerations on its practical value. Knopf. 1945. 129 pp. **JC433.B725 1945**
A Professor of Political Science at Cambridge University, England, analyzes the nature of the free state, with special emphasis on its absence in German history.

Moore, John Bassett. The collected papers of John Bassett Moore. Yale. 1944 [*i. e.* 1945.] 7 v. **JK68.M6**
These speeches and essays of the statesman and jurist range from 1877 to 1933 and treat of international relations, domestic problems, ethical questions, and include book reviews.

Overstreet, Bonaro W. Freedom's people, how we qualify for a democratic society. Harper. [1945.] viii, 115 pp. **JC433. O 9**
"This book is about the daily habits and behaviors of those people who can feel at home in a free society, and of those who cannot — those who, in spite of all their democratic professions, remain unintentional emotional misfits in a democracy."—Author's *Preface.*

World Problems

Beveridge, *Sir* William Henry. The price of peace. Norton. [1945.] 160 pp. **JK1952.B47**
Written before the end of the war in Europe, the book discusses treatment of Germany as well as conditions for lasting peace and the establishment of a supernational authority.

Carnegie endowment for international peace. Handbook of international organizations in the Americas, prepared by Ruth D. Masters and other staff members of the Division of international law. Washington. 1945. xvi, 453 pp. **E11.C35**

Sulkowski, Joseph. The problem of international protection of national minorities; past experiences as a basis for future solution. New York. 1944. 40 pp. **JC311.S873**

Psychology. Medicine

Harrower-Erickson, M. R., and M. E. **Steiner.** Large scale Rorschach techniques, a manual for the group Rorschach and multiple choice test. Springfield, Ill., C. C. Thomas. 1945. xi, 419 pp. Illus. **BF431.E7**

Laird, Donald A., and Eleanor C. **Laird.** The technique of personal analysis; tested ways for fitting your personality to a future. McGraw-Hill. [1945.] x, 408 pp. **BF636.L275**
Popular, practical advice on such matters as success at work, happiness in one's occupation, mental health, love and marriage, memory, fears, worry, etc. Includes many questions to be answered "yes" or "no."

Rees, John Rawlings. The shaping of psychiatry by war. Norton. [1945.] 158 pp. **RC602.R37**
Based on lectures which the author, Consulting Psychiatrist to the British Army, delivered in the United States.

Stern, Bernard J. American medical practice in the perspectives of a century. Commonwealth Fund. xiv, 156 pp. **R723.5.S8**
This historical monograph is sponsored by the Committee on Medicine and the Changing Order established by the Council of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1942.

Religion. Theology

Asch, Shalom, One destiny, an epistle to the Christians. Translated by Milton Hindus. Putnam. [1945.] 88 pp. **BM535.A8**
The essence of the epistle lies in this statement: "The preservation of Israel and the preservation of the Nazarene are one phenomenon. They depend on each other. The stream must run dry when the spring becomes clogged, and Christianity would become petrified if the Jews . . . should cease to exist."— *P. 9.*

Bryn Mawr College. Mary E. Flexner lectures . . . 1943– [Oxford Univ. 1945– **BL51.F68**
Library has: Frank, E. Philosophical understanding and religious truth, 1945.

Clarke, W. K. L. Eighteenth century piety. Macmillan. [1944.] viii, 160 pp. Plates. **BX5013.S6C59**
Contains a summary of the books published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a biography of its Secretary from 1708 to 1743, Henry Newman, and related essays. One of these deals with

the girls' school described in *Jane Eyre*, another with "Charles Dickens and the Church."

Erskine, John. The human life of Jesus. Morrow. [1945.] viii, 248 pp. BT301.E67
The novelist retells and interprets the Gospel account.
"I call this *The Human Life of Jesus* not because I don't believe in him, but because I do."—Author's *Preface*.
Bibliography, pp. 241–248, is a bibliographical essay.

Ferm, Vergilius, *editor*. An encyclopedia of religion. New York, Philosophical Library. [1945.] xix, 844 pp. *BL31.F4

Limbert, Paul M. Christian emphasis in Y. M. C. A. program; a guide to policy and practice for Young men's Christian associations. New York, Association Press. 1945. vii, 147 pp. Plates. BV1115.L5 1945
A publication of the Committee on Christian emphasis and method of the Young Men's Christian Associations.

Sperry, Willard Learoyd, *editor*. Religion and our divided denominations; one of a series of volumes on Religion in the post-war world . . . Harvard. 1945. ix, 115 pp. BR525.S7.v. 1
Contents. — Our present disunity, by Willard L. Sperry. Roman Catholicism, by John LaFarge, S. J. — Protestantism, by John T. McNeill. — Judaism, by Louis Finkelstein. — Humanism, by Archibald MacLeish.

— Religion of soldier and sailor; one of a series of volumes on Religion in the post-war world . . . Harvard. 1945. viii, 115 pp. BR525.S7 v.2
Contents. — The precedent of the First world war, by Paul D. Moody. —Between two wars, by Lucien Price. — The faith and practice of the raw recruit, by John E. Johnson. — The ministry of the chaplain, by William D. Cleary. — A soldier's second thoughts, by Elisha Atkins.

— Religion and our racial tensions; one of a series of volumes on Religion in the post-war world . . . Harvard. 1945. ix. 106 pp. BR525.S7 v.3
Contents. — The myth of race, by Clyde Kluckhohn. — The right to be different, by Everett R. Clinchy. — Color and Christianity, by Edwin R. Embree. — How religion has fared in the melting-pot, by Margaret Mead. — Agencies of inter-racial cooperation, by Bradford S. Abernethy.

— Religion and education; one of a series of volumes on Religion in the post-war world . . . Harvard. 1945. ix, 114 pp. BR525.S7 v.4
Contents. — From church to state, by Alexander Meiklejohn. — The public schools and religious education, by Payson Smith. — Religious education in the State universities, by Howard Mumford Jones. — Religion in the Liberal college, by Victor L. Butterfield. — The teaching office of the church, by Theodore Parker Ferris.

Swenson, David F., *1876–1940*. Something about Kierkegaard. (Revised and enlarged edition) . . . edited by Lillian Marvin Swenson. Minneapolis, Augsburg Pub. House. [1945.] x, 259 pp. B4377.S8 1945
"Chronological table of Kierkegaard's life and writings," pp. [255]–256.

Wedel, Theodore Otto. The coming great church; essays on church unity. Macmillan. 1945. ix, 160 pp. BX8.W38
A leading Anglican, Warden of the College of Preachers, discusses Church unity and the bridging of the Catholic-Protestant chasm.

Windsor, Ont. Assumption college. Heywood Broun memorial lectures. 2d– series. [Longmans, Green. 1945– BX4651.M38
This series is: Maynard, T. Pillars of the church. 1945.

Zeitlin, Joseph. Disciples of the wise; the religious and social opinions of American rabbis. Columbia Univ. 1945. xi–xiii, 233 pp. *3592.220.908

Science

Bronson, Wilfrid S. The grasshopper book. Harcourt, Brace. [1945.] 3–127 pp. QL509.B78 1945
Descriptions of the various kinds of grasshoppers and of their lives and habits. Noteworthy illustrations, in part artistic and humorous, by the author.

Hadamard, Jacques. An essay on the psychology of invention in the mathematical field. Princeton Univ. 1945. xiii, 143 pp. QA9.H2

Sociology

Labor. Careers

Gardner, Burleigh Bradford. Human relations in industry. Chicago, R. D. Irwin. 1945. xi, 307 pp. 9331.113A81

Grossman, Jonathan Philip. William Sylvis, pioneer of American labor; a study of the labor movement during the era of the civil war. Columbia Univ. 1945. 302 pp. *3563.110.516

Oxnam, Garfield Bromley, *Bishop*. Labor and tomorrow's world . . . the Fondren lectures for 1944. Southern Methodist University. Abingdon-Cokesbury. [1945.] 9330.22A51

Smedley, Dorée, and Lura **Robinson**. Careers in business for women . . . in collaboration with Vocational guidance research; Evelyn Steele, director. Dutton. 1945. 224 pp. Plates. HD6058.S6

Social Studies

Burch, Guy Irving, and Elmer **Pendell**. Population roads to peace or war. Washington, Population Reference Bureau. 1945. v, 138 pp. 9312.2A54

Gotttschalk, Louis, *and others*. The use of personal documents in history, anthropology, and sociology, prepared for the Committee on appraisal of research. Social Science Research Council. [1945.] vii–xiv, 243 pp. H61.G6
Contents. The historian and the historical document, by Louis Gottschalk. — The personal document in anthropological science, by Clyde Kluckhohn. Bibliography (pp. 164–173) — critical review of the development of the personal document method in sociology, 1920–1940, by Robert Angell.

Hofstadter, Richard. Social Darwinism in American thought, 1860–1915. Univ. of Pennsylvania. 1945. viii, 191 pp. HM22.U5H6

Martin, Alfred von. Sociology of the renaissance. Oxford Univ. 1944. x, 100 pp.
Translated by W. L. Luetkens. HN11.M3

West, Ranyard. Conscience and society; a study of the psychological prerequisites of law and order. New York, Emerson Books. 1945. 261 pp. HM216.W4 1945

Technology

Aeronautics

Francis, Devon. Aviation: what everyone should know. Bobbs-Merrill [1945.] 229 pp. Plates. 4036.156

Glossary and bibliography: pp. 203–224.

Gilbert, Glen A. Air traffic control . . . illustrated by John Sebastian. Ziff-Davis Pub. Co. [1945.] 274 pp. TL725.3.T7G5

Jeppesen, E. B., *compiler*. Airway manual, up to date airway data designed primarily for instrument avigation. United States coverage. Denver, Col., Jeppesen. 1945. 2 v. *4036F.17

Electrical Engineering

Hudson, Ralph G. An introduction to electronics. Macmillan. 1945. x, 97 pp. Plates. 8017L.51

Kinkead, Robert E. Practical design for arc welding. Troy, O., Hobart Brothers Co. 1941– Plates. 8019.539

Miscellaneous

Chain belt company, *Milwaukee*. Tunnel lining with the Rex pumpcrete. Milwaukee, Chain Belt Co. [1945.] 97 pp. Illus. 4020B.141

Eckman, Donald P. Principles of industrial process control. Wiley. [1945.] x, 237 pp. 4030.86

Shea, John Gerald, and Paul Nolt **Wenger**. Woodworking for everybody. International Textbook Co. [1945.] ix, 187 pp. Illus. 8039B.186

Travel and Description

Aubert de La Rüe, Edgar. Saint-Pierre et Miquelon. Montréal, Éditions de l'Arbre. [1944.] 260 pp. XXIV plates. F1170.A8

Dickinson, Jonathan, *1663–1722*. Jonathan Dickinson's journal; or, God's protecting providence. Being the narrative of a journey from Port Royal in Jamaica to Philadelphia between August 23, 1696 and April 1, 1697. Edited by Evangeline Walker Andrews and Charles McLean Andrews . . . Yale. 1945. 252 pp. Illus. *4494.410.19

Dunne, Peter Masten. A padre views South America. Bruce. [1945.] xiii, 209 pp. Plates. F2223.D83

Father Dunne's impressions of South American countries visited in 1943–44, particularly the educational and religious aspects. The author is professor of history at the University of San Francisco.

Legrand, Ignace. Nos amis les Anglais. Londres, Commodore Press. [1944.] 64 pp. DA118.L37

Peat, Louisa W. Canada: new world power. McBride. [1945.] 293 pp. F1008.P4

Phillips, Henry Albert. Brazil, bulwark of inter-American relations. New York, Hastings House. [1945.] vii, 228 pp. F2508.P5

Porter, Catherine Lucy. Filipinos and their country. Inst. of Pacific Relations. 1944. 64 pp. Illus. DS656.P75

Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. The Arctic in fact and fable. Foreign Policy Ass'n. [1945.] 96 pp. Illus. *7571.96.51

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXI, Number 3

Contents

Page

FAMILY CONCERNS OF FANNY BURNEY 83
By Theresa Coolidge

LEARNING HOW TO BEHAVE (*continued from the February issue; with facsimile*) 87
By Arthur M. Schlesinger

THE WORK OF JEAN-LOUIS FORAIN (*with facsimile*) 103
By Arthur W. Heintzelman

TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS

Joseph Dorfman: *The Economic Mind in American Civilization* 107
Frederick L. Schuman: *Soviet Politics at Home and Abroad* 107
Vera Micheles Dean: *The Four Cornerstones of Peace* 108
Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.: *Marching Blacks* 108
Saul Alinsky: *Reveille for Radicals* 108
Harley Farnsworth MacNair, editor: *Florence Ayscough and Amy Lowell* 109
Hilton Brown: *Rudyard Kipling* 109
Samuel Charles Webster, editor: *Mark Twain, Business Man* 109
G. P. Gooch: *Courts and Cabinets* 110
Alvin F. Harlow: *Steelways of New England* 110

LIBRARY NOTES

Exhibition of Early American Etiquette Books 111
The 60th Anniversary of the Boston Browning Society 112
Jewish Music Week 112
Lectures and Concerts 112
Lowell Lectures 113

LIST OF RECENTLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS 114

⁂

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library 15-17 Blagden St., March, 1946, Vol. XXI, No. 3

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution;
by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books
The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library
MARCH, 1946

Family Concerns of Fanny Burney

FANNY BURNEY'S literary talents, assisted by the scholarly position of her father and two brothers, won for her a place in the foremost intellectual circles. Dr. Johnson, Sheridan, and Burke read her youthful romance *Evelina* with admiration, even as the fashionable world delighted in its lively style. She was twenty-five when the book appeared in 1778, and is said to have greeted the news of its success by running to the garden and dancing around a mulberry tree. Certainly her gay disposition must account for her popularity. Her second novel, *Cecilia,* followed four years later, and in 1786 she was invited to Windsor Castle where she served as Second Keeper of the Robes for five years. In 1793, at the age of forty-one, she married General Alexandre d'Arblay, a French artillery officer, whose royalist sympathies had sent him for refuge to England. Meanwhile, from the age of fifteen on, she worked industriously on her journal, a habit which she kept up until the end of her life. The records of her conversations with Dr. Johnson and her close observations of Queen Charlotte and George III — and everything else that she wrote from the appearance of *Evelina* to the time of her marriage — make her one of the outstanding diarists in English literature.

Three letters addressed to her younger brother Charles have been acquired by the Library. Each deals with family concerns. The first, written in 1799, fills four pages, with postscripts around the edges; the second, 1813, runs to two pages; and the third, 1816, covers again four pages. Only the second letter is signed, and this with initials. Each of them contains numerous emphatic underlinings.

At the time of the first letter Charles Burney was the headmaster of a school at Greenwich. He had set out for Park Gate, Cheshire, to meet their sister Susanna, who was returning from Ireland to her father's house at Chelsea College, London. Susanna was a consumptive, and it was thought safer for her to make the trip in her brother's own carriage. The letter was sent on December 31 from Fanny's home at West Hamble, Surrey, to meet the recipient at the White Lion, Chester. She is most appreciative of his effort:

> The heavier the snow, the worse the roads, the colder the frost, the more perverse all accidents, the greater become your claims for that sweet peace of mind which passes all adversity . . . Dear *Itty Fanny's* letter . . . enchanted me by containing such undoubted testimony of the arrival of her beloved Mother upon English shores. O that an event so long, so ardently desired, should thus be chequered! For I am terrified more than I will tell you that that dearest sufferer has not been able to write even to our Padre . . . My dear Charles, were it only for the kind feelings with which it has filled his heart, your toils & their concomitants would be paid, so warmly he is delighted with this fraternal exertion. Disinterestedly, & totally for her sake — who so well merits it! — as you have done it, never was any private action more popular — all my admirable Friends at Norbury Park are charmed by it. Mr. Locke speaks of it with the most benevolent pleasure. Mr. William said it was truly praise-worthy, though singularly deserved — & *Mrs.* Locke desired me to express to you, in her immediate name, the great *joy* it was to them all to conceive their beloved Friend would be under such tender care from the moment of her touching her native Land.

The second half of the letter is the more important from the literary viewpoint. Mysteriously she refers to "furniture" and an "upholsterer." The former was probably her comedy *Love and Fashion,* one of her unsuccessful attempts at writing for the stage; the latter, Mr. Harris, the manager of Covent Garden, who had accepted it for £400. She writes:

> I conclude you had not an instant to see abut the *Furniture* I mentioned to you. I shall now wish you to arrange my meeting with the upholsterer upon my going to Town to embrace my dearest sister . . . I can stay a *very* short time now, as I have a plan, *you know,* for a longer excursion in a month or two. You *comprendez?* — & perhaps can settle my route with her yourself. She knows nothing of my Table. I feared the post, but if it will give you any pleasure to speak of it to her, when *totally* alone, I cannot deny it you. In that case confab together as to my first short London visit. I can see the upholsterer, Mr. H., from or at Beaumont Street, without any revelations.

Unfortunately Susanna could not finish her journey. Hopelessly ill when taken off the boat, she died at Park Gate within a few days, with only her brother present.

Mme. d'Arblay's small house at West Hamble was named Camilla Cottage, after her novel *Camilla,* which appeared in 1796 and which, though a literary failure, allegedly netted her 3000 guineas. In April 1802 she went to France, where her husband had re-established himself some months earlier. She spent the next ten years there and wrote her new novel — the last — *The Wanderer, or Female Difficulties.* Then she returned to England with her son Alex, so that he should avoid being drafted into the French army. She was also enabled to have her new book published by Longman.

Alex won the Tancred scholarship for Cambridge in the following spring, to be a member of Caius College, where Charles once studied and whose master, the Reverend Martin Davy, was an acquaintance. In an earlier letter Fanny exulted to her father, "How will my kindest father rejoice for me! for my dear partner — for my boy! The election is gained." Alex, too, was enthusiastic, for his cousin Clement Francis, who was a member of the college, supplied him with information about the etiquette of the place. In a letter dated Chenies Street [London], October 14, 1813, the novelist asks her brother whether she must go with her son. She writes in abrupt, excited phrases:

> I am wholly & undividedly my Boy's *now,* and to the time of his departure: But I shall then be so harrassed for time to treat of my house, which I have set wholly aside in the interval, and to adhere to my engagement for the 8th of November with Mr. Longman for whom I have yet neither seen Martin, nor over-looked innumerable new memorandums made *away* from Johnson's Dictionary, & to which I must have recourse previously to parting with the MSS.
>
> That unless you hold it *essential* that I should accompany you and Alex to Cambridge, I shall spare myself a weight of anxiety & apprehension by declining my visit there *now,* to let it take place at some future period.
>
> Dr. Davy, though he gave me a general invitation, does not now expect me. I should scarcely see my Alex, with whom my whole mind would be fearfully wandering; for you will present him to the Professors, & Chiefs, and Clement to appendages: & you will be so taken up, that we shall have no time for our separate *gossiping*. . .
>
> Altogether, dispense with me this time, unless you see some reasons of advantage to Alex which I do not discern. Let all his bills be made out for me, but take him as your own personal protegée. Nevertheless, I will abide by your decision when you have considered my impediments.
>
> To *Norfolk* I *certainly* cannot go: I must prepare for nothing but business, when Alex is deposited, or be ruined. I have an impending summons, also, for Windsor — most graciously intimated, but not yet fixed.

The date of the letter belies the statement of Austin Dobson, in his edition of the *Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay,* London 1905 (VI, 84), that the novelist lived at Chenies Street from February to May 1813.

The tone of the third letter is so vital that one might guess the writer to be sixteen, instead of sixty-four. A new emergency called forth a fresh appeal. Students of Caius College were eligible for a Tancred scholarship in medicine, but Alex had studied divinity and in that field he could not win the award unless he lived at Christ's College. Dr. John Kaye, the master of Christ's and vice-chancellor of the University, was a former star pupil of Charles. Writing to the latter on May 5, 1816, Fanny explains:

> We are quite disturbed, my dear Carlos, by a letter from Alex to tell us he knows nothing yet relative to the Tancred Studentship — yet that in about a fortnight all effort will be vain, as the time will be past.
>
> What can be done? We are afraid he may be disheartened from making his preparations. Yet he is earnest now to do right & well.
>
> Can you be kind enough to attack again *Dr. Kaye?* He is the man — and Dr. Davy, to attack double? Of Dr. Davy we are *sure* for himself. Alex has met him since your departure from Cambridge, & he was extremely polite, nay kind to him, but named not the Tancred . . .
>
> I do beseech you to weigh all this in the scales of your best wisdom,

> even should you have as many wisdoms to consult as Swift had beavers to bequeath. And above all, be *quick,* I entreat. "Tip him" (as our Charlotte says) a line by the post that brings you this. Pray now do!
>
> As you are not famous for writing long, minute, circumstantial letters, one of your Bobbers, or *scratch offs,* may as well be dispatched *at once* as a *day after the Fair.* Would you have *me* also write a line to Dr. Davy? I say *also,* for in this business I cannot *lead.* I can but be a gentle echo to your "fine organ," which carries, as you know, persuasion & command at once in its sonorous tones . . .

Again the household is pinched financially. She and her husband lived on the £100 annual grant allowed to her as a former attendant at court. General d'Arblay, upon his return to France, secured a small pension and a civil post, and subsequently Louis XVIII recalled him to active service in the enlistment of recruits to fight Napoleon. But the kick of a horse permanently disabled him and in October 1815 he retired with his family to Bath. Her comment is doleful:

> My poor General receives *nothing,* though the Duke de Luxembourg himself has written him that his retraite is 4000 francs, & though an official Letter from the War Office has announced the same, by the King's, Louis 18th, command. I fear the *Finances* are in no very flourishing way! Yet we always hope better times are approaching & that reclamations will, ultimately, be attended to. Meanwhile, the *hope* enricheth only the Fancy.

The final paragraphs consist of a flurry of feminine chat. Her "dear Carlos" — one of the great Greek scholars of his time — had been ordained late in life, becoming the rector at Deptford, Kent. It is there that her letter is addressed. She remarks:

> I have at last seen your friend Mrs. Thomas, & her 3 fair daughters: & with the former I chatted a whole evening at Maria's. We had vainly called before, but met only last Friday. And our principal subject was . . . a Doctor of *Divinity,* who has not left off practice. M. d'A. has seen Dr. Thomas, chez lui; but his Eyes will not permit him to go out in an evening. What pity! M. d'A. was extremely pleased & entertained. He *mobbed* you nobly for not coming to Bath. We have agreed, in a body, that if you do not appear next Christmas, not a carol shall be sung.
>
> Now do pray attack sturdily your noble pride of pupils, Dr. Kaye.

The mother's energy was rewarded — Alex won the scholarship. She did even more. When General d'Arblay, in French fashion, tried to arrange a marriage for him the next summer, she cleverly prevented it.

In the following year Charles Burney died. But Fanny retained her vigor. Surviving both her husband and son, she lived to be eighty-seven years old, and died in January 1840.

THERESA COOLIDGE

Learning How to Behave

A Study of American Etiquette Books

By **ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER**

(Continued from the February issue.)

IV

AFTER the Civil War social and economic conditions fashioned a new matrix for American manners, one that endured with little change till the first war with Germany shattered the mold. Before the sectional clash most men had been content to strive for the comforts rather than the luxuries of life; large fortunes had been rare and unspectacular. But in the decades that followed, the worship of the Golden Calf came to engross all types of people, and as the careers of such persons as Jay Gould, John D. Rockefeller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Andrew Carnegie, Henry H. Rogers, Philip D. Armour, Henry C. Frick, James J. Hill, Collis P. Huntington, John Wanamaker and P. A. B. Widener show, it was not unusual for the very poor to vault into the ranks of the fabulously rich.

The war itself spawned a brood of profiteers — government contractors and others who, because of the reputation some of them bore of cheating Uncle Sam with defective cloth for army uniforms, became known indiscriminately as the "shoddy aristocracy." According to the *Scientific American,* September 15, 1866, "There are more men in New York today whose annual incomes reach $100,000 than there were twenty-five years ago of those whose entire possessions amounted to as much." As a writer on social cultivation put it, "The war of 1861 swept away what little was left of that once important American fact — a grandfather. We began all over again."[1]

But the biggest prizes fell to those who in peacetime years took advantage, by fair means or foul, of the virgin opportunities in manufacturing, mining, railroading, banking, stock jobbing, urban real estate, public utilities and the like. Incomes of $100,000 seemed like petty cash when, according to an economist in 1889, a hundred Americans averaged profits of $1,200,000 a year.[2] This was the age of copper and oil barons, steel kings, merchant princes, railroad magnates, Napoleons of finance. "The modern nobility," the Wall Street broker Henry Clews wrote solemnly, "springs from success in business," putting to shame the "English parchment nobility."[3] By 1902 the United States was credited with more than thirty-five hundred millionaires, and by 1916 the number had climbed to nearly thirteen thousand five hundred.[4]

The owners of these regal fortunes — or, more accurately, their wives — helped to set the social pace of the times. Just how the "gold rush" crashed the portals of exclusive society is only of incidental interest in this delineation of a nation's manners. It might perhaps be summarized in Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt's success in maneuvering Mrs. William Astor into attending her sumptuous fancy-dress ball on the night of March 26, 1883.[5] It may be viewed from another angle in William Dean Howells's account of how the women of the newly rich Silas Lapham's family eagerly studied etiquette manuals in preparation for a dinner at the aristocratic Coreys. It appears in still a different guise in the fervid exclamation of a poor Irish prospector on striking gold in Colorado, "Thank God, *now* my wife can be a lady!"[6] Suffice it to say that, sooner or later, all but the crudest parvenus (and even some of them) scaled the heights and, once there, proceeded to show what dollars could do to destroy the older simplicities of society in favor of greater pretentiousness and conspicuous consumption. In a parody on Marx it might be said that they had nothing to lose but their change. "Is it possible," asked E. L. Godkin wryly, "that we are about to renew on this soil, at the end of the nineteenth century, the extravagances and follies of the later Roman Empire and of the age of Louis XIV?"[7] "The sham aristocracy indulge in mushroom-manners," agreed a specialist on etiquette.[8]

For the most part these manners were borrowed consciously, if sometimes with bizarre effect, from Europe, where a hereditary leisure class held the position which America's newly rich anguished to attain in their own country. As one contemporary wrote in justification, "We have imitated whatever we have considered wisest and pleasantest in the habits of the French, English, and other nations," though with particular preference for the French, whose observances were "less heavy and more graceful" than those of the English.[9] The Gallic influence appeared even in the language of the handbooks, for the writers seldom failed to give *ton* to their recommendations by calling them *au fait, recherche* or *de rigueur*. Transatlantic customs thus gained a repute that had been wanting since Washington's day.

While members of the middle class could not emulate Mrs. Vanderbilt's ball or afford to give a $10,000 dinner party at Delmonico's, they enviously followed the activities of the Four Hundred in the society columns, and since some of the mounting national wealth spilled over into their own pockets, they were better able than their class had ever been before to copy many of the ways of the smart set.[10] To be sure, special difficulties faced the South, where the Civil War and Reconstruction impoverished the landed proprietors, but even there the changed conditions cleared the way for the rise of a well-to-do business and financial class in the cities, and in time Southern manners came to approximate those of the North.[11] New York as America's commercial capital inevitably became also America's social capital, elbowing aside Washington, which had served as the court of last appeal for the preceding generation. Etiquette writers needed only to cite Manhattan's latest fashions in order to establish their right to speak with finality.

True, a certain amount of concern continued to be shown for those who needed to learn the mere rudiments of urban cultivation. As long as America should fall short of being Utopia, such a class would be in evidence. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries its ranks were swelled by the mass immigration of peasants and workingmen from Southern and Eastern Europe. A further problem, though less stubborn, was presented by the increasing numbers of country folk who, accustomed to natural rather than artificial manners, crowded into the cities. For such handicapped groups one widely advocated solution was to teach the young idea how to shoot. As the editor of *Scribner's Monthly* saw it, "The parents and teachers of the country can give us a polite people," but since he was dubious of the domestic influence, he placed the prime responsibility upon the schools.[12] Though this opinion was nearly as old as the first English settlements in the New World, the postwar generation seized on it with fresh zest. Many of the newer states and territories of the Middle and Far West, following the example set earlier by the older commonwealths, now prescribed formal instruction in "morals and deportment," and publishers readily obliged by providing ample grist for the teacher's mill in the form of special handbooks.[13]

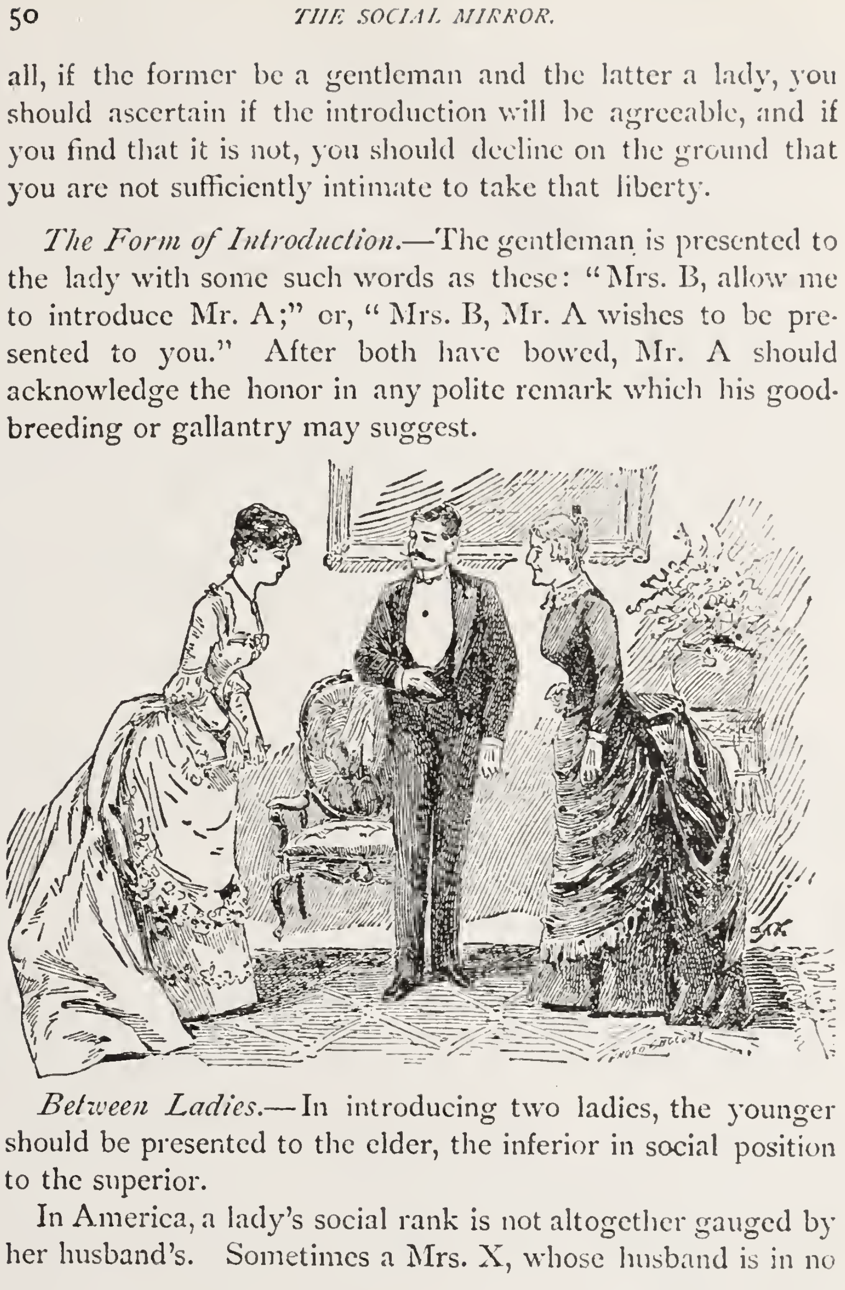
While magazine editors heartily seconded these efforts to indoctrinate the young, they devoted their principal endeavors to the broader task of raising the general average of adult behavior, addressing themselves to all who would heed, whether rich or poor. This task was no longer regarded as the sole responsibility of women's journals, for in the decade or so following the Civil War such periodicals as the *Galaxy*, the *Round Table*, *Appletons' Journal*, the *Atlantic*, *Lippincott's* and *Putnam's* took up the cudgels.[14] Beginning in the 1890's, *Life* contributed indirectly to a knowledge of the usages of high society through Charles Dana Gibson's brilliant caricatures. Even the *Ohio Practical Farmer* campaigned for better manners, though it protested against the "observance of arbitrary rules laid down, perhaps, by a brainless fop," and saw no objection, for example, to eating pie with a knife.[15]

The chief responsibility, however, continued to be borne by the women's magazines, which could not have shed it if they had wished, thanks to the endless inquiries on points of etiquette from their readers. These letters, said the editor of the *American Queen*, poured in "from young ladies in the West and East; . . . from young men who are rising in the world . . . ; from elderly people to whom fortune has come late, but whose children begin to wish to know how to take their places in the gay world; from all parts of the country, in fact."[16] When Edward Bok secured "Ruth Ashmore" (Isabel A. Mallon) to conduct a department on social propriety and heartaches for the *Ladies' Home Journal,* her "Side Talks with Girls" brought her a hundred and fifty-eight thousand letters in sixteen years.[17]

The daily press was slower in discovering this avenue to reader interest, but as the newspapers steadily widened their scope to embrace feminine affairs, they dwelt increasingly on matters of good form as well as on personal problems. Then in 1896 "Dorothy Dix" (Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gilmer) revealed the true possibilities of this departure by launching her column of advice in the *New Orleans Picayune,* and four years later "Beatrice Fairfax" (originally Marie Manning) introduced the feature into the *New York Journal.*[18] Soon the number of such counselors became legion; and through syndication their views of proper conduct reached untold millions of people. They inaugurated an innovation in American journalism whose popularity has not yet shown signs of decline. Though they specialized on timely suggestions to the lovelorn, in the course of doing so they illuminated many other phases of social usage.

As in earlier years, however, it was the etiquette book that constituted the bible of those who wished to show themselves equal to all occasions. Not only were these volumes ever ready for reference, but they covered social contingencies for which there was no time to consult a distant editor. Some of the women's magazines recognized this fact by systematizing their precepts in such convenient manuals as *The Bazar Book of Decorum* (1870), of which Dr. Robert Tomes was the unacknowledged author; *The American Code of Manners* (1880), compiled from the *American Queen;* and *Social Life* (1889), taken from the *Delineator.* On her own, Mrs. John Sherwood of *Harper's Bazar* turned out a succession of handbooks under such titles as *Amenities of Home* (1881), *Manners and Social Usages* (1884) and *The Art of Entertaining* (1892). Among others who lent their pens or names to such performances were Mrs. John A. Dahlgren, wife of the Civil War admiral; Maurice F. Egan, man of letters and diplomatist; Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of Blaine's running mate in the 1884 election; Rose E. Cleveland, sister of the man who triumphed over Blaine (and who kept her composure during the inauguration by conjugating a Greek verb); Mrs. Burton Harrison, descendant of the only colonial Virginia family that had an undisputed place in the British peerage; Oliver B. Bunce, author and publisher, who hid his identity under the pseudonym "Censor"; Margaret E. Sangster, novelist and one-time editor of the *Bazar;* and Florence Howe Hall, biographer, suffragist and daughter of the revered Julia Ward Howe.

According to an incomplete list, new etiquette books for grown-ups streamed from the press at the rate of five or six a year between 1870 and 1917, greatly surpassing even the record before the Civil War, and



50 THE SOCIAL MIRROR.

all, if the former be a gentleman and the latter a lady, you should ascertain if the introduction will be agreeable, and if you find that it is not, you should decline on the ground that you are not sufficiently intimate to take that liberty.

The Form of Introduction.—The gentleman is presented to the lady with some such words as these: "Mrs. B, allow me to introduce Mr. A;" or, "Mrs. B, Mr. A wishes to be presented to you." After both have bowed, Mr. A should acknowledge the honor in any polite remark which his good-breeding or gallantry may suggest.

Between Ladies.—In introducing two ladies, the younger should be presented to the elder, the inferior in social position to the superior.

In America, a lady's social rank is not altogether gauged by her husband's. Sometimes a Mrs. X, whose husband is in no

A Page from Mrs. Cleveland's "The Social Mirror," St. Louis 1888

probably issued in far larger editions, though for this latter conjecture no data are available.[19] "People purchase them," thought one of the authors, "with an uneasy sense of shame, read them *sub rosa,* and keep them out of sight."[20] If so, it was not because of what the books contained, but because of the self-confessed need implied by buying them.

This avalanche swept aside practically all the older treatises. The new scribes assumed on the part of their readers a knowledge of those simple rules of republican deportment which the earlier writers had toiled to implant. Some, fearing lest the equalitarian spirit destroy all sense of the "relative duties of superior and subordinate," called for a revision of earlier values.[21] As etiquette authorities now saw their mission, it was to instill a more aristocratic style of behavior, one consonant with the improving fortunes of the middle class. To persons who flinched at the thought of greater formalism *Appletons' Journal* said, "Are not over-refinements better than under-refinements? Is it not better to carry punctiliousness a little too far than continually to be sinning against those minor morals on which the pleasure of intercourse so much depends?" The writer insisted with E. L. Godkin and others that mere amiability should not be mistaken for good breeding: "Training is necessary to repress and art to express." Even the austere Godkin conceded that the "social art" should rather be learned "from books, or by study, than not at all."[22]

It is not to be overlooked that etiquette conceived of as art acquired an aura that had been lacking when it was viewed more prosaically as a species of unofficial law. With the advance of American civilization people were coming to pay greater deference to cultural concerns, were growing increasingly sensitive to the fact that in the graces of living their own great country trailed behind the Old World. Nothing loath to profit by this inferiority feeling, many authors of social Baedekers upheld the new conception of etiquette by going in for such titles as *The Art of Pleasing, The Art of Good Manners, The Art of Good Behavior, The Art of Being Agreeable, The Art of Dining* and *The Art of Speech and Deportment.*

The emphasis on sophisticated manners led to exhaustive specifications of what to do in every conceivable situation: how high to lift one's skirt when crossing a street ("A lady should gracefully raise her dress a little above her ankle"); when and how to bow ("The head should be bent; a mere lowering of eye-lids, affected by some people, is rude"); how to shake hands (avoid either the "pump handle shake" or the "cold clammy hand" resembling a fish); how and when to write acceptances and regrets; how to make calls ("The formal call should not exceed fifteen minutes"); what to wear at morning functions, in the afternoon and at the ball or opera; and so on *ad infinitum.* Little wonder that one mentor proudly remarked that "not even a saint could, from his 'inner consciousness' alone, evolve a conception of the thousand and one social observances of modern fashionable life."[23]

Conversational ease was one hallmark of the *elite*. People were advised: "Always think before you speak," and "Never emphasize a remark by a touch of the foot." "It would seem hardly necessary to remind any one of the undecorousness of sleeping in company, but it must be recollected that the obligation is equally urgent upon all not to put people to sleep." Greatly to be reprehended was the woman, so frequently met, whose mind was "bounded on the north by her servants, on the east by her children, on the south by her ailments, and on the west by her clothes." On the other hand, "only the half-educated" thought that "long words and high-sounding phrases are *distingue*." This and other ways of showing off should be sternly repressed if one wished to avoid the *faux pas* of the lady who, being asked whether she had seen the Dardanelles while abroad, replied, "Oh, yes; we dined with them several times!"

As to appropriate topics for discussion, "there are always articles of virtu, photographs of foreign subjects, paintings, or statuary to be admired, and the conversation may gradually center on the Egyptian obelisk, or the Tower of London." In preparation for a social function it was well "to outline your subjects and fortify yourself by such study as you can make of them, or gain as much information as possible."[24] To be sure, not every occasion called for learned talk. A model conversation at a dinner party might proceed as follows:

> The gentleman may say, "We must be careful not to step on that elaborate train," referring to the costume of a lady preceding the pair.
>
> "Yes, indeed, that would be a mishap. But trains are graceful in spite of their inconvenience."
>
> Her companion must answer: "Oh! I admire them, of course. Only I have such a dread of stepping on them and bringing down the wrath of the fair wearer on my devoted head." . . .
>
> Having seated themselves, and exchanged a few comments (of course flattering), on the table decorations, the lady, wishing to ascertain whether her companion was one of the silent diners-out, might say: "Some people do not care to eat and talk at the same time, but prefer to let what few comments they make come in between the courses."
>
> "A man must be a dull fellow who cannot do both, with satisfaction to his neighbor if not to himself."
>
> "Then I may talk to you without fear of interrupting your enjoyment of your dinner? But you speak as though it were easier to please your neighbor than yourself."
>
> "Set down that speech to my gallantry."

And so on through the evening.[25]

For some years after 1865 personal elegance on the part of a gentleman required the adornment of whiskers. "There is nothing that so adds to native manliness as the full beard if carefully and neatly kept. . . . The person who invented razors libeled nature." The Civil War had been fought largely by generals who ambushed themselves behind beards, and all the Presidents from Grant on followed the same mode until Cleveland entered the White House in 1885 after defeating the bewhiskered Blaine. (Since then, it may be noted, every chief executive with a single exception has been beardless.) Cleveland's clean-shaven jowls denoted a shift of taste that extended far beyond political circles. Before the end of his first term an authority on good form announced, "Beards have gone out of fashion," adding bluntly, "No one should wear a beard unless he have a preternaturally ugly mouth and chin."[26]

As the hairy face lost favor, so also did the frock coat. This full-skirted garment reaching almost to the knees had, as Godkin said, once been deemed to be the only attire in which "a serious-minded man, with a proper sense of his origin and destiny, and correct feelings about popular government, could make his appearance in a lady's parlor." Now it yielded, "though not without some tribulation," to the dress coat, which etiquette preceptors sanctioned as "the cosmopolitan evening dress, acknowledged everywhere from Indus to the pole." The implications of the new attire were not always understood, however, and it proved necessary to inform wearers: "A gentleman in a dress-coat and a white tie feels as uncomfortable in the daylight as would a lady in low neck and short sleeves."[27] Yet the severity of full dress also came in for challenge when at the turn of the century the members of New York's exclusive Tuxedo country club adopted the English fashion of the tailless dinner jacket, which promptly became known as a tuxedo. This garb, however, was proper only at stag affairs or, at the most, at informal mixed dinner parties in the summer.[28]

The ancient prejudice against men's smoking in the presence of the other sex or "on a public promenade, where one is likely to meet ladies," still lingered, and one arbiter declared as late as 1891, "We think the prospects for the future happiness of that young girl are small, who will be seen in public with a gentleman who is smoking." But equally accredited counselors stated that "modern notions on the tobacco question are growing lax." "Ladies no longer affect to be disgusted by the odor of tobacco, even at table," according to one writer in 1887, while another considered a cigar (though not a pipe) permissible "when by the seaside, or in the country, or in any but fashionable quarters, if your fair companion does not object." That the fair companion herself might take up smoking was greeted as "a horror and a crying shame" by an etiquette author in 1898, who admitted, however, that "women, and women in America — in certain sets — do smoke." It was a habit recently introduced from Europe by a few bold members of the sex who self-consciously puffed an occasional cigarette "in corners, when at clubs or races."[29] Most of the early twentieth-century manuals ignored the reprehensible practice, perhaps as the best way to banish it. When it became known that "Princess Alice," President Theodore Roosevelt's oldest daughter, sometimes indulged, the public greeted the news with consternation.

A greater actual danger to good breeding was the feminine love of display in costume and jewelry. "It is an indication that the growing wealth of the people is not accompanied by a corresponding refinement," reflected one expert on deportment, while another, sounding an ethical note, believed that women oftentimes assumed a "glamour of pomp" in order to dazzle people into forgetting that their "husbands have made immense sums of money in disreputable varieties of commerce." Still a third writer preferred to think that the evil lay not in the wealthy "being glorious in garb as are princesses and queens. They have a right so to be. But when those who can ill afford alpaca persist in arraying themselves in silk, because Mrs. So-and-So does it, the matter is a sad one." Notwithstanding the disapproval of excesses all etiquette treatises vindicated the right of woman not "to make herself a discordant object in this beautiful world of ours." If she spent hours polishing her silver, why should she not also spend time in making herself attractive? Let her remember, however, that the best cosmetics are diet, exercise, soap and water, not "loud perfumery," hair dye, powder and paint. "The way in which some women kalsomine themselves is frightful to see."[30]

Among the many new intricacies of social intercourse none perhaps occasioned more grief than the proper use of the calling card.

> Oh, what a tangled web we weave,
> When first we practise cards to leave!

Quite apart from such details as the correct size and typography was the difficult symbolism involved in bending the edges. Turning down the upper right-hand corner signified a personal visit; the upper left corner, congratulations; the lower right corner, adieu; the lower left corner, condolence; the entire left end, a call on the whole family. This practice, introduced from abroad shortly after the Civil War, commended itself to city dwellers who had little time or inclination for individual visits and yet did not wish to feel negligent of their social duties. As a result, a matron might have several hundred people on her list whom she hardly knew by sight. Despite its conveniences the custom was becoming *passe* by the 1890's. It proved too great a tax on the human intelligence. "In consequence of the various interpretations liable to be given to the act," confessed an etiquette authority, "its disuse is a satisfaction to all persons concerned."[31]

"Nowhere has the growth of luxury in this country been more apparent," exulted a contemporary, "than in the pomp and circumstance which now accompanies modern dinners." In contrast to simpler times the guest found at his place "a bewildering number of glass goblets, wine and champagne glasses, several forks, knives, and spoons, and a majolica plate holding oysters on the half shell." From five to eighteen courses were not unusual at formal functions, and the agony was seldom ended short of two hours. Obviously "ease, *savoir-faire,* and good breeding" were "nowhere more indispensable than at the dinner-table, and the absence of them nowhere more apparent." To allay the strain on both entertainer and entertained, service *a la Russe* became the rule. ("It is strange that the Russians, so lately redeemed from barbarism, have taught the world how to serve a dinner.") By the new mode the host did no carving or serving at the table, all the food being made ready elsewhere and handed about by servants, with the guests being notified of what was to come by menus, usually one for every two persons. Etiquette writers in applauding this practice did not fail to point out, "Both host and guest are relieved from every kind of responsibility. Dish after dish comes round, as if by magic; and nothing remains but to eat and be happy." Even the planning of the feast might be rendered painless, for by resorting to a professional caterer the host could "order a party as he orders his coat of a fashionable tailor."[32] What a boon for the socially inexperienced!

Though warnings against eating with a knife continued, the cult of the fork grew so strong as to threaten to outlaw even the spoon. "The true devotee of fashion," asserted a high priest of manners in 1887, "does not dare to use a spoon except to stir his tea or to eat his soup with, and meekly eats his ice-cream with a fork and pretends to like it." But, as time went on, some experts showed signs of relenting, one of them stating in 1898, "It is in order now to eat ice-cream and berries with a spoon, also puddings and sauces." Nevertheless, as late as 1910, social orthodoxy clung to the sterner dogma, informing the well-bred "never to use a knife or spoon when a fork will suffice." As for other fine points of dining, the guest was advised that "if by chance anything unpleasant is found in the food, such as a hair in the bread or a fly in the coffee, remove it without remark"; and if the guest himself erred by "tipping over a glass of red wine, breaking a dish, dropping a knife or fork," he should dismiss the incident with "a deprecatory look to the hostess and, perhaps, the briefest expression of regret."[33]

The ballroom presented its own special difficulties, and on these the handbooks lavished whole chapters without accomplishing much more, however, than making clear that the ordinary rules of courtesy should be observed with necessary modifications. It was new, of course, for the ball to be accepted by etiquette manuals as a morally unobjectionable diversion, and this fact seems all the more surprising in view of the steady encroachment of the relatively intimate round dances on the old-fashioned square dances. Probably the reason lay in the eagerness with which this generation, doggedly sophisticated, seized on social novelties involving glitter and display.

At any rate, as early as the 1870's authorities on behavior derided the idea that the ballroom was a "pitfall covered with flowers," or that there was anything "wrong in dancing." On the contrary, "a lady in society must, if she would not grow utterly weary in company, know how to dance. . . . It is one of the most healthful and elegant amusements, and cannot be too highly recommended."[34] To be sure, the waltz elicited the warning that "a gentleman never encircles the lady's waist until the dance begins, and drops his arms as soon as it ends," but even this mild reproof was omitted as the conviction grew that "there is impropriety in the suggestion of impropriety." In 1889 John Philip Sousa's tuneful composition, "The Washington Post," floated the two-step into popularity, providing the waltz with a successful rival. Of the older dances only the German or cotillion survived. "The most fashionable dance of society," it was the grand climax of every well-conducted ball, a complex, colorful affair executed under a practiced leader and involving the frequent changing of partners and the presentation of expensive favors. By the eve of the first war with Germany, however, it too had given way to the waltz and two-step.[35]

For induction into the social world a maiden (but not a youth) had to endure a tutelage hitherto little known in the United States, but *de rigueur* in the best circles abroad. Allowed to be her natural self until seventeen or twenty, the young lady then made her *debut* at an elaborate party where she was formally presented to her parents' friends and possible future suitors. Thereafter, if she and her parents were determinedly *au fait,* she entered a sort of servitude under the surveillance of a chaperon. She must not receive men in her home alone ("Compromising positions are easily fallen into, and a woman should be constantly on her guard"). She was not permitted to make formal calls alone, or go unchaperoned to dinners, receptions, balls, concerts or the theater. Even when betrothed, she could not attend a play with her *fiance* or drive with him after dark in a closed carriage except in the presence of an older woman. The penalty for disobedience was stern: "The woman who is in society at all must conform to its conventional laws, or lose caste in proportion to her defiance of these laws."[36]

To be sure, this effort to "fasten European social fetters upon our daughters of Freedom" met with resistance from young America. The etiquette guides found it constantly necessary to hammer away at the desirability of the practice. The chaperon, they pointed out, assumed responsibility for seeing that her unversed charge was properly clad for every occasion, saved her from countless social blunders and kept her from knowing the wrong people. In the large modern cities, where strangers were always coming in and transients were common, the "innate propriety of American women and the chivalrous nature of American men" no longer erected a sufficient barrier against males who might be wolves in sheep's clothing. The presence of a chaperon, moreover, prevented any misunderstanding on the part of foreign sojourners. "A young Frenchman who visted America a few years ago formed the worst judgment of American women because he met one alone at an artist's studio. He misinterpreted the profoundly sacred and corrective influences of art."[37] After Henry James published *Daisy Miller* in 1879 his unfortunate heroine — an innocent abroad who transgressed Old World conventions in associating with men — became a stock example of what American girls should not do and be. Unintended by the author, the story had an effect on American canons of behavior which students of James's literary influence have not taken into account.

Nevertheless the protagonists of the duenna fought an uphill battle. Young ladies as well as young men prided themselves upon their self-reliance and believed they should make their own decisions. As for the increasing numbers who were entering business and the professions, they could not understand why they should be under a guardian's feet at night after being on their own feet all day. Probably few were persuaded by the analogy to Cinderella who, it was said, toiled unattended in the dust and ashes, but required the oversight of the fairy godmother when she went to the ball. Even the manuals conceded that "with every year of a woman's life after twenty-five she becomes less the subject of chaperonage" as she leaves behind "the wild grace of a giddy girlhood."[38] In small towns and rural communities none of the arguments for protective custody proved convincing, and in such places the custom failed to strike root.[39] In cities, on the other hand, it came to be considered "one of the elegances of life, one of the graces of the best society," even if not always observed in less polished sets. An authority on decorum, reviewing the improvement of metropolitan manners over a generation, felt warranted in saying early in the twentieth century, "Daisy Miller is almost an extinct species."[40]

Under the watchful eye of the chaperon courtship proved more difficult, but it was argued in compensation that the maiden's desirability, like that of fruit hung teasingly beyond reach, was correspondingly enhanced. All writers agreed that, as in bygone days, the actual wooing was an affair for the couple alone, with the admonition, however, that "marrying for a living is the hardest way a woman can take to get it." "Proposals by women, while permissible," stated another authority, "are not customary." The parents' blessing, though every "manly man" should seek it with a full statement of his assets and prospects, was "merely a matter of form, as good parents obey their daughters."[41] With the assumption of wifely responsibilities the young lady need no longer play second fiddle to her husband, but she could not escape another affliction of her mother's generation: the servant problem. Apart from sage preachments to both mistress and maid ("They were not foreordained from all eternity to be sworn enemies") and careful specifications as to the duties of various grades of servants, the social mentors did little to advance the solution of the question.[42] In the long run relief, if not solution, was to come from the spread of apartment living and the multiplication of labor-saving household gadgets, delicatessen stores, commercial laundries and bakeries.[43]

The two generations between the Civil War and the first war with Germany thus contrived a complicated structure of etiquette, sustained by the increase of national wealth and modeled upon the aristocratic usages of the Old World. Though not all members of the urban middle class conformed, and though country dwellers were doubtless still less affected, no one anywhere was left in doubt as to what the best society thought was good form. It behooved even rural youth to take heed, for many of them would eventually settle in the cities and the chances for success were better if "a person going from one place to the other, should be utterly undistinguishable from those about him."[44] Would the future see these standards gain universal acceptance, or would the adage *Autres temps, autres moeurs,* so often invoked by etiquette manuals to discredit older ways, operate in turn to undermine the elaborate edifice they had so painstakingly reared?

(*To be concluded.*)

(It is to be regretted that several French words in the above article appear without accents. These characters, owing to war shortages, are not available in the Library's font.)

Notes

1. Mary E. W. (Mrs. John) Sherwood, *Manners and Social Usages* (New York, 1884), 6.

2. T. G. Shearman, "The Owners of the United States," *Forum,* VIII (1889–1890), 262–273.

3. Matthew Josephson, *The Robber Barons* (New York, 1934), 315.

4. Guernsey Camp, Jr., and others, *The New England Situation* (Chicago, 1927). 23–25.

5. Wecter, *Saga of American Society.* 332–339.

6. *Ibid.,* 316.

7. E. L. Godkin, *Problems of Modern Democracy* (New York, 1896), 328.

8. Clara S. J. Moore ("Mrs. H. O. Ward"), *Sensible Etiquette of the Best Society* (10th rev. ed., Philadelphia, 1878), 144.

9. [Abby B. Longstreet], *Social Etiquette of New York* (New York, 1878), 12.

10. Between 1870 and 1900 the national wealth quadrupled (rising from $30,400,000,000 to $126,700,000,000), and it doubled again by 1914 (reaching $254,200,000,000). R. R. Doane, *The Measurement of American Wealth* (New York, 1933), 10–11. Discussing the situation in the early 1890's, C. B. Spahr, *An Essay on the Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States* (New York, 1896), 129, concluded that "the general distribution of incomes in the United States is wider and better than in most countries of western Europe."

11. W. F. Tillett, "Southern Womanhood as Affected by the War," *Century,* XLIII (1891–1892), 9–16, emphasizes particularly the passing of the patrician ideal of the "nobility of helplessness in women."

12. J. G. Holland, *Every-Day Topics* (New York, 1882), 356–357. In like manner the author of "Table-Talk" in *Appletons' Journal,* V, 686 (June 10, 1871), believed that "the essential coarseness and rudeness, that are the consequence of vulgar homes, may in some measure be qualified by the discipline of the school-room." One of the few etiquette books specifically designed for rural migrants to the cities was Mrs. Sara B. Maxwell, *Manners and Customs of To-day* (Des Moines, 1890).

13. Besides the newer commonwealths of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Arizona, Idaho and Utah, which acted between 1878 and 1896, West Virginia (1863) and Florida (1881) also passed such legislation. Pierce, *Public Opinion and the Teaching of History,* 15–21 and footnotes. Among the manuals designed to meet the need were J. W. Phelps, *Good Behavior* (2d ed., Brattleboro, 1876); Susan C. Power, *Behaving; or, Papers on Children's Etiquette* (Boston, 1877); anon., *Points of Etiquette* (New York, 1879); Elizabeth S. Kirkland, *Speech and Manners for Home and School* (Chicago, 1884); Edith E. Wiggin, *Lessons on Manners for School and Home Use* (Boston, 1884); Julia M. Dewey, *How To Teach Manners in the School-Room* (New York, 1888), and *Lessons on Manners* (New York, 1899); and P. A. Barnett, *Little Book of Health and Courtesy* (New York, 1905). See also Margaret S. McNaught, "Training in Courtesy: Suggestions for Teaching Good Manners in Elementary Schools," U. S. Bureau of Education, *Bulletin,* LIV (1917), 1–42. Charles W. Eliot, "Democracy and Manners," *Century,* LXXXIII (1911), 173–178, summarized the results of an inquiry into the teaching of manners in 740 public schools, and from this sampling concluded, "There can be no doubt that the great majority of American public schools are actively contributing today to the diffusion and development of good manners among the people." Some years later Ruth Strang reported encouragingly on the "Knowledge of Social Usage in Junior and Senior High Schools" in *School and Society,* XXXIV (1931), 709–712.

14. F. L. Mott, *A History of American Magazines,* III (Cambridge, 1938), 307–308, 376–377, 459.

15. Department of Agriculture, *Farmers in a Changing World* (*Yearbook of Agriculture for 1940*), 160–161.

16. Anon., *The American Code of Manners* (New York, 1880), p. i. For a similar statement by an editor of *Harper's Bazar,* see Sherwood, *Manners and Social Usages,* 7–8.

17. Edward Bok, *The Americanization of Edward Bok* (New York, 1922), 169–171.

18. A. M. Lee, *The Daily Newspaper in America* (New York, 1937), 599–600; F. L. Mott, *American Journalism* (New York, 1941), 599; J. M. Lee, *History of American Journalism* (rev. ed., New York, 1923), 392–393.

19. This enumeration, omitting reprints, revisions and children's guides, shows 46 issued in the 1870's, 51 in the 1880's, 43 in the 1890's and 65 in the years 1900–1917.

20. Anon., *Good Manners* (Philadelphia, 1870), p. iii.

21. Catharine E. Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, *The American Woman's Home* (New York, 1869), 198–199.

22. "Table-Talk," *Appletons' Journal,* V (1871), 595; Godkin, *Problems of Modern Democracy,* 323. There were, of course, dissenters to Godkin's view of the etiquette work. Thus a writer in the *Atlantic,* XXVI (1870), 122, reviewing the *Bazar Book of Decorum,* smugly avowed that "all the behavior-books that ever were written" would not keep people from "betraying their unfashionable origin."

23. The quotations are from anon., *Decorum* (New York, 1877), 122; Mrs. John A. Logan and others, *The Home Manual* (Boston, 1899), 22; Mrs. M. L. Rayne, *Gems of Deportment and Hints of Etiquette* (Detroit, 1880), 82; anon., *The Manners That Win* (Minneapolis, 1880), 82; anon., *Good Manners,* p. iv.

24. For the quotations in this and the preceding paragraph, see anon., *Good Manners,* 35; Rayne, *Gems of Deportment,* 40, 164; *Bazar Book of Decorum,* 121; Florence (Mrs. Burton) Kingsland, *The Book of Good Manners* (Garden City, 1901), 363; Lillie d'A. Bergh and others, *Correct Social Usage* (New York, 1906), I, 54; Mrs. Sara B. Maxwell, *Manners and Customs of To-day* (Des Moines, 1890), 194.

25. Logan and others, *Home Manual*, 47–48, which also gives examples of small talk at an afternoon tea, a musicale, a reception and a ball.

26. For the two quotations on beards, see anon., *Decorum*, 320, and Lydia E. White, *Success in Society* (Boston, 1888), 97–98.

27. E. L. Godkin, *Reflections and Comments* (New York, 1895), 217; Moore, *Sensible Etiquette*, 256–257.

28. W. C. Green, *A Dictionary of Etiquette* (New York, 1904), 138; Eleanor B. Clapp, *Social Usage and Etiquette* (New York, 1910), 149–150.

29. The quotations are taken from Ingersoll Lockwood, *The P. G. or, Perfect Gentleman* (New York, 1887), 113, 189; Annie R. White, *Polite Society at Home and Abroad* (Chicago, 1891), 221; R. A. Wells, *Manners, Culture and Dress of the Best American Society* (Springfield, Mass., 1890), 139; anon. ("A Woman of Etiquette"), *Etiquette for Americans* (Chicago, 1898), 179–180.

30. Florence Hartley, *The Ladies' Book of Etiquette* (rev. ed., Boston, 1873), 298; [Abby B. Longstreet], *Social Etiquette of New York* (New York, 1878), 175–176; Moore, *Sensible Etiquette*, 252–253; Rayne, *Gems of Deportment*, 273–275, 282; anon., *American Code of Manners*, 36.

31. Florence H. Hall, *Social Customs* (New York, 1887), 33; White, *Success in Society*, 178; anon., *The Social Mirror* (St. Louis, 1888), 122; Margaret O. Forbes-Lindsay ("Mrs. Charles Harcourt"), *Good Form for Women* (Philadelphia, 1907), 44–46; Maud C. Cooke, *Social Etiquette* (Boston, 1896), 60.

32. Anon., *Social Mirror*, 148; Sherwood, *Manners and Social Usages*, 177, 182, 187; anon., *Good Manners*, 103, 110, 125; anon., *American Code of Manners*, 71, 79; anon., *Manners That Win*, 125.

33. Hall, *Social Customs*, 87; anon., *Etiquette for Americans*, 92; Clapp, *Social Usage and Etiquette*, 230; Young, *Our Deportment*, 127; anon., *American Code of Manners*, 362; Forbes-Lindsay, *Good Form for Women*, 151.

34. Hartley, *Ladies' Book*, 198, 202. See also *Bazar Book of Decorum*, 89. That the approval was not universal, however, is shown by the fact that as late as 1904 Margaret E. Sangster, despite the title of her book, omitted all mention of dancing from her *Good Manners for All Occasions* (New York), a work sponsored by the *Christian Herald*.

35. Anon., *Manners That Win*, 355; Kingsland, *Book of Good Manners*, 171–173; Clapp, *Social Usage and Etiquette*, 88; Ellin C. (Mrs. Frank) Learned, *The Etiquette of New York To-day* (New York, 1906), 50–51; Hall, *Social Customs* (rev. ed., Boston, 1911), 178.

36. Anon., *Manners That Win*, 44–45; Green, *Dictionary of Etiquette*, 288; M. F. Egan, *A Gentleman* (New York, 1893), 58–59; Hall, *Social Customs* (1887 ed.), 179; Sherwood, *Manners and Social Usages*, 99, 146–150; Agnes H. Morton, *Etiquette* (Philadelphia, 1892), 133–134.

37. Anon., *Bazar Book of Decorum*, 117; Sherwood, *Manners and Social Usages*, 145–146, 150.

38. Morton, *Etiquette*, 132–134; Sherwood, *Manners and Social Usages*, 153.

39. For the rural resistance, see Morton, *Etiquette*, 126–128; Sangster, *Good Manners for All Occasions*, 82; Learned, *Etiquette of New York To-day*, 286; also James Bryce, *The American Commonwealth* (2-vol. ed., London, 1888), II, 590.

40. Kingsland, *Book of Good Manners*, 193; Sangster, *Good Manners for All Occasions*, 81.

41. Kingsland, *Book of Good Manners*, 194, 204–205; Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Household Papers and Stories* (Boston, 1896), 233; Green, *Dictionary of Etiquette*, 217; Sangster, *Good Manners for All Occasions*, 98.

42. Mary V. H. Terhune ("Marion Harland") and Virginia Van de Water, *Everyday Etiquette* (Indianapolis, 1905), 300.

43. From 1910 to 1920, for example, the number of delicatessens grew three times as fast as the population; between 1914 and 1924 the output of bakeries rose by sixty per cent, and in the same decade the use of commercial laundries increased by fifty-seven per cent. F. L. Allen, *Only Yesterday* (New York, 1931), 96.

44. Maxwell, *Manners and Customs*, 50–51, 366.

Exhibitions in the Print Department

The Work of Jean-Louis Forain

FOR March the Print Department has abandoned its usual procedure of arranging a new exhibition in the large gallery alone, or selecting a particular period or technique. In the current Forain exhibit it has for the first time organized an artist's work in all mediums and phases, using all the available hanging space in the painting gallery, balcony, and study room. The variety of material will naturally stimulate, in students and laymen alike, speculation as to which method best employs the artist's interpretative power. Jean-Louis Forain, we believe, was accomplished in all.

An exhibition of Forain's paintings, watercolors, prints and drawings is an event of the greatest artistic importance. Because of preceding exhibitions in the Print Department and articles in MORE BOOKS, no introduction is needed. His material is largely drawn from reality: events in the law courts, the pilgrimage to Lourdes, the battle fields and devastation of the first World War, and Biblical episodes. Perhaps no artist of modern times has aroused more interest than Forain, and time will not deny him a prominent place among the masters, for there already seems to be little, if any, debate over the evaluation of his work. Indeed, outstanding critics have already linked his name with those great masters of graphic expression, Rembrandt, Goya, Daumier, Gavarni, Manet, and Toulouse-Lautrec. It is not necessary to state that this exhibition is a rich experience in method, technique, and subject. The pure and simple linear interpretations in the prints and drawings and the direct use of his brush in watercolors and oils convey an artistry of telling power and of material utilized to its full extent.

It has already been stated that Forain's formative period was during the years when he made illustrations for various French magazines and cartoons for Paris newpapers dealing with current events and the people, with whose aims and problems he felt intense sympathy. While he showed his work from time to time in exhibitions, his actual debut as a master did not occur until his rebirth in etching during the winter of 1908. By this time his art had become a passion with him, and in less than two years he produced many outstanding achievements in all mediums, particularly an astonishing series in etching, which can be seen in the present display.

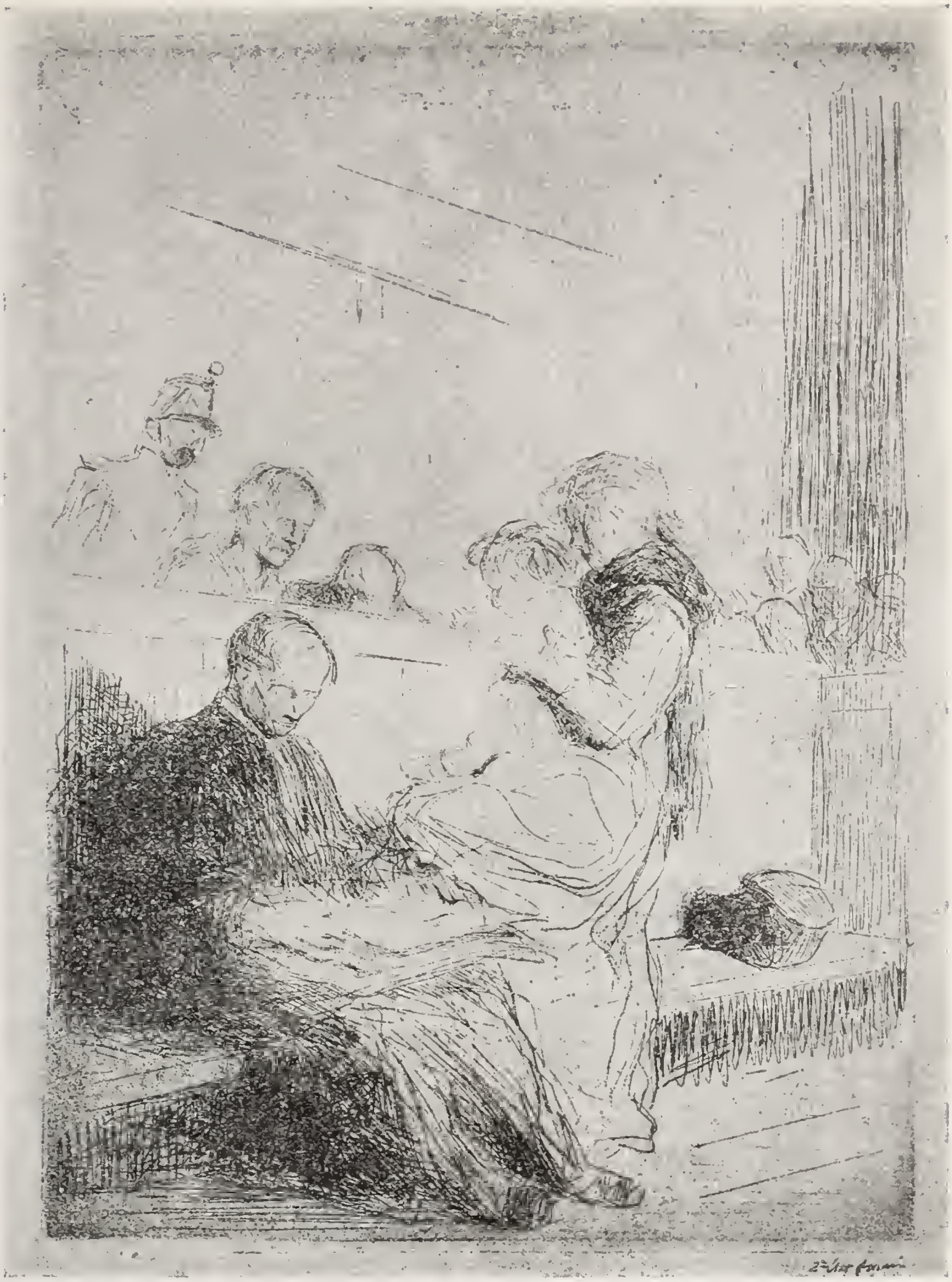
To balance the exhibition and to familiarize the visitors to our gallery further with Forain's work in oil painting, the Library has borrowed several representative examples from galleries and private collections to add to the splendid canvases already in its collection. Among these are: *L'Expertise, Brune et Blonde, Christ at Emmaus, The Artist and the Model, The Refugees, Scène de Tribunal, Appel des Témoins,* and *Self Portrait.* The same sterling qualities are contained in these subjects as in the Library's own paintings: *La Femme à l'Éventail, La Lettre du Prévenu, Le Retour au Foyer, Scène de Tribunal,* and *Le Retour de l'Enfant Prodigue,* considered by many as one of his masterpieces. Here we deal with color and form, with brush work of frank simplicity and direct execution, while in others the effect seems to be obtained by thin washes of color supported by the same superb draftsmanship, which gives the subject third dimension and volume. His technical method sums up the essential aim and follows his own doctrine to a satisfactory conclusion. One is conscious of a rich source of knowledge with an ever-present freshness, inspiration, and purpose in feeling for character and atmosphere. The composition is a harmonious whole supporting the motive, usually a message of drama and force.

It is interesting to compare the several plates of *Retour de l'Enfant Prodigue* with the painting of the same subject; the same may also be said of several courtroom scenes. These themes, although in a different medium, evoke the same spirit of bigness, with no particular formula, and little repetition. The artist is always seeking to find a new and better treatment with needle, crayon, or brush, to further the delicate or forceful effect by a flexible handling which at times seems to perform miracles. In his brush drawings and lithographs Forain sets down his lines with such directive authority as to suggest movement; then, by a change of pace, great suffering is revealed by the delicate execution of the position of a hand, attitude of a pose, or the suggested expression of a face. Details are indicated rather than drawn, giving free reign to his imagination and knowledge. In such homely subjects as *Fille-Mère, Après La Saisie, Le Prévenu et l'Enfant, Le Cabinet Particulier* and a score of others, Forain shows that his choice is not necessarily concerned with what is commonly known as beauty in nature; he is, rather, sensitive to the least obvious of outward appearances common to most people.

There seems to be no long period of incubation preceding the actual work, whether on canvas, copper, or stone, and no pondering over detail, for the mental pattern is clean and the creative impulse always ready. These observations are illustrated by the rapid brushing when he undertakes the painting of a picture, or in the swift lines of the wax crayon or steel needle in lithography and etching. In a method so sure, so deliberate, there are no surprises, and nothing is left to chance. These are specific facts set down by an ardent emotional temperament, resulting in a convincing blend of realism and mysticism.

In studying this panorama of Jean-Louis Forain's work, we grow familiar with his artistic aims and have faith in his ability to convey it to others. Our one regret is that limited exhibition space prevents us from showing the entire collection of Forain's work. It has been remarked on several occasions by English and French connoisseurs that it is admirable that such a magnificent collection of Forain's work should have been formed in America. Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, with his belief in Forain's greatness, took advantage of early opportunities to acquire several European collections, including one formed by the artist himself. It is not likely that such occasions will occur again, and we can be grateful that Mr. Wiggin by foreseeing the importance of Forain's art has brought to the city of Boston one of the finest and most comprehensive collections of his work anywhere in existence, if not the finest.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN



"The Defendant and the Child," an Etching by Jean-Louis Forain

Ten Books

The Economic Mind in American Civilization, 1606–1865. By Joseph Dorfman. Viking. 1946. 2 vol. 1063 pp.

In this encyclopedic work of more than a thousand pages, the author shows the reciprocal influence of economic theories and the practical action of politicians and government executives. In hundreds of summaries and direct quotations, he presents the representative political and social philosophy from the charter of the Virginia Company in 1606 to the close of the Civil War. In the Colonial period and in the early years of the Republic certain tendencies were evident which expose the myth of an original and continuous American democracy as illusory. Colonials of both North and South believed with William Ames that the poor must not "murmur against the providence of God, or use unlawful means to help themselves." The franchise should belong to property holders, and the specter of "a meere Democratie" was alarming. Even William Penn accepted slavery, and Benjamin Franklin opposed poor-laws and advocated high prices. Nor did the Revolution radically change social philosophy, as appeared in James Bowdoin's appeal to "gentlemen of fortune and ability" to finance the crushing of Shays's rebellion. Mercantile interests were dominant in the new Republic, although Jefferson, following the doctrines of the Physiocrats, advocated agrarianism. From the time of Hamilton to the Jackson era and the emerging of the Democratic from the old Republican party, heated polemics dealt with questions of private banks and their relation to the public debt, paper money and bi-metallism, and the policy of protection of the growing industries against free trade. Meanwhile the issue of slavery loomed larger, and the school of Calhoun and others found ample moral arguments to justify the institution. Respectable opinion in the North did not favor emancipation till after Lincoln's proclamation. The theories on labor and trade unions are fully discussed from Ricardo, Frances Wright, Theodore Sedgwick, and many others to the Loco-Focos and the disciples of Fourier. The leading opinion of publicists was that trade unions violate property rights and flaunt the natural functioning of "free competition," and governmental reform measures would "lead to an equal distribution of wealth by law, with all its horrors." (*M. M.*)

Soviet Politics at Home and Abroad. By Frederick L. Schuman. Knopf. 1946. 663 pp.

Free from the prejudices of the Soviet-haters and the Soviet-idolaters, Professor Schuman intends to present an impartial story. To be sure, the balance is in favor of the Soviets. First the author depicts the background of Socialist origins in general and in Russia in particular: but his real narrative begins with the Revolution of April 1917 and ends with the Allied victory. Lenin's rôle in establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat and the events of the civil war are described in detail, as well as the struggle which ended in the leadership of Stalin and the complete defeat of Trotsky. "Socialism in one country" was not a betrayal of the Revolution; it was the only possible means of its fulfillment under the circumstances. At the beginning, the author believes none of the oppositionists would have coöperated with foreign enemies, but after 1930 "some of them resorted to sabotage, assassination and conspiracy with foreign agents in the hope of disrupting the Soviet States and thereby creating an opportunity for their own return to power." If Stalin had not forced the work of production and if he had not purged the state from potential "fifth columnists," the Soviets would have been destroyed. Professor Schuman shows great ability in focusing attention on significant phases of Soviet development. Thus he discusses federalism, the evolution of the Party, freedom of speech and religion, diplomacy before and after Munich, and the turning points of the War. The last chapters, written after the invention of the atomic bomb, are dramatic. Only two great powers exist today — the United States and the Soviet Union. As long as they are capable of providing prosperity for their people, the chance of keeping the peace is promising. However, peace can be achieved only through world government. Together, Russians and Americans "have the means to give all men a new and infinitely hopeful destiny." (*Z. H.*)

The Four Cornerstones of Peace. By Vera Micheles Dean. Whittlesey. 1946. 267 pp.

Mrs. Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, gives a lucid outline of the successive stages that culminated in the drafting of the United Nations charter: the conference at Dumbarton Oaks, where the foundations were laid; the meeting of the Big Three at Yalta; the Inter-American Conference at Mexico City, which adopted the declaration of mutual assistance and solidarity known as the Act of Chapultepec; and finally the United Nations conference at San Francisco. She explains the structure, function, and authority of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and the International Court of Justice. Unlike the League of Nations, the charter of the United Nations emphasizes international security, not disarmament, and if a country should insist on keeping its neutrality, it could not become a member. The center of controversy was the veto power of the permanent members of the Security Council, and the author calls to mind that the United States was no less determined than Russia to retain a veto over enforcement. The charter does not represent perfection, but depends on the determination of the peoples to work unstintingly for peace. More especially the United States must carry its belief in freedom and democracy over into its foreign policy. (*M. M.*)

Marching Blacks. By Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. Dial Press. 1945. 214 pp.

The author, the first Negro Congressman from the East, presents the problems of his people in terms of their "increasing mass power." It is an impassioned appeal which in parts reads like a manifesto. Full integration in the national life is the Negroes' ultimate goal, Dr. Powell states, with civic equality but not mixed social intercourse. An experienced organizer of resistance movements, he stresses the importance of non-violent, direct social action. Considering the Negroes' position from the days of slavery to the present, he explains that, while formerly the struggle was confined to individuals, today it is race-wide. Booker T. Washington worked harm by favoring passive adjustment to an inferior status; however, the first World War produced a new need for the colored man's services and his gains have been kept. In the inter-war years resentment over lynchings and the sense of force kindled by rioting developed race solidarity, just as the pinch of the Depression weakened internal class distinctions. Writing before the close of the war, the author notes that the proportion of Negroes in industry is greater than in the population as a whole and that one million are in uniform. He urges a close organization of his people in each community, and believes that southern prejudice can be met only by migration to favorable areas. (*T. C.*)

Reveille for Radicals. By Saul Alinsky. Univ. of Chicago. 1946. 228 pp.

Ever since the beginning of his work in Chicago in 1939, Mr. Alinsky has been trying to awaken the American public to its individual obligations. The present book, an analysis of the history and working tactics of the People's Organizations which he has helped to build up, is a "reveille" indeed. Sometimes he is over-rhetorical. Sometimes, too, he over-simplifies. Obviously such organizations as these, if they are to get everybody working for them, must use strategy; but it is dangerous to assume that "in this kind of a fight anything goes" — a conclusion which the author only quotes, but which he seems to approve. Nevertheless, by insisting that improvement of a community must come from within, that it must be led by the group's own natural leaders and not by outside "dogooders," and that Americans — radicals and reactionaries alike — are emotionally starved for direct participation in their government, he is initiating an active and realistic program which has already had effect. The first People's Organization — the Chicago Back of the Yards Council — wiped out a mass of racial, religious, social, and economic prejudices which had made the district a festering slum for years. Mr. Alinsky's work will undoubtedly be called controversial, but if it manages to break down any of the "sectional and sectarian isolationism" now prevalent in the United States it will have achieved a useful purpose. (*H. McC.*)

Florence Ayscough and Amy Lowell. Correspondence of a Friendship. Edited by Harley Farnsworth MacNair. Univ. of Chicago. 1945. 289 pp.

Amy Lowell, the dynamic center of the Imagist movement, and Mrs. Ayscough (later Mrs. MacNair), who lived for long in China, were friends from early childhood on and became collaborators in the interpretation of Chinese poetry. Their method, pursued for years while one worked in Shanghai and the other at her Brookline house, "Sevenels," was unique. Mrs. Ayscough, besides making a rough translation of the poems, would analyze the Chinese writing into its component pictograms; Miss Lowell then made her finished translation with regard to these images, thereby rendering it faithful in both meaning and connotation. In May 1921, when Mrs. Ayscough visited Boston, they worked together, and in the following December the *Fir-Flower Tablets* appeared. Mr. MacNair has performed a distinguished service with his careful edition of these spontaneous and frequently sparkling letters, which cover the period from December 1917 to the end of Amy Lowell's life in May 1925. Mrs. Ayscough died in April 1942. Although they are chiefly concerned with the Chinese poems, the letters abound in warm human touches and frank comments on fellow poets, critics, and scholars. Mrs. Ayscough wrote in a mellower tone, while Miss Lowell was usually exuberant and uncompromising. (*M. M.*)

Rudyard Kipling. By Hilton Brown. Harper. 1945. 237 pp.

The author, himself familiar with India, approaches "Kuppeleen Sahib" with irony and candor. His study attempts to recreate an interest in the long "undervalued" Victorian who wrote childhood fantasies as well as lusty ballads. According to Mr. Brown, Kipling's faults and idiosyncracies deeply influenced his writings. Had his parents not boarded him out as a child, he might never have hungered so for the independence and privacy he continually sought in later life. His militarism was a natural outgrowth of his seven years as a journalist in India, then a soldiering country. Because he missed India's real problems, he has been accused of never growing up; perhaps he should have done so, but as Mr. Brown points out he arrived at seventeen and left at twenty-four, and he viewed India through the eyes of an enthusiastic boy. His popularity in London of the 1890's was sudden but brief. He fled to America, but those unhappy years in Vermont only encouraged his "privacy complex." However, this period was rich in literary production, for then appeared two of his best works, the *Jungle Book* and *Captains Courageous*. Returning to England, the "Hermit Crab" finally settled down in Sussex, where he died in 1936. Had not King George V died in the same week, the author remarks, perhaps the world would have taken time to place Kipling as one of its great literary figures. As it was, "since 1900 there has been no real criticism of Kipling." (*E. H.*)

Mark Twain, Business Man. Edited by Samuel Charles Webster. Little, Brown. 1946. 409 pp.

When Albert Bigelow Paine published the *Autobiography* of Mark Twain in 1924 he omitted the chapters on his publishing experiences. These did not appear in print until 1940, when Bernard de Voto's *Mark Twain in Eruption* devoted several pages to the novelist's censure of Charles Webster, his niece's husband and his business partner, for the failure of their publishing firm in 1894. The present writer, the latter's son, now attempts to prove the inaccuracy of these charges, at the same time throwing much new light on Mark Twain through unpublished letters as well as first-hand recollections by his mother, Annie Moffett Webster. In 1881 Mark Twain employed Charles Webster to manage a new company he was forming to promote the Kaolatype, a chalk-plate process for engraving illustrations. Thus began a strange and stormy relationship which was to continue for seven years. Webster was not only in charge of the marketing of Mark Twain's numerous inventions, but also supervised the publication and distribution of the books, and did many personal errands for members of Mark Twain's family. The manufacture of the Paige Type-Setting Machine, which was to revolutionize printing, consumed some $300,000, a great part of which came from the proceeds of the publishing company. In reality it was this machine rather than Mr. Webster that was largely responsible for the firm's failure six years after the latter's retirement. (*M. C. J.*)

Courts and Cabinets. By G. P. Gooch. Knopf. 1946. 365 pp.

INTIMATE aspects of the lives of European rulers and their courts are shown in these studies based upon the memoirs of thirteen writers, covering the period from Richelieu to Bismarck. In each of the essays quotation and commentary are so skillfully blended that the fabric is seamless. The *Memoirs* of Mme. de Motteville opens the series. A lifelong companion of Anne of Austria, she watched the upbringing of Louis XIV at short range and coolly appraised the powerful Mazarin. When opposition to the latter flamed into uprising, she and the Queen fled to pray in the Carmelite Convent at Saint Denis, while "La Grande Mademoiselle," the Duchesse de Montpensier, whose recollections come next in the volume, gazed at the riot from the roof of the Bastille. Bishop Burnet's *History of My Own Time* is a solemn portrayal of the Stuarts and the House of Orange. The *Memoirs* of Saint-Simon, begun in his youth and finished on the eve of his death at the age of eighty, occupies a unique place in this field of literature. Teeming with characters, this vast journal is indispensable for the understanding of the age of *Le Roi Soleil.* The reader will be impressed by the chaotic home life of Wilhelmina of Prussia, a dreary sister of Frederick the Great. Fanny Burney appears attractively as Second Keeper of the Robes, succoring Queen Charlotte when George III became insane. Napoleon's rise, glory, and downfall are described in intimate detail in the works of Mme. de Rémusat, Queen Hortense, and Caulaincourt. (*T. C.*)

Steelways of New England. By Alvin F. Harlow. Creative Age. 1946. 461 pp.

ILLUSTRIOUS names have made New England railway history, and famous trains, like the Old Colony's Boat Train to Fall River, that ran for ninety years, are part of its legend. Mr. Harlow's book is both a history of the railways' growth, and a tribute to their achievements. Yet New England was slow to accept the railroad. Her shipping prestige and the success of New York's Erie Canal long inclined her legislators toward the idea of great cross-state canals. In 1826, Gridley Bryant built the Granite Railway in Quincy to haul granite blocks for the construction of the Bunker Hill monument. This novel horse-drawn line, sometimes called the "first railway in America," attracted much attention, and New England entered an era of widespread railway discussion with legislative debate, exhaustive surveys, and innumerable promotion schemes. Four charters were eventually issued, and in 1830 the Boston and Lowell Railway, first passenger line in New England, was started. Many others followed, until it seemed that "every small city and town pined for a railroad to every other place." From that vast network of little independent lines have come the great amalgamated railways of today — the New York, New Haven and Hartford, Boston and Maine, and Boston and Albany. (*L. A. S.*)

Library Notes

Exhibition of Early American Etiquette Books

AN exhibition of American etiquette books is now on view in the Treasure Room of the Library. It illustrates Professor Arthur M. Schlesinger's scholarly and entertaining study "Learning How to Behave," in MORE BOOKS from January through April. Some two hundred books are being shown, selected from the various collections of the Library.

As Professor Schlesinger points out, these volumes are of genuine historical value, because they represent "the levelling-up process of democracy."

For the first colonists particularly, religion controlled all conduct. Hence the earliest books on display are such works as Increase Mather's *An Arrow against Profane and Promiscuous Dancing,* Boston 1684, which sternly declared mixed dancing utterly unlawful and not to be "tollerated in such a place as New England without great sin." His son Cotton's *Ornaments for the Daughters of Zion,* Boston 1692, exhorted the godly to avoid fine dress and clothe themselves rather in "the Silk of Piety" and "the Satin of Sanctity."

Puritan laws punished offenders for over-dressing, profanity, and scandal-mongering, while later sermons and almanacs hammered home precepts about proper behavior. *Poor Richard's Almanac,* of which the Library has an almost complete set, was typical in the advice it gave its readers.

There were numbers of juvenile handbooks like Eleazar Moody's *School of Good Manners.* The Library's earliest edition of this little book was printed in 1772. There is also one of 1794, with a tiny woodcut on the title-page which shows a mother teaching her son and daughter "how to carry it in their Places during their Minority."

For adult guidance there were Richard Allestree's pious *The Whole Duty of Man* and *The Ladies Calling,* approved by such eminent critics as Jefferson and Franklin. Franklin's own *Reflections on Courtship and Marriage,* 1746, was ahead of its time in regard to the equality of the sexes: "To marry without a Union of Minds, a Sympathy of Affections, a mutual Esteem and Friendship for each other, is contrary to Reason and Virtue, the Moral Happiness of our Natures." But womanly conduct was supervised by less progressive best-sellers such as *The Friendly Instructer,* William Kenrick's *The Whole Duty of Woman,* and John Gregory's *A Father's Legacy to His Daughters,* which achieved twenty-seven editions in twenty-three years.

Chesterfield's *Letters to His Son,* published in London in an imposing folio in 1775, diverged sharply from the convention, and aroused a blast of indignation in America. American publishers, therefore, got out versions which took every advantage of the author's snob appeal while censoring the improprieties. Several of these are on display.

After the War of 1812 an upsurge of republican sentiment resulted in the conviction that all could become gentlemen. By 1820 there was a steady stream of literature on the social graces, including chapters in school textbooks. Over a hundred new manuals appeared between 1820 and 1850. One type considered manners as character in action, another, as a set of rules to be learned; but nearly all avoided former references to the etiquette of inferiors toward superiors. Women also were conceded a greater measure of freedom.

To this era belong the infinitely genteel heroines of *Godey's Lady Book* and other periodicals; and dozens of volumes like *The Young Lady's Own Book* and *The Young Man's Guide.*

The manners of the late nineteenth century were a great contrast to this "truly American and republican school of politeness." It was the day of the sumptuous ball, the visiting card, and the chaperon, and the wealthy sought to be aristocratic. Unfortunately, deportment became so formalized that the etiquette books were practically textbooks, without any of the individuality of earlier works. It was not until the world war that conventions relaxed, and rules were based on "what was done, rather than what should be done." **H. McC.**

Jewish Music Week

THIS year Jewish Music Week, sponsored by a number of national organizations through the Jewish Music Council as a companion to Jewish Book Week, is being held from February 24 to March 3. It is intended to focus attention on the importance of music in Jewish cultural life, and to provide a stimulus for musical activity through every season of the year.

The week in Boston will close with a concert on Sunday evening, March 3, in the Lecture Hall. Different types of Jewish folk and liturgical music will be illustrated.

The Sixtieth Anniversary of the Boston Browning Society

IN commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Boston Browning Society, from March 15 to April 1 the Treasure Room will contain an exhibition of Browning letters, manuscripts, and first editions, with other material relating to the poet.

The Library's Browning Collection was given to it by the Society in 1897, and has been enlarged by several later gifts until it now numbers about seven hundred volumes. One of the highlights of the collection is the droll Browning sketchbook, which includes twenty-nine sketches by the poet himself and nearly two hundred by his father. Though the latter was a bank clerk, he showed considerable talent as an artist, and was constantly sketching caricatures, grotesque heads, or hasty drawings somewhat in the style of Hogarth, whom he greatly admired. His son's work, reported by a friend to have been scribbled while he was "lost in thought," is more reminiscent of Edward Lear.

Another unique item is the page proof of *Sordello,* first published in London in 1840. Press corrections in Browning's hand appear on nearly every page. In one or two cases he has supplied a whole line which had been dropped by the printer.

Two books are from Browning's own library: Victor Hugo's *La Légende des Siècles,* a gift from Isa Blagden to Elizabeth, with Browning's inscription on the flyleaf dated "Casa Guidi, July 24, 1861"; and a copy of the *Histoire du Gouvernement de Venise,* later given by young Robert Barrett Browning to his bride.

Kate Field, a pretty American journalist whose correspondence is now in the Library, knew the Brownings well in Italy from 1859 to 1861. Nine letters from Robert and four from Elizabeth to her are among those on exhibit. Another autograph letter by Mrs. Browning comments on a review of one of her books by Edgar Allan Poe.

The Library has first editions of practically all Browning's works, notably the rare *Bells and Pomegranates,* issued in pamphlet form between 1841 and 1846, *Men and Women* (1855), and *Dramatis Personae* (1864). The proofs of his translation of Aeschylus's *Agamemnon* are also on display.

Special material concerning the Brownings includes a lock of Browning's hair and Harriet Hosmer's bronze model of the clasped hands of the two poets, cast from life in 1853. **E. H.**

Lectures and Concerts

THE entrance to the Lecture Hall is from Boylston Street only. The doors will be open one half hour before each lecture or concert.

Concert. Jewish Music Week program. Chorus and violin. 8.00 Sun., Mar. 3.

Gallery Talk on the Exhibition of Etchings and Lithographs by Joseph Pennell, to be held at the Library during March. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. (The talk will be given in the Albert H. Wiggin Gallery.) 3.00 Mon., Mar. 4.

Etchings and Their Makers. Illustrated by film "Etcher's Art," in which Frank W. Benson demonstrates the complete technique. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. (First in a series of lectures on the Graphic Arts.) 5.15 Tues., Mar. 5.

World Organization and Anglo-American Relations. Crane Brinton, Ph.D.

Professor of History, Harvard University; author of *The United States and Great Britain,* etc. (First in a series of talks on World Organization.) 8.00 Thurs., Mar. 7.

Concert. Lukas Foss, composer and pianist, Boston Symphony Orchestra; Jean Bedetti, 'cellist, Boston Symphony Orchestra; Raphael Hillyer, violinist, Boston Symphony Orchestra. 8.00 Sun., Mar. 10.

Dry-points and Their Makers. Illustrated by film "Dry-points — a Demonstration," by Frederick G. Hall. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. (Second in a series of talks on the Graphic Arts.) 5.15 Tues., Mar. 12.

World Organization and Russo-American Relations. Michael Karpovich, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History, Harvard University. (Second in a series of talks on World Organization.) 8.00 Thurs., Mar. 14.

Stereoscopy Today and Tomorrow: three-dimensional photography. Illustrated by three-dimensional motion pictures. John T. Rule, S.B. Associate Professor of Drawing and Descriptive Geometry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Final in a series of talks on Applied Science given in cooperation with Massachusetts Institute of Technology.) 3.30 Sun., Mar. 17.

The Making of a Lithograph. Illustrated by slides and demonstration. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. (Third in a series of talks on the Graphic Arts.) 5.15 Tues., Mar. 19.

Lecture-Recital. The Growth and Development of Popular Music. Phil Saltman. 8.00 Sun., Mar. 24.

Wood and Copper Plate Engraving. Illustrated by film "Last of the Wood Engravers," a demonstration by Timothy Cole. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. (Fourth in a series of talks on the Graphic Arts.) 5.15 Tues., Mar. 26.

Meet the Author. Louise Bogan, poet, critic, Chair of Poetry, Library of Congress. Introduced by Edna G. Peck, Chief of Book Selection, Circulation Division, Boston Public Library. (Fifth in a series of "Meet the Author" programs.) 8.00 Thurs., Mar. 28.

Concert of Liturgical Music. Holy Cross Cathedral Choristers under the direction of the Rev. Russell Holmes Davis. 3.30 Sun., Mar. 31.

Lowell Lectures

A course of eight lectures on *Foreign Trade,* by J. Anton de Haas, Ph.D., Professor of International Relationships, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University.

Mondays and Thursdays at five o'clock in the afternoon, beginning Monday, March 4, and omitting Monday, March 18.

1. Mon., Mar. 4. Importance and Changing Character of Foreign Trade.
2. Thurs., Mar. 7. Flow of Capital and the Transfer of Funds.
3. Mon., Mar. 11. Obstacles to Foreign Trade, Tariffs, Exchange Controls.
4. Thurs., Mar. 14. Foreign Trade Promotion by Public and Private Agencies.
5. Thurs., Mar. 21. Marketing of Raw Materials.
6. Mon., Mar. 25. Marketing of Manufactured Materials.
7. Thurs., Mar. 28. Transportation, Insurance, and Customs Technique.
8. Mon., Apr. 1. Market Surveys and the Present Outlook for Foreign Trade.

A course of six illustrated lectures on the *Early Church in the Light of Archaeological Evidence,* by Rev. Carl H. Kraeling, Ph.D., Dr. Theol., Buckingham Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation, and Curator of Antiquities from Gerasa in the Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University.

Wednesday afternoons from two-thirty to three-thirty o'clock, beginning Wednesday, March 6. These lectures take the place of those usually given by the Lowell Institute at King's Chapel. No tickets will be required.

Mar. 6. The Church Enters the Ancient City.

Mar. 13. The Church Develops an Art.

Mar. 20. The Church Competes with the City's Cults.

Mar. 27. The Church Creates a Popular Religious Literature.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

⁂

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a bi-monthly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

General Reference Books in Bates Hall

American Book-prices current. 1945. Vol. 51. Bowker. 1945. 639 pp. **Gen. Ref. Closet=6153.25**

Baker, L. H. Football: facts and figures. Farrar & Rinehart. [1945.] **Gen. Ref. Center Desk GV951.B203**

Congressional Directory. 79th Congress. 1st Session. Jan., 1945. 2d edition. Washington. 1945. 898 pp. **Gen. Ref. 533.1=C.272.20**

Literary market place, The, 1945, a directory for publishers, broadcasters, and advertisers. Bowker. 1945. 152 pp. **Gen. Ref. Desk PN161.L5**

New Hampshire register, business directory, and State year book. 1945. Portland, Me., Tower. 1945. 547 pp. **Gen. Ref. 641.43**

Social Register, Philadelphia, 1946. New York, Social Register Ass'n. 1945. **Gen. Ref. Center Desk F158.22.A**

Thomas, Robert Bailey. The (old) farmer's almanack. 1946. Dublin, N .H., Yankee. [1945.] 80 pp. **Gen. Ref. Desk**

Bibliography. Libraries

Frank, Emma L., *compiler.* The chaplaincy in the armed services; a preliminary bibliography. Oberlin Graduate School of Theology. 1945. 24 numb. ll. ***Z6724.C4F7**
Reproduced from type-written copy.

Rider, Fremont. Melvil Dewey. American Library Ass'n. 1944. **Z720.D5R5**
American Library Pioneers; Emily M. Danton editor, VI.

Biography. Letters

Crawford, Fred E. Your grandmother, a memoir of Mattie Coolidge Crawford. [Watertown, Mass.] Priv. print. 1945. 191 pp. Plates. ***CT275.C874C7**

Graham, Frank. Al Smith, American; an informal biography. Putnam. [1945.] ix, 242 pp. **E748.S63G7**

Meyer, Adolph. Voltaire; man of justice. Howell, Soskin. [1945.] [9]–395 pp. Portraits. **PQ2099.M4**
A sympathetic biography of Voltaire, emphasizing his generosity and humanitarian spirit.

Thackeray, William Makepeace, *1811–1863.* The letters and private papers of William Makepeace Thackeray; collected and edited by Gordon N. Ray. Harvard. 1945– 2 v. Plates. ***PR5631.A3R3 v.1–2**

Whicher, George F. Walden revisited, a centennial tribute to Henry David Thoreau. Chicago, Packard. [1945.] 93 pp. **PS3053.W5**
On the Fourth of July, 1845, Thoreau moved into his cabin on the shore of Walden Pond. This tribute by Professor Whicher of Amherst treats of various aspects of Thoreau's life and art.

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

Adams, Scott, *compiler.* The O. P. market; subject directory to the specialties of the out-of-print book trade with 1944 supplement. Bowker. 1943–44. 136 pp. ****Z475.A21 1944**

American art annual. v. 36. 1941/45. Washington, American Federation of Arts. 1945. 492 pp. ****N9.A51**

American Jewish year book, The, 5706. v.47. 1945/46. Jewish Pub. Soc. of America, 1945. 760 pp. ****E184.J5A51**

American wool and cotton reporter. Official statistics of textile corporations. 1945. Boston, Bennett. 1945. 384 pp. ****TS1312.A51**

Atwood, Albert W. The great stewardship. Harper. 1945. 201 pp. **NBS**

Biklen, Paul F., and Robert D. Breth. The successful employee publication. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 179 pp. **NBS**

Catholic buyers' guide. 1945/46 ed. New York, J. F. Wagner. 1945. 141 pp. ****T13.C36**

Columbia university, Statistical research group. Sequential analysis in inspection and experimentation. Columbia Univ. 1945. **NBS**

Contractors register. 32nd annual edition. 1945. New York, Sub-contractors Register. 1945. 336 pp. ****TA12.C76**

Cousins, Norman. Modern man is obsolete. Viking. 1945. 59 pp. NBS

Davison's knit good trade. 1945. Ridgewood, N. J., Davison Pub. Co. 1945. 734 pp. **TT695.D26

Davison's textile catalogues and buyers guide, 1944. Ridgewood, N .J., Davison Pub. Co. 1944. 377 pp. **TS1530.D26

Fitzpatrick, Bernard H. Understanding labor. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 179 pp. NBS

Fitzpatrick, Edward A. Universal military training. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 374 pp. NBS

Forbes, W. Cameron. The Philippine islands; revised edition. Harvard. 1945. 412 pp. NBS

Grismer, Raymond L., and Margarita Malinos. Easy Spanish American reader. Longmans, Green. 1945. 90 pp. NBS

Hewes, Thomas. Decentralize for liberty. Richard R. Smith. 1945. 158 pp. NBS

Hotchkiss, William O. Minerals of might. Lancaster, Pa., Jaques Cattell Press. 1945. 206 pp. NBS

Laird, Donald A. The technique of personal analysis. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 408 pp. NBS

League of nations. Commercial policy in the post-war world. Geneva. 1945. 124 pp. NBS

Leather and shoe financial statements. v. 38. 1945. Manchester, N. H., Weekly Bulletin Leather Shoe News Co. 1945. 338 pp. **TS945.L43

Markets of America. v. 9. 1945. New York, The Advertiser. 1945. 297 pp. **HC106.3.M34

Metal industries catalog. 4th edition. 1945/46. Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1945. 632 pp. **TS216.M58

Metcalf, June M. Copper: the red metal. Viking. 1944. 104 pp. NBS

National council of women of Canada. Abridged report. 1945. Ottawa. 1945. 208 pp. **HQ1907.N27

Parsons, Esther Jane. In the doctor's office. Lippincott. 1945. 295 pp. NBS

Perry, Josephine. The electrical industry. Longmans, Green. 1945. 128 pp. NBS

Reves, Emery. The anatomy of peace. Harper. 1945. 275 pp. NBS

Rost, O. Fred. Going into business for yourself. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 334 pp. NBS

Simons, May Wood. Everyday problems in economics. American Technical Soc. 1945. 544 pp. NBS

Vocational guidance research. 500 postwar jobs for men. Doubleday, Doran. 1945. 285 pp. NBS

Wolfe, Bernard. Plastics; what everyone should know. Bobbs-Merrill. 1945. 189 pp. NBS

Economics

Blodgett, Ralph Hamilton. Comparative economic systems. Macmillan. 1944. xi, 845 pp. 9330.1A513

A text-book in which "the organization is by economic topics rather than by economic systems."—*Preface.*

Part II. is given over to the study of Marxian socialism.

Buchanan, Norman S. International investment and domestic welfare; some aspects of international borrowing and lending in the post-war period. Holt. [1945.] xvi, 249 pp. 9332.67

"List of works cited": pp. 241–244.

Harris, Seymour Edwin, *editor.* Economic reconstruction . . . contributors: Edward M. Bernstein, John D. Black, Roy Blough [and others.] McGraw-Hill. 1945. xii, 424 pp. 9338.91A53

"This volume is based largely on a series of lectures delivered at the Graduate school of public administration of Harvard university in 1944."

Heimann, Eduard. History of economic doctrines; an introduction to economic theory. Oxford Univ. 1945. ix, 3–263 pp. 9330.1A512

"A critical survey of, and introduction to, the entire field of economic theory," from the pre-history of economics to the system of Keynes.

International civil aviation conference, Chicago,Illinois, November 1 to December 7, 1944. Final act and related documents. Washington, U. S. Govt. 1945. iii, 284 pp. *9387.7A86

McMichael, Stanley L. How to make money in real estate. Revised edition. Prentice-Hall. 1945. vi, 378 pp. Illus. 9333.3A122

Mints, Lloyd W. A history of banking theory in Great Britain and the United States. Univ. of Chicago. [1945.] 319 pp. 9332.1A120

Bibliography: pp. 288–307.

Raiford, Theodore E. Mathematics of finance, with tables. Ginn. [1945.] viii, 175, 305 pp. HF5691.R35 1945

Rice, Elmer C. How . . . Melrose, Mass., Howard Street House. [1945.] 512 pp. HF5821.R5 1945

How to advertise. The author advocates individual initiative and laissez-faire.

Third edition. First published in 1939.

Rochester, Anna. Capitalism and progress. International Publishers. [1945.] 9330.1A502

Sloan, Laurence Henry. Post-war savings and investments. Harper. [1945.] xii, 134 pp. 9332.63

"A study of the opportunities for saved capital available to the American people and an appraisal of the past and probable future hazards of savings and investments."

Smith, James G., and Acheson J. Duncan. Sampling statistics and applications; fundamentals of the theory of statistics. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 9310.2A168

Terminal railroad association of St. Louis. 50 years of transportation, 1894–1944. St. Louis Union station and St. Louis. [St. Louis, Mo. 1944.] [29] pp. *9385.9A42

U S. War production board, Division of information. War production in 1944. Report of the chairman of the War production board. June 1945. Washington. 1945. ix. 142 pp. *9355.26

Woodworth, Leo Day. Shared taxes, state-municipal; amounts and distribution. Chicago, American Municipal Ass'n. 1944. 26 pp. 9336.73A109

Education

Mahoney, John Joseph. For us the living; an approach to civic education. Harper. 1945. viii, 344 pp. H62.M24

Powdermaker, Hortense, and Helen Frances Storen. Probing our prejudices. Harper. [1944.] E184.A1B894 no. 2
Bureau for Intercultural Education. Publication series. Problems of race and culture in American education. II.

Ulich, Robert. History of educational thought. American Book Co. [1945.] xii, 412 pp.
Bibliography: pp. 351–403. LA11.U4

Fine Arts

Architecture. Housing

Dilliard, Maud Esther. Old Dutch houses of Brooklyn. New York, R .R. Smith. 1945. [vi]–viii, [119] pp. 8094.04–307

Journal of housing, The. v. 1– Oct. 1944– Chicago, National Ass'n of Housing Officials. [1944–] Illus. *8124A.24
Vol. 1 comprises 3 nos.
Includes book reviews.

Crafts. Costume

Dundore, Roy H. Home craft course in Pennsylvania German painted furniture. Plymouth Meeting, Pa., Mrs. C. N. Keyser. 1944. 8184.04–500
Library has Vol. VI.

Knapp, Harriet E. Design approach to crafts; a philosophy of appreciation. Springfield, Mass., Holden Publishing Co. [1945.] 8162.03–119

New York, Metropolitan museum of art. Costumes from the Forbidden city, by Alan Priest, curator of Far Eastern art. Metropolitan Museum of Art. 1945. 16 pp. 56 plates on 28 ll. 8192.09–304
A guide to the special exhibition opening March 6, 1945 (8 p.) inserted.

Syracuse, N. Y., Museum of fine arts. Contemporary ceramics of the western hemisphere. In celebration of the tenth anniversary of the National ceramic exhibition . . . Cincinnati museum. Cincinnati, Ohio, April 3 thru 26, 1942. [Syracuse. 1942.] 8170.03–105R

Drawing. Engraving

Chicago, Art institute. Posada, printmaker to the Mexican people . . . An exhibition lent by the Dirección general de educación estética, México. [Chicago. 1944.] 8154.04–831
The work of José Guadalupe Posada, 1851–1913.

Petty, Mary. This Petty pace, a book of drawings. Knopf. 1945. 8144.07–821
Highly original humorous drawings.

Steig, William. Persistent faces. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. [1945.] 91 plates. 8144.07–905

Webster, Henry Tucker. Webster unabridged. McBride. [1945.] 8144.07–965
Cartoons.

Painting

Baltimore. Museum of art. The Baltimore museum of art presents three baroque masters:Strozzi, Crespi [and] Piazzetta. April 28 to June 4, 1944. [Baltimore. 1944.] 63 pp. Illus. 4105.01–104
Introduction signed: Hans Tietze.
Catalogue pp. [13]–57. Bibliography: pp. 59–62.

Dehn, Adolf. Water color painting. Studio Publications. [1945.] 79 pp. Plates. 8076.06–117

Leonardo da Vinci, *1452–1519.* Leonardo da Vinci. New York, Oxford Univ. [1944.] 44. [4] pp. Plates. *4104B.681
Contents. — Foreword, by Ludwig Goldscheider. — Life of Leonardo da Vinci, by Giorgio Vasari. — Letters and other documents. — List of dates. — Notes on the plates, by Ludwig Goldscheider. — The reproductions. — Index of collections.

Ward, Alfred Charles. Seven painters, an introduction to pictures. Oxford Univ. [1945.] 82 pp. Col. plates. 4100.04–108
The seven painters are Jan van Eyck, Leonardo, El Greco, Ver Meer, Constable, Whistler, and Cézanne.

Miscellaneous

Encyclopedia of the arts, edited by Dagobert D. Runes and Harry G. Schrickel. New York, Philosophical Library. [1946.] 1064 pp. *4060.05–114

Fortune, Charlton. Notes on art for Catholics, based on the collection of the William Rockhill Nelson gallery of art, Kansas City, Missouri. [Paterson, N. J., St. Anthony Guild Press.] 1944. 4085.07–302

New York, Metropolitan museum of art. Scenes from the life of Jesus. Illustrated by works of art in the Metropolitan museum of art with quotations from the Bible. Arranged by Albert Ten Eyck Gardner. [New York.] 1944. 4094.04–116

U. S. National gallery of art. General information concerning the building and the collection. [Washington. 1943.] 4061.05–200

Folk-Lore

American folk-lore society. Memoirs . . . [Pub. for the American Folk-Lore Soc. by Houghton, Mifflin. 1894–1944.] 29 v. in 30. *GR1.A5
A wide variety of collections of folk tales and lore: Indian, Spanish-American, Filipino, from Maryland, from Iowa, from Nova Scotia, from the Antilles, and many other localities.

Undset, Sigrid, *editor.* True and untrue and other Norse tales. Illustrated by Frederick T. Chapman. Knopf. 1945. 253 pp. Illus. GR220.U5

History

America. Russia

Heathcote, Charles William. The tea parties along the Atlantic seacoast 1773–1774. [West Chester, Pa.? The author. 1945?] [10] pp. E215.7.H4

Martin, John Stuart, *editor.* A picture history of Russia, edited by John Stuart Martin, with the consultation of members of the staff for the intensive study of contemporary Russian civilization at Cornell University. New York, Crown Publishers. [1945.] 376 pp. Illus. DK41.M38

Yakhontoff, Victor A. USSR foreign policy. Coward-McCann. [1945.] xiii, 311 pp. DK267.Y3

A history of Soviet foreign policy, beginning with the October Revolution. It quotes from treaties and agreements, and from speeches of Lenin, Stalin, Litvinov, Molotov, and others. Intended for the general public.

Judaism

Berger, Elmer. The Jewish dilemma. Devin-Adair. 1945. viii, 257 pp. DS141.B43

Contents. — I. The Myth of "a Jewish People." II. Zionist Nationalism. III. For free Jews in a free World.

Tenenbaum, Joseph. Peace for the Jews. New York, American Federation for Polish Jews. 1945. 182 pp. D829.J4T4

A thorough discussion of Jewish rights and problems of restoration and repatriation. Includes a chapter on the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Organization.

World War II

Prosser, David G. Journey underground. Dutton. 1945. 347 pp. D811.P66

The author, a flight officer in the Army Air Force, gives a remarkable description of his fall to the ground when his bomber was hit over France. Then began his adventures as he escaped the enemy with the help of French underground men and women until he reached Spain.

Scaevola, *pseud.* A study in forgery. London, J. Rolls Book Co. [1945.] xiii, 123 pp. DK441.S3

A study of the Lublin committee and its rule over Poland.

Tennien, Mark A. Chungking listening post. New York, Creative Age Press. [1945.] xiv, 201 pp. Plates. D767.3.T4

First-hand experiences of Father Tennien, Maryknoll missionary, during the war years 1942–45 in China.

"If you like people who have courage and live only for unselfish service to others, you will enjoy reading Father Tennien's book." *Prefatory note* by General Joseph W. Stillwell.

Language

Cornyn, William S. Outline of Burmese grammar. Baltimore, Linguistic Soc. of America. [1944.] 34 pp. PL3931.C6

Woo, Jee Sane. English speech-tones, identified with musical tones and Chinese speech-tones. New York, William-Frederick Press. 1944. 11–28 pp. Illus. Music. PE1133.W66

Literature

Poetry

Day-Lewis, Cecil. Short is the time; poems 1936–1943. Oxford Univ. 1945. 3–98 pp. PR6007.A95S5

Originally published in Great Britain in two volumes: Part I in "Overtures to Death" (1938) and Part II in "Word over All" (1943).

De La Mare, Walter. The burning-glass and other poems including The Traveller. Viking. 1945. 124 pp. PR6007.E3B8

Miscellaneous

Ancren riwle. The French text of the Ancrene riwle, edited from British museum ms. Cotton Vitellius F vii, by J. A. Herbert. Pub. for the Early English text society by Oxford Univ. Press. 1944. xiv, 318 pp. Illus. *PR1119.A2 no. 219

A famous mediaeval rule for women anchorites.

— The Latin text of the Ancrene riwle, edited from Merton college ms. 44 and British museum ms. Cotton Vitellius E vii by Charlotte D'Evelyn . . . Pub. for the Early English text society by Oxford Univ. Press. 1944. xx, 176 pp. *PR1119.A2 no. 216

Draper, John William. The humors and Shakespeare's characters. Duke Univ. 1945. vii, 126 pp. PR2989.D7

"A select list of Elizabethan treatises and handbooks on the humors": pp. [120]–122.

Lee, Charles, *editor.* North, East, South, West; a regional anthology of American writing. Howell, Soskin. [1945.] xv, 558 pp. PS507.L44

A distinctive anthology presenting, according to the general editor, "150 authors in nearly 200 pieces; several scores of poems, a score of essays and articles, three dozen short stories and sketches, a score of miscellaneous bits of humor, drama, autobiography and oratory, and twenty-six excerpts from novels" — selected by five different editors as representative of their regions of the country.

Local History

Beck, Henry Charlton. Jersey genesis; the story of the Mullica river. Rutgers Univ. 1945. xiv, 304 pp. Plates. F142.M9B4

A rambling, sympathetic account of life past and present along the Mullica River, and its genuine characters.

Davis, Julia. The Shenandoah. Farrar & Rinehart. [1945.] x, 374 pp. Illus. F232.S5D3

Exploration and pioneering, the Revolution, and the Civil War occupy much of the history of the Shenandoah valley. Noteworthy illustrations by Frederic Taubes to this volume of the Rivers of America series.

Bibliography: pp. 363–369.

Stillwell, Margaret Bingham. The pageant of Benefit street down through the years . . . illustrated by the author. Providence, R .I., Akerman-Standard Press. 1945. [17]–143 pp. *F89.P9S82

Medicine. Hygiene

Raper, Howard Riley. Man against pain; the epic of anesthesia. Prentice-Hall. 1945. viii, 24, ix–x, 337 pp. Plates. RD79.R3

An illustrated, popular history of the discovery of anesthesia, preceded by an account of pre-anesthetic operations, and followed by a survey of modern methods, including those used in the War.

U. S. Bureau of medicine and surgery. Diet formulary. Issued by the Bureau of medicine and surgery, Navy department . . . Washington. 1945. v, 102 pp.

"Navmed 502." *RM219.U5 1945

Military Science

Cartwright, Morse A., and Glenn **Burch**. Adult adjustment, a manual on the coordination of existing community services and the establishment and operation of community adjustment centers for veterans and others. Columbia Univ. [1945.] viii, 84 pp. Illus. UB357.C34

Published by the Institute of Adult Education, Teachers College, Columbia University.

U. S. War department, *General staff*. Biennial report . . . 1943/45– Simon and Schuster. [1945– *UA24.A5525 1945

1943/45 has title: "General Marshall's Report: the Winning of the War in Europe and the Pacific."

Music

Literature

David, Hans T., and Arthur Mendel, *editors*. The Bach reader, a life of Johann Sebastian Bach in letters and documents. Norton. [1945.] 431 pp. Plates. ML410.B1D24

Bibliographical notes: pp. 408–419.

Lehmann, Lotte. More than singing, the interpretation of songs. Boosey & Hawkes. 1945. 192 pp. Illus. Music. MT892.L46

Translated by Frances Holden.

Lowenbach, Jan. Czechoslovak music, the voice of a people. New York, Czechoslovak Information Service. [1943.] [14] pp. *ML247.L6

Marsh, William Sewall. Musical Spain from A to Z as exemplified on phonograph records, with which is also included the music of Hispanic America. Providence, R. I., Campbell Music Co. [1920.] 52 pp. ML106.S7M3

Music educators' national conference, Committee on bibliography of research projects and theses. Bibliography of research studies in music education, 1932–1944, prepared by the Committee on research in music education of the Music educators' national conference, Arnold M. Small, editor. Pub. by the State Univ. of Iowa press for the Music Educators' national conference. [1944.] 55 pp. *ML120.U5M83

Podemski, Benjamin. Podemski's Standard snare drum method, including double drums and an introduction to tympani. New York, Mills Music. 1940. 96 pp. Illus. MT662.P63

Podolsky. Edward. Music for your health. New York. Ackerman. [1945.] 134 pp. ML3920.P6

Spaeth, Sigmund Gottfried. At home with music. Doubleday, Doran. 1945. 366 pp. Plates. MT6.S688

"Your radio-phonograph, by Frank Freimann": pp. 302–317. "Great composers in a nutshell": pp. 318–324. "Special records for children": pp. 325–331. "Glossary of common musical terms": pp. 332–346.

Wagner, Friedelind, and Page **Cooper**. Heritage of fire, the story of Richard Wagner's granddaughter. Harper. [1945.] xv, 225 pp. Plates. ML429.W2W3

These frank and lively memoirs by the granddaughter of Richard Wagner and daughter of Siegfried Wagner are important both for their authentic information on the artistic life and management of the Baireuth festivals, and for the intimate account of the beginning and growth of the power of Hitler, a familiar guest at the Wagner house. The author is now an immigrant in the United States.

Scores

Buxtehude, Dietrich, *1637–1707*. Six chorale preludes for organ, edited, collected and arranged by Seth Bingham. Fischer. 1945. 19 pp. M7.B88S5

Anthologia antiqua. Book 5.

Grant, Louise, *compiler*. "Together we sing," twelve choruses for mixed voices from our world neighbors . . . the music arranged by Cecily Lambert. Boston Music Co. [1943.] vii, 8–95 pp. M1549.4.G7T6

With piano accompaniment; words in original language with English translation.

Strong, May Agnes. Ballads of Paul Bunyan, choral cycle for mixed voices and narrator; ballads by Ethel Louise Knox. Philadelphia, Theodore Presser. 1943. 76 pp.

With piano accompaniment. M1549.8.S85B3

Philosophy

Caballero, José Agustin, *1762–1835*. Philosophia electiva; transcripción del original del siglo XVIII, versión castellana, introducción y notas por Jenaro Artiles. Estudios preliminares de Francisco González del Valle y Roberto Agramonte. Havana. 1944. cii, 280 pp. B1029.C33P55

Latin and Spanish on opposite pages.

Morgan, Arthur E. The philisophy of Edward Bellamy. New York, King's Crown Press. 1945. vii, 96 pp. B945.B44M6

Varela y Morales, Félix, *1788–1853*. Cartas a Elpidio sobre la impiedad, la superstición y el fanatismo en sus relaciones con la sociedad. [Habana.] 1944–1945. 2 v. B1029.V29C3

Politics and Government

Citizens conference on international union. The Bretton Woods agreement — and why it is necessary. New York. [1944.] 9332.15A8

Claspy, Everett M. An atlas of political parties in Australia and the United States. Dowagiac, Mich. [25] pp. JQ4098.A1C5

Reproduced from type-written copy.

International city managers' association. Planning for postwar municipal service. Chicago. 1945. JS31.I 56

Kelsen, Hans. General theory of law and state . . . translated by Anders Wedberg. Harvard. 1945. xxxiii, 516 pp. 3614.144

"The present book is intended to reformulate rather than merely to republish thoughts and ideas previously expressed in German and in French [in the author's Allgemeine Staatslehre (1925); Théorie générale du droit international public (1928); Reine Rechtslehre (1934)]"—*Preface*.

U. S. Civil service commission. Digest of provisions of law fixing pay for employees in the executive branch of the federal government. [Washington. 1945.] *9351.4A10

Varela y Morales, Félix, *1788–1853*. Observaciones sobre la constitución politica de la monarquia española seguidas de otros trabajos politicos . . . Prólogo por Rafael Garcia Bárcena. La Habana. 1944. xv. 198 pp. JN8161.V3 1944

Psychology

Gesell, Arnold Lucius. How a baby grows; a story in pictures, by Arnold Gesell . . . over

800 photographs arranged and interpreted with the assistance of Katherine Gesell Walden. Harper. [1945.] vii, 77, [6] pp. BF721.G48

Hoffman, Frederick John. Freudianism and the literary mind. Louisiana State Univ. 1945. viii, 346 pp. PN49.H6

Selected bibliography: pp. [327]–338.

Miller, Emanuel, *editor*. The neuroses in war, by several authors under the editorship of Emanuel Miller . . . with a concluding chapter by H. Crichton-Miller. Macmillan. 1943 [i. e. 1944.] xii, 250 pp.

Bibliography: pp. 239–246. RC343.M47 1944

Society for the psychological study of social issues. Human nature and enduring peace. Collaborators: Gordon W. Allport, Sir Norman Angell, Rudolf Arnheim [and others] . . . Third yearbook of the Society for the psychological study of social issues edited by Gardner Murphy. Pub. for Reynal and Hitchcock by Houghton Mifflin. [1945.] xi, 475 pp. D825.S64

Bibliography: pp. 461–470.

Woodworth, Robert S. Psychology. Holt. [1945.] xiii, 639 pp. BF131.W865 1945

The fourth edition, thoroughly revised, with a final chapter on "Personal Applications."

Religion. Theology

Attwater, Donald. Eastern Catholic worship. Devin-Adair. 1945. xvii, 19–224 pp. BX1995.A1A8

Describes and quotes the Byzantine liturgy and that of the Armenians, the liturgy of the Copts, the Ethiopic, Syrian, and Maronite liturgies; also the Chaldean, and the liturgy of Malabar. The appendix presents the Roman Mass.

Boylan, Marguerite Theresa. They shall live again; the story of the National Catholic war council overseas after world war I. Introduction by Most Rev. John Gregory Murray. New York, Cosmopolitan Science & Art Service Co. 1945. xiii, 182 pp. XII plates. D637.B6

Gibson, George Miles. The story of the Christian year . . . illustrated by the author. Abingdon-Cokesbury. [1945.] 238 pp. Illus. BV30.G5

Grant, Frederick C. Can we still believe in immortality? Louisville, Cloister Press. 1944. xvi, 151 pp. BT921.G64

"The plan of this book is first to consider the origin of the Christian belief in eternal life, its sources and development in the early days of Christian history, and its formulation in the Church's traditional teaching . . . then to examine the status of the belief in modern thought and the influences which have affected men's views . . ."—*Foreword.*

Lorden, John C. The sacrament of Confirmation. Roxbury, Mass. [1945.] [48] pp. Illus. BX2210.L6

Moody, John. John Henry Newman. Sheed and Ward. vii-ix, 353 pp. BX4705.N5M6

Published in the year of the centenary of Cardinal Newman's reception into the Roman Catholic Church.

"I am attempting a popular readable narrative of Cardinal Newman and his times, giving equal attention to both his Anglican and his Catholic careers."—Author's *Foreword.*

Simpson, W. J. Sparrow. St. Augustine's episcopate, a brief introduction to his writings as a Christian. Macmillan. 1944. xiv, 144 pp. BR1720.A9S63

A sequel to "St. Augustine's Conversion."

Science

The Atomic Age

Dietz, David. Atomic energy in the coming era. Dodd, Mead. 1945. 111–184 pp. Plates. 8216.72

Pocket books, *inc.* The atomic age opens. Prepared by the editors of Pocket books. New York, Pocket Books. [1945.] 252 pp. Illus. 8216.71

U. S. Office of scientific research and development. Science, the endless frontier. A report to the President by Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of scientific research and development. July 1945. Washington. 1945. ix, 184 pp. *Q127.U6A53 1945

Appendices: Committees consulted. — Report of the Medical advisory committee. — Report of the Committee on science and the public welfare. — Report of the Committee on discovery and development of scientific talent. — Report of the Committee on publication of scientific information.

Miscellaneous

Andrews, Roy Chapman. Meet your ancestors; a biography of primitive man. Viking. xii, 259 pp. Illus. GN738.A55

An account of prehistoric man and of anthropological discoveries, intended for the layman.

Barbour, Thomas. A naturalist in Cuba. Little Brown. 1945. x, 317 pp.Plates. QH109.C9B3

The author, thoroughly at home in Cuba, tells of his own experiences in hunting specimens. Includes chapters on reptiles and amphibians, birds, cave fish, bats, and mammals, as also on Cuban customs and agriculture.

Brown, Earle B. Optical instruments. Illustrated by the author. Brooklyn, N. Y., Chemical Pub. Co. 1945. xii, 567 pp. 8232.15

Foster, Mulford B., and Racine Sarasy Foster. Brazil. Lancaster, Pa., Jaques Cattell Press. 1945. xi, 314 pp. Plates. F2515.F8

Two botanists search for rare flowers in the jungles and mountains of Brazil.

Lohse, Henry William. Catalytic chemistry. Brooklyn, N. Y., Chemical Pub. Co. 1945. xiv, 471 pp. Illus. 8294.28

Sociology

Labor. Employment

American management association. The unionization of foremen. New York. American Management Ass'n. [1945.] *9331.8873A159

Chernick, Jack, and George C. Hellickson. Guaranteed annual wages. Univ. of Minnesota. [1945.] vii, 146 pp. 9331.2A120

Hopwood, James Osborne. Salaries, wages and labor relations. Ronald Press. [1945.] vii, 128 pp. 9331.2A60R

Press research, inc. *Washington, D. C.* Postwar jobs; a guide to current problems and future opportunities. Washington, Public Affairs Press. [1945.] 9338.91A49

Penology. General

Fairchild, Henry Pratt. Dictionary of sociology. New York, Philosophical Library. [1944.] 342 pp. *HM17.F3

Glueck, Sheldon. Crime and justice. Harvard. 1945. viii, 349 pp. HV7407.G6 1945
A leading criminologist discusses law courts, jails, penal methods, etc. in the critical light of biological and sociological knowledge.

Technology

Aeronautics

Civil aeronautics administration. Demonstrations and laboratory experiences in the science of aeronautics; a guide for teachers and students. McGraw-Hill. 1945. viii, 153 pp. Illus. 4030B.214
Prepared with the cooperation of the Civil aeronautics administration and the American council on education.

[**United States conference of mayors.**] The municipal airport in the national airport program. [Washington. 1945.] 16 pp. Illus. TL726.2.U6

Civil Engineering

Hertz, Louis H. Riding the tinplate rails. Ramsey, N. J., Model Craftsman Pub. Corp. 1944. xxi, 279 pp. Plates. 4025.213

Robertson, Archibald Thomas. Slow trains to yesterday, a last glance at the local . . . illustrated with drawings by Strobel. Houghton Mifflin. [1945.] ix, 189 pp. 4025D.7

Electrical Engineering

Cooke, Nelson M., and John **Marcus.** Electronics dictionary. McGraw-Hill. 1945. viii, 433 pp. Illus. 8017L.52
An illustrated glossary of over 6,000 terms used in radio, television, industrial electronics, communications, facsimile, sound recording, etc.

Eddy, William C. Television, the eyes of tomorrow. Prentice-Hall. 1945. ix, 330 pp. Illus. 8017J.72

Manufacture. Metallurgy

American viscose corporation. Rayon glossary; definitions of rayon fabrics and terms used in connection with rayon. American Viscose Corp. [1944.] 13–67 pp. Illus. *8038C.54

Liddell, Donald Macy, *editor.* Handbook of nonferrous metallurgy . . . Prepared by a staff of specialists, Donald M. Liddell, editor-in-chief. 2d edition. McGraw-Hill. 1945– Illus. 8023.179R
Contents. — 1. Principles and processes.

Orthmann, August Carl. Tanning processes. [Chicago,] Hide and Leather Pub. Co. 1945. viii, 414 pp. 8037A.81

Strickland, Gertrude. A tailoring manual. Minneapolis, Burgess Pub. Co. 1945. 65 numb. ll. Illus. TT515.S79 1945
Reproduced from type-written copy.

Mechanical Engineering

Grodzinski, Paul. Diamond tools. New York, A. Smith. [1944.] vii, 379 pp. Illus. 4039A.172
"Based on the German edition of 1936."—*Introduction.*

Palmgren, Arvid. Ball and roller bearing engineering . . . translated by Gunnar Palmgren and Bryce Ruley. [Philadelphia, Pa., 1945.] 270 pp. Illus. 4031A.153

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXI, Number 4

Contents

Page

"CONCERNING BENEFYTING" 123
By MARSHALL W. S. SWAN

LEARNING HOW TO BEHAVE (*concluded*) 129
By ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER

ENGLISH STIPPLE ENGRAVINGS 143
By ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

BUCHANAN RECALLS THE MINISTER TO RUSSIA 146

TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS
Morris Cohen: *The Faith of a Liberal* 147
William Allen White: *Autobiography* 147
William S. Haas: *Iran* 148
Jack Goodman, *editor: While You Were Gone* 148
Viscount Samuel: *Grooves of Change* 148
Lawrence Henry Gipson: *The Great War for the Empire* 149
Roy Meredith: *Mr. Lincoln's Camera Man* 149
Samuel J. Konefsky: *Chief Justice Stone and the Supreme Court* 149
Col. Edmund J. Starling: *Starling of the White House* 150
Max Graf: *Composer and Critic* 150

LIBRARY NOTES
Exhibitions in the Treasure Room 151
London's Flames Revived 151
Lowell Lectures 152
Lectures and Concerts 152

LIST OF RECENTLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS 153

⁂

MORE BOOKS is published monthly, except in July and August by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library 15–17 Blagden St., April, 1946, Vol. XXI, No. 4

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution;
by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

APRIL, 1946

"Concerning Benefyting"

By MARSHALL W. S. SWAN

THE Library's fine collection of Seneca's works, both original texts and translations, was described in the October 1945 issue of MORE BOOKS. The present article deals with one of these scarce volumes, Arthur Golding's translation of *De Beneficiis,* London 1578. However, before the English version is discussed some background material must be sketched in.

During the first eight years of Nero's reign, from 54 to 62 A.D., Seneca shared with Afranius Burrus, commander of the praetorian guard, the administration of the Roman Empire. His outstanding success lay in the fact that he was not only a philosopher but an acute politician as well. With shrewd insight he grasped the all-important idea that his power depended on keeping as many people happy as possible. To achieve this end, he labored unstintingly for a government both clement and benevolent. His practical philosophical ideas are most readily comprehended in the two most significant books written during his political heyday.

First came *De Clementia,* addressed in flattering terms to the emperor, reminding him of such matters as these: "You must consider attentively this enormous throng, quarrelsome, mutinous and wayward." "You must reflect that if it breaks the yoke, it will sweep along to its own undoing as well as to the ruin of others." "No animal is more pettish, or more in need of skillful handling, or more to be humored, than man." "You are the mind of the state, the state your body; you see the need for clemency."

The second means by which Seneca's government reinforced the peace was lavish benevolence. Free entertainments and corn doles, of course, had long been a Roman custom; gladiatorial games, circuses, horse races, holidays, and processions were provided abundantly for the delighted populace. For the petty official, advancement came through appointments to more lucrative offices. Even the emperor was surrounded by a court maintained at the price of magnificent presents. Prominent among the recipients was Seneca himself, whose personal fortune has been estimated at the equivalent of fifteen million dollars, not including his estates at home and abroad — a tidy sum for a philosopher who taught "the vanity of pomp or riches." Few Romans were convinced by his reply to charges: "My riches belong to me; you belong to yours." Inevitably, under such a system of patronage "the doors are wide open to influence of corruption, sometimes blatant and obvious, sometimes subtle and unseen but always active."[1]

From his unique position Seneca observed this entire situation. "He was aware that in the existing state of society at Rome wealth was necessary to men high in station; wealth alone could retain influence."[2] So the problem of "benevolence" struck him as an intriguing one; it appealed to the philosopher as well as to the statesman in him. What was the real use of wealth? Obviously to give favors and pleasure to others. But could one receive benefits from a tyrant, from a slave? Seneca toyed with many such questions for years, keeping careful notes of his opinions. These reflections, collected into seven books, comprise the second important treatise of his political career, *De Beneficiis.* Written as it was at the height of his power, the study contains some of his most trenchant comments and biting epigrams.

The success with which *De Beneficiis* was received carried over into the Middle Ages, judging by the numbers of quotations from it. "Seneca (the 'morall Senec' of Chaucer) filled an even larger place in the medieval mind than Cicero, for the spirit of renunciation of his moral essays caused them to be very acceptable to Christian moralists."[3] The clearest proof of all, however, that he made a fundamental appeal to the Middle Ages is the fact that the University of Piacenza possessed a Professor of Seneca! "This put him on a par with the study of Aristotle at the University of Paris."[4] Nor did Seneca's prestige die with the Middle Ages. The many sixteenth-century editions of his works reveal him as an authoritative guide in matters of practical morals and conduct during the Renaissance.

D*E BENEFICIIS* was the second of Seneca's prose works to be translated in its entirety into English.[5] Comprehensively entitled *The woorke of the excellent Philosopher Lucius Annaeus Seneca concerning Benefyting, that is too say the dooing receyuing, and requyting of good Turnes,* it was printed in 1578, thus anticipating by thirty-six years Thomas Lodge's translation of the complete prose works. Overshadowed by Lodge's version — which incidentally shows familiarity with this earlier translation — Arthur Golding's work has received virtually no notice from students either of Seneca or of English literature.[6] Yet this translation has considerable interest both as a precursor and in its own right.

Today Golding's precarious fame rests on his influential translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses.*[7] But to use a phrase of Tom d'Urfey's, "many more Minerva's of much the same Stamp [were] hammer'd from this fruitful Noddle" — among which were Seneca, Caesar, Aretino, Solinus, and a profusion of theological dissertations. Born three years after Queen

Elizabeth, Golding survived her by the same time. His family connections were eminent, his sister having married John De Vere and become the mother of the notorious Earl of Oxford, to whom he may even have been tutor for a while. But the attractions of high society failed to compete with the religious turmoils of the period; so Golding early became a missionary for the Reformation.[8]

Throughout his life translations of such ecclesiastical leaders as Heminge, Chytraeus, de Beza, Mornay and, most important of all, Calvin flowed from his busy pen. These last could have been stimulus for "Englishing" Seneca. For Golding's obvious devotion to the works of Calvin and the fact that the leader of French Protestantism translated *De Clementia* may well have suggested to him the appropriateness of translating the companion piece, *De Beneficiis.* Whatever the reason, Golding brought to his task a working knowledge of the linguistic and idiomatic problems bound to beset a translator. Furthermore, he had the high seriousness of character coupled with the zeal for didacticism which made the Elizabethans our greatest translators. The result was a careful, pleasant, edifying version designed, as all such products were, to enrich and improve the lives of his countrymen.

As a specimen of printing *Concerning Benefyting* is undistinguished. A medium-sized quarto printed in black letter, it bears evidences of hasty composition. The Library's copy has been trimmed and rebound in brown leather. Although the title leaf, an obvious cancel, carries the imprint of John Day, the rest of the volume was almost certainly printed by John Kingston, a less important member of the Stationers Company who occasionally did odd jobs for Day.[9] No explanation for the new title is readily discoverable; perhaps Day bought up the rights to the copy.

The title-page has an elaborate border composed of several compartments. Full-length figures of Moses and David stand at the sides, and below there is a cherub's head over an empty tablet flanked by two satyrs. The figures of Moses and David, sometimes interchanged, are particularly well drawn. John Kingston first used the border in Sir Thomas Wilson's *The Rule of Reason,* which he printed in 1563. He later employed it in eight other books before the Seneca. Because of its effectiveness, the border was also used no fewer than twenty-seven times by himself and other printers in the next thirty years.

Following the title leaf are the epistle dedicatory and an errata sheet. The dedication is uncommonly interesting in that it discloses Golding's feelings about his times and the express purposes for which he translated the essay. He presents the work to Sir Christopher Hatton. "Capiteine of the Queenes Maiesties Gard, Vicechamberlaine too her highnesse, and one of her Maiesties moste honourable privie Counsell." Hatton was a colorful luminary at the moment in the ascendant. "He pleased ye Queene so wel, dauncing before her in a Maske, yt since yt time he hath risen to be one of ye Counsell," gabbles Anthony Munday.[10] Not long after this he was elevated to the office of Lord Chamberlain. That court gossip Robert Naunton makes this estimate of Hatton: "He had a large proportion of gifts and endowments, but too much of the season of envy; and was a meer vegetable of the Court, that sprung up at night, and sunk again at his noon."[11]

Golding, however, saw a more flattering resemblance; for after the customary preliminaries he announces himself as an "interpreter upon the worthy Phlosopher Seneca, sometyme a Courtyer, and also a Counseller of the greatest state in the worlde." Having made the implied comparison, he digests for his patron the gist of Seneca's matter, concluding as follows: "His principles and preceptes are, in substaunce, Diuine; in forme, Philosophicall; in effect, frutefull." Golding next comments on the literary style of the original: "His sentences are short, quick, and full of matter; his wordes, sharpe, piththie, and vnaffected; his whole order of writyng graue, deepe, and seuere; fitted altogether to the reforming of mennes myndes, and not too the delyghting of their eares." Then after some strictures on the need for such wholesome diet, he sounds his didactic note: "I haue therefore thought this woorke not vnmeete too bee put intoo our Moothertung, that the mo myght take benefyte by it; nor yet vnexpedient too comme in Courtyers handes, who shalbe so muche the greater Ornament too themselues, and too the place whereof they take their name, as their Courtesies and Benefytes bee mo and greater towardes others." With a final flourishing allusion to Hatton's position, he concludes: "Of this I am fully perswaded, that you will thinke it a verie fit present for mee too offer vnto you in respect of the place wherintoo you are called . . . Written at my House in the Parish of all Hallowes in the Wall in London the .xvii. day of Marche. 1577."

C*ONCERNING BENEFYTING* is on the whole an accurate and faithful translation. Although a collation of six Latin texts has failed to uncover the exact one used, Golding apparently relied on one of the numerous reprints of the Erasmian text. His own previous experience in translating and Seneca's highly polished style combined to make the English version meritorious as a philosophical study and as a sample of good English prose.

Throughout the translation Golding endeavors to strike a pleasantly conversational attitude because, like his greater contemporaries, he was not writing for the learned alone, but for the whole country. An examination of his method shows how far he went in this direction without seriously departing from the original Latin. "My deere freend Liberalis," he begins, thus setting the easy stride which he intends to follow. However, it is unnecessary to quote many examples. "Babbled it abroad" is his rendering of the colorless Latin *narrasti;* "raysing hew and cry" for *clamore sublato;* "at death's door" for *moriturum;* and "scarce worth a grammercie" for *ingratum est.* Such chatty phrases generously sprinkled throughout the translation liven up the tone of the wearier original.

Like those intrepid travelers the Elizabethan voyagers, Golding tried to describe the unfamiliar and vague in terms of the specific and well-known — often with amusing results. The Latin *tumidissum animal* becomes "proud peacock." Seneca's vestal virgins are metamorphosed into nuns (a commonplace transformation, of course). The Cynics he interprets literally as "the doggish sect." The generalized *in lusu* becomes "like as at tennis," thus reminding modern readers of the Tudor fondness for that game. A final example is his attempted "Englishing" of Roman citizenship — "free of the head city of our puissant commonwealth." At times he even prods the more sedate Seneca along by using the common street language of his London — witness such phrases as "flat ruffianry" and "common kickhorse." Some of his passages cannot be surpassed in racy vulgarity. Seneca has indeed been domesticated.

Yet Golding's translation has its grave side as well. There are numerous biblical echoes such as these: "Let us so do, as we would be doen unto," "There will be many that will say," and two marginal notes directly quoted from the Bible: "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth," and "Be not weary of well doing." Passages like the following anticipate in their melodic cadences the magnificent prose of such seventeenth-century masters as Jeremy Taylor and Sir Thomas Browne:

> Some thinges wee haue lost, somme wee haue cast from us, somme haue krept out of our sight by little and little, and from some wee ourselues haue turned our eyes.
>
> It is no point of noble corage too giue and loze, but too loze and giue.
>
> Then will I admonishe him, not bitterly, nor openly, but with out reproche, so as he maie thinke he calles it too mynde of himself and is not put in minde of it by mee.

Seneca's tribute to his teacher is in many respects the high spot of the entire work. Written with consummate art and translated with devoted care, it expresses an ideal that should constantly be before those to whom is entrusted the education of the citizens of a free world:

> Ageine, the Schoolemaster tooke greate labour and payne in teaching mee. Besides the thinges that he taught in comon too my fellowes as well as mee, he trayned and instructed mee in certein other thinges: sommetyme he quickened vp my good inclination by exhorting mee; and gaue mee corage by commending mee: and otherwhyles he draue away my slothe by calling vppon mee. Furthermore he drewe foreward my dull and lingering wit, as it were by laying hand vppon it, and he was not nigardlie in bestowing his knowledge vppon mee too make mee haue neede of him the longer, but coueted too haue powred it out intoo mee all at once, if he had could. Vnthankful were I if I loued him not as on of the deerest and neerest of my kinne.

Concerning Benefyting is plentifully supplied with allusions to teachers and exhortations for the better conduct of a good life. These passages and innumerable references to "courtly behaviour," "princely hearts," "courtesy," and "Kings courtes" all illumine Golding's purpose in making Seneca available to the English. Like Hoby, Ascham, and Pettie he translated to instruct the nation in the way it should go. To his contemporaries Arthur Golding presented a book which gave them both philosophical and practical advice on doing and receiving good deeds. His intentions were as noble as those of the patriot winning temporal power for England. He labored that his countrymen might be "the greater Ornament too themselves and too the place whereof they take their name."

Notes

1. C. W. Mendell, *Our Seneca* (New Haven, 1941), p. 45.
2. A. Stewart, *L. Annaeus Seneca on Benefits* (London, 1887), p. ix.
3. H. B. Lathrop, *Translations from the Classics into English* (Madison, 1933), p. 59.
4. R. M. Gummere, *Seneca the Philosopher and His Modern Message* (Boston, 1922), p. 100.
5. In 1546–7, Robert Whytinton, who had "good confidence and a grave Dogberry mind," translated two works once attributed to Seneca and the doubtful *De Remediis Fortuitorum*. See also M. St. Clare Byrne, "An Early Translation of Seneca," *The Library* IV (1924), pp. 276–85. This discusses the selections from five Senecan essays printed in 1577 as an appendix to Mornay's *Defense of Death*. Yale has a Florentine translation of *De Beneficiis* by Benedetto Varchi (Firenze, 1554).
6. One exception to this statement is the brief discussion in Lathrop, p. 205.
7. The complete translation was first printed in 1567. In translating the Ovidian quotations in *De Beneficiis* Golding borrowed from his own version of the *Metamorphoses*.
8. For a detailed life of Golding see Louis T. Golding, *An Elizabethan Puritan* (New York, 1937).
9. R. B. McKerrow and F. S. Ferguson, *Title Page Borders used in England and Scotland* (London, 1932), p. 103. The translation was entered to Day in the Stationers Register March 26, 1578/9.
10. A. Munday, *The English Romayne Lyfe* (London, 1582), p. 15.
11. R. Naunton, *Fragmenta Regalia* (London, 1653), p. 44.

Learning How to Behave

A Study of American Etiquette Books

By **ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER**

(*Continued from the March issue.*)

V

"THERE are signs," declared the *Century* magazine in 1911, "that we are in the preliminary stage of an era of better manners."[1] But the editor misread the portents. To the more discerning eye the signs pointed disturbingly in the opposite direction. Already the etiquette books had had to make concessions in such niceties of usage as men's evening dress and the ritualism of calling cards; the battle for chaperonage had never been quite won; and society's proudest achievement, the cotillion, was losing its glamour. Further changes clearly impended as city distances and the rush of life increasingly interfered with ceremonious intercourse, and as the exodus into the suburbs or into apartment houses limited the physical means for entertaining. Moreover, the mere possession of money was no longer the exciting fact it had once been; indeed, the popular antagonism to great fortunes, symbolized by the Muckrakers, inclined the wealthy to eschew outward ostentation and show. Finally, women, the traditional custodians of polite deportment, were in their greater economic independence finding other interests far more absorbing than the social world. Even their growing addiction to outdoor sports infused into their bearing "something of the wild striding of the athletic field," and helped to destroy some of the touch-me-not quality which the etiquette writers had assiduously tried to nourish.[2]

The World War of 1917-1918 and the hectic decade that ensued completed the transition to a different set of social values. The postwar deterioration of public morals coincided with a laxer attitude toward private morals and manners, or so it seemed to those who revered the older canons. "Day by day the art of living withers and fades, leaving us to face existence, unadorned, in all its nakedness," wept a magazine contributor.[3] Though the struggle with Germany raised a fresh crop of American millionaires, they no longer wielded the scepter in society that their predecessors had, while the middle class, reveling in lush prosperity and openly defiant of what they considered outmoded "Victorian" conventions, made a fetish of freedom and self-expression. Other factors also came into play. The "noble experiment" of prohibition, operating on the forbidden-fruit principle, spread the habit of drinking in unexpected directions.[4] The automobile, which mass-production methods had recently made cheap enough for anyone to own, encouraged a more informal companionship of the sexes, and the movie, popularizing Hollywood ideas of good form, further endangered inherited standards. The radio too did its part by acquainting the remotest rural outposts with the changing urban ways and ideas. Though the Great Depression sheared away most of the excrescences of behavior, by that time the old days were dead beyond recall.

Despite the social unruliness following the war, etiquette books retained their hold on popular favor. In the years 1918-1929 sixty-eight different works (excluding revisions and juveniles) were published, according to a partial tabulation, and from 1930 to 1945 seventy-eight more came from the press — an over-all coverage of more than five a year, approximating the figure for the post-Civil War era.[5] Neither prosperity nor depression seemed much to vary the rate of production, and some of the treatises attained phenomenal sales. The various versions of Lillian Eichler's *Book of Etiquette,* first issued in 1921, attracted over a million buyers by 1945, while Emily Post's *Etiquette,* appearing in 1922, sold more than two thirds of a million copies of its successive editions by the same year.[6] From the early 1930's on, Mrs. Post further extended her influence by broadcasts and by a syndicated column which eventually appeared in a hundred and sixty dailies. Included among the host of other authors were Hallie Erminie Rives, Inez Haynes Irwin and Margaret Culkin Banning, all well known as novelists. *McCalls, Vogue* and the *Boston Cooking School Magazine* kept up the older tradition of women's journals by getting out their own manuals.

The continued popularity of these handbooks seems unexpected at first. Doubtless it stemmed in part from the usual emergence of new classes from below, but it was probably due in far greater measure to the need many earnest souls felt for a steadying hand in a period of bewildering flux in social conventions. Puzzled and disturbed by the négligé state of manners, they did not want to be old fogies and hence lose touch with their children; yet, on the other hand, they wanted to make certain that youth was not headed straight for perdition. Some, to be sure, had an itch to learn whether they too, despite their upbringing, might not adopt the freer, franker ways of the rising generation. In turn, the etiquette preceptors faced a perplexing choice. Either they could stand like granite against change — and risk the loss of sales — or they could make judicious concessions to the new.

The course of Emily Post is instructive. Born to wealth and position, formally launched into society in 1892 (four men often being required to bear her cotillion favors to her carriage), widely traveled abroad, then left to support her children after the failure of her marriage to a wellborn New York banker, she composed her initial manual on politeness in the firm desire to preserve the punctilious standards that had constituted her own heritage. But within five years she suffered a change of heart, for letters from some fifty thousand readers acquainted her with outlying America and convinced her that she was defending a lost cause. The revision of 1927 was pithily characterized by one reviewer as "putting a kick in etiquette to pacify flaming youth." On her part Mrs. Post serenely, if tardily, announced that "each generation interprets social law to suit itself." The chapter in the original volume on "Chaperons and Other Conventions" became "The Vanishing Chaperon and Other New Conventions." "As for the matter of smoking by women and girls," wrote the author, no addict herself, "it must be countenanced, for there is scarcely a fashionable home today in which the girls and women of the family do not smoke." In subsequent editions and writings she minimized still further small points of form, declaring that "no rule of etiquette is of less importance than which fork we use."[7]

Yet Emily Post did not go as fast or as far in yielding to the new anarchy as many of her rivals. Despite the resolve to march abreast of the times her pages never quite concealed her wistful longing for the decorous past. By contrast, Lillian Eichler, who entered the field while an employee in a New York advertising firm, saw good from the start in the revolution in manners. Elaborating her position in the edition of 1924, she flayed "the stilted formalities of another age," declaring that the simpler ways were "sane and wholesome, creating a sense of ease and comfort in social intercourse rather than a feeling of stiff formality and restraint." Furthermore, she emphasized, "The new etiquette does not 'lay down the law.' It offers suggestions that are based upon modern tendencies and that are subject to changing conditions and circumstances." The reader was even warned: "What is regarded as highly ill bred now may be acceptable before you have finished reading this book."[8]

Evidently with some very different authority in mind, the youthful compilers of *Mrs. Grundy Is Dead* a few years later expressed impatience at being told "what should be done rather than what actually is done," and based their own treatise on the results of a questionnaire sent to college boys and girls all over the land.[9] The disclosures, however, proved less shocking than the book's title — which is some measure of the extent to which modern ideas of behavior had won general acceptance.

The fact is that, with whatever reluctance, most professional votaries of etiquette adopted the coloration of the postwar age, sanctioning usages that would have caused their predecessors to turn in their graves. From her former high position the chaperon now became the vermiform appendix of American society, surviving only as "a clawless creature without any force in her peck," who was tolerated at week-end parties, formal dances and late gatherings in a man's apartment. "The girl of to-day . . . . has her own good sense and knows how to meet the 'jazz age' halfway, without destroying any of the old family standards." Though Mrs. Post continued to hold out against a girl using her own latchkey at night, even she admitted it was "no longer a social taboo." In the opinion of another arbiter, "The girl who defies the laws of health by habitual late hours is more apt to draw down a criticism of her brains than of her morals."[10]

Young people in their new freedom might "be together constantly without being engaged or having the slightest intention of being engaged. There is no reason why a young woman may not have men friends just as she has women friends." However, "since men enjoy the belief that they are the pursuers, let them do the pursuing," otherwise she may "run after a man who runs faster!" As to how far into the dawn she should stay out motoring, the majority of college girls consulted replied, "It all depends upon the man." "Necking" and "petting," though regarded by Emily Post as "quite outside the subject of etiquette," came in for due attention from her colleagues "because many young men now take a good-night kiss as a matter of course." How should the well-bred miss respond? "Even if his kiss would be acceptable let him make the first move," cautioned the mentor, who added that, if on the contrary the girl felt disinclined, she should refuse "in such a way that he won't be hurt or get the impression that you're an old-fashioned prude." Another expert contended that a girl would "not lose many dates by not petting," for her escort did it "partly because it is the most obvious way of enjoying himself and partly because he thinks the girl expects it." By allowing "familiarities other than kissing," all agreed that the young lady merely cheapened herself: "the reputation of being a 'hot number' is anything but complimentary."[11]

As another mark of emancipation, women need no more be secretive about how they enhanced their beauty: "Gone are the days of the surreptitious rouge-pot."[12] "Applying lipstick in public," said a second authority, herself an impeccable socialite, "is supposed to outrage good taste," but "I would rather see a girl dabbing powder on her nose or putting lipstick on her lips than going shiny-faced and wan-lipped."[13] The feminine habit of smoking now excited only such comments as: "It is entirely permissible for a girl not to smoke if she doesn't wish to, provided she is not ostentatious about it"; and "When you smoke be sensible about it, particularly if he's furnishing the cigarettes, and never, never smoke on the street" (though "many women do," sighed another author, "even those who know better"). The rule of moderation also applied to women's drinking: "Take only the amount you're positive you can handle and stop the minute any doubt assails you."[14] Similarly, the use of slang, once forbidden to the well-bred of either sex, was sanctioned as adding on occasion "piquancy to our talk"; even " 'swell' and 'sweetie pie' are correct in certain moods of conversation." In all moods of conversation, it was stated, "there is scarcely a subject left which is considered too delicate to discuss in the drawing-room." As for men swearing before ladies, one college youth adjured his fellows, "Try not to," while another observed, "If they say 'damn,' so do I, when useful."[15]

"In nothing has there been greater change," noted an etiquette book, "than in the manner in which we entertain." "Today," agreed another, "informal parties are the rule and not the exception. For one thing, they represent the trend of the times; for another, they are more friendly," and, she added not irrelevantly, "They are also less trouble."[16] One of the most popular varieties was the cocktail party. Though cocktails had occasionally been served earlier in the century as an appetizer for dinner, the practice was "one more honored in the breach than in the observance," according to an arbiter in 1911. Late afternoon gatherings with mixed drinks and relishes as the bait were a postwar innovation, and it now was a matter of course that "every dinner, informal or otherwise, should be preceded by a cocktail."[17]

With entertaining taking the path of least resistance the ordeal of "coming out" threatened to pass into disuse. Unlike the "starry-eyed debutante" of yesteryear, we are told, "the modern girl is 'half-out' before she is sixteen, and at eighteen she is bored with teas and receptions and does not care one whit whether her mother's friends like her or not." If the parents proved obdurate, however, the blow might be cushioned, for the debut could take the form of anything from a ball or afternoon tea to the "mere sending out of the mother's visiting card with the daughter's name engraved below her own."[18] Dinner parties suffered a similar eclipse. "The dinner table that groaned under the load of ten or twelve courses has vanished," announced one instructor in manners, and "the successful hostess is not she who can display the richest silver, but she who can make her guests feel comfortable and happy." With simplified repasts menu cards also took flight, and men might attend all but the most formal affairs in a tuxedo (though "the nickname 'tux' is never heard among smart people"). The fastidious, however, still donned full dress for a box at the opera, an evening wedding or a fashionable ball. "If you can afford only one evening suit," advised a social mentor, "buy the dinner jacket rather than the tails because it is used more frequently."[19]

As with other ceremonious functions, balls in the grand manner entered a decline, being unable to stand competition with dancing parties of "lesser formality and greater gayety." "Some of our austere granddames would feel righteously indignant if they were suddenly brought back to the ballroom and forced to witness some of the modern innovations," wrote a social preceptor, who for her own part approved of the "crash of jazz" and the "shoulder-shaking, oscillating dancing of today, . . . joyous, unrestrained, a little mad." If she stretched the truth a bit in stating that "the new etiquette welcomes it good-naturedly," the fact remains that neither silence on the subject nor cautious opposition succeeded in reversing the tide.[20]

Taken as a whole, the postwar customs struck both the self-appointed mentors and the practitioners as restoring simplicity, common sense, spontaneity, to American deportment after a prolonged affliction of pretense and repression. "Paradoxical as it may seem," declared one of the sponsors, "this liberty of behavior requires more real breeding than ever. You must have an innate sense of the fitness of things, and sure feeling for the correct time and place." It was the spirit, not the appearance, that counted, manner rather than manners; or, as another writer put it, "The elegance of today is not rococo, but functional."[21] Oddly enough, the result was to flavor urban sophistication with a naturalness that smacked of bucolic folkways. The uninhibited association of the sexes proved hardest for the older generation to accept, but when they saw instance after instance of the wild young thing maturing into a responsible woman, they came to believe that the age was not more wicked than others — it just failed to pull down the shades.

The relaxed attitude toward regimented politeness made etiquette in the older sense fair game for humorists. When Will Rogers read the first and starchiest of Emily Post's treatises, he concluded that the author had set about her task because "somebody must have seen me out in public." Professing to be fascinated by her description of a butler's proper attire, he rejoiced in the fact that, having learned that this functionary should never wear braid on his trousers, he would henceforth be able to distinguish a butler from a gentleman, even though "more than likely the Butler is the Gentleman of the two."[22]

About the same time Donald Ogden Stewart, fresh from writing his successful *Parody Outline of History,* directed mocking shafts against *Perfect Behavior,* a volume which *Harper's Bazar* unblushingly copyrighted. Starting with the definition: "The perfect gentleman is he who never unintentionally causes pain," Stewart ran the whole gamut of formalized etiquette.[23] Of conduct on the street he earnestly observed, "It is not *au fait* for gentlemen or ladies wearing evening dress to 'catch on behind' passing ice wagons, trucks, etc." With like urgency he warned against such "good-natured fun" at a dinner party as "pulling the hostess' chair out from under her, or gleefully kicking the shins of your neighbor under the table and shouting 'Guess who?' " Cleverness in society he thought could be carried too far; "slow and sure" was the better rule. "No hostess of today will, I am sure, ever issue a second invitation to a young man who has attempted to enliven her evening by balancing, on his nose, a knife, a radish, a plate of soup and a lighted candle."[24] The American public, once daunted by rules uttered with equal solemnity, rocked with laughter.

In this climate of freedom, however, a new branch of manners came to full bloom. Long ago Chesterfield had taught that politeness paid; and as the growth of industry and trade after the Civil War opened up countless new careers for men and women, expositors of good form often recurred to the theme. But not until the twentieth century began to draw out its length did the subject become one for full and separate treatment. The motive may have been to try to offset business ethics with business etiquette, or to show enterprising merchants how to realize upon a neglected asset. "Bad manners are going out of American business," proclaimed the author of one of the volumes. "Common sense did it. Courtesy increases business, so we eliminate boorishness with the same sweeping efficiency with which we scrap old machinery."[25] A further aim of the writers was to coach women employees in relations outside their ordinary experience. Nella Braddy's *Book of Business Etiquette,* published in 1922, was followed within two years by Ida W. Parker's *Office Etiquette for Business Women,* and encouraged by their success, rivals began to throng the market.[26]

Department stores, banks and other large concerns, seeing the light, provided systematic instruction by means of manuals, bulletins, conference groups and classroom exercises, drilling young people in etiquette "with the same thoroughness that they drill them in making out sales slips." The neophytes learned that it was improper to say "O. K." and "All righty"; that they must never dispute with a shopper even when he was wrong ("It is useless to win an argument and lose a customer"); and that they should always speak kindly to children when accompanied by a parent. The teaching of these and similar dogmas was justified on the ground that "artificial good manners are preferable to natural bad manners."[27] And so, by a strange juxtaposition of circumstances, stereotyped politeness, having been ejected from the drawing-room and the dance floor, found an unforeseen asylum in the marts of trade.

VI

"IMMEDIATELY after the World War," wrote an authority on social usages, "formality was pushed aside with a barbaric shout."[28] What impress would the later and greater world conflict make? The answer, of course, lies in the future,[29] but the war itself subjected American manners to an unaccustomed test. Earlier in the century, when the nation was embarked on a policy of colonial aggrandizement, it viewed etiquette as an exportable commodity, and in the case of the Philippines it strove through the schools to indoctrinate the natives with Yankee ideas of decorum. "No Filipino boy or girl," complacently reported an American in 1913, "can go through the primary grades without acquiring a complete education in the use of knife, fork, and spoon."[30] But the same nation, having subsequently repented of its flier in imperialism and subscribed to the Four Freedoms and the principles of the Atlantic Charter, had to recognize — officially at least — the right of every people to its own social customs. In any case, military prudence so required, for if the millions of American soldiers and sailors imposed their manners as well as their might upon the far-flung countries where they were obliged to train or fight, the result might be resentment and friction instead of tolerance or friendly co-operation.

Hence the United States government issued a series of "pocket guides" for servicemen, explaining the national characteristics and usages of the particular peoples, with warnings against Star-Spangled ways that might give needless offense.[31] The recurring refrain was: "Every American soldier is an unofficial ambassador of good will." In Britain, the ambassador was told, "It isn't a good idea to say 'bloody' in mixed company — it is one of their worst swear words." Before entering a Moslem home in North Africa he should "call out to the women to cover their faces," and at dinner sit on the floor and eat with his fingers out of the same bowl as his companions. In Egypt, the directions continued, "Take off your shoes before entering a room," "Don't offer a Moslem alcohol or pork in any form," and "Ignore Egyptian women completely." A special admonition regarding India read: "Treat every cow with respect," and for similar reasons the GI in Burma was enjoined not to injure large trees since "some of the Burmese venerate these objects." The Chinese, he must remember, "don't like to be slapped on the back" and, what was probably more to the point, "the Chinese like reserve with their women."

It doubtless afforded real relief to learn that the French colony of New Caledonia was "comparatively free from religious taboos which make it difficult for the visitor to get along in other countries," though it was less welcome that "in some families it would not be considered proper for a girl to go out on a date unless accompanied by her parents or a chaperon." Only in the British commonwealths in the Pacific could the serviceman feel genuinely at home. "There are no striking differences between the United States and New Zealand in ordinary social life," he was assured, and he "should find it easy to get along," while he was probably startled to discover that "the Australians, especially the girls, are a bit surprised at the politeness of American soldiers."

This enforced contact with alien cultures, while testing the adaptability of American manners, also demonstrated the diversity of codes of behavior that coexisted in the world and, at least for the thoughtful, helped to clarify the interrelationship of a people's social usages and their national system of life. It had the effect of unfolding on a flat surface of space what the history of American courtesy revealed longitudinally in segments of time. As a dynamic society the American people had adopted and discarded a succession of codes, ranging all the way from the primitive approximations of English standards in the colonial period through the emerging stages of national freedom, democracy and sudden wealth in the nineteenth century to the take-it-or-leave-it attitude of the aging twentieth century.

At first, politeness was so closely identified with morality as to be scarcely distinguishable, and it was usual to define manners as "minor morals." Lord Chesterfield's writings, as we have seen, helped to drive a wedge between the two, and the process reached completion when the middle classes came to the top, intent on aping the ways of those whom they had formerly deemed to be of finer clay. Not without difficulty, etiquette now disentangled itself from ethics, taking on its modern meaning of a generalized pattern of behavior designed to lubricate social intercourse. Courtesy so defined was likened to law, and its prescriptions were set down in a multiplicity of popular manuals written by Americans for Americans, though not without an eye on foreign models. With the rising standard of living after the Civil War, art became the new justification of etiquette, with elegance as the means of accomplishment. Morals, law, art — these catchwords, each so potent in its own day and generation, gave way in turn before the reign of informality following the World War of 1917-1918. Had the latest newcomers deigned to defend their ways, they would probably have invoked some such term as pragmatism.

United States history affords few better instances of the interworkings of continuity and change. At any given moment the code of behavior was like a palimpsest, showing tracings of older writings under the new. Oncoming generations, insisting on innovations suitable for their times, commonly took for granted certain inherited axioms of conduct. While the forces for change were generated largely by local conditions, the earliest canons of courtesy harked back to the Middle Ages, and throughout American history the example of the Old World, notably England and France, wielded a fluctuating influence.

Obviously there were always discrepancies between preaching and practice. The rules of etiquette were calculated, as an astronomer would say, for the meridian of the city, and even there it was "good society" that paid principal heed. Nevertheless the little candle threw its beams afar, and as time lessened the differences between urban social classes and between country and town as well, something like a nation-wide consensus of manners came about. The authors of manuals characteristically offered a counsel of perfection, but they scored chiefly in fostering tendencies already in the making. Like the man in the familiar story, they led the procession by following it. When, as happened at long intervals, they forgot their restricted role, the public cashiered them and, as has been seen, substituted other leaders in their place.

Despite the constant winnowing of manners generation after generation, certain niceties of usage never commanded the universal assent of the authorities or received final adjudication. At the table, for example, must the hostess be served first or last? Should a guest start eating without waiting for his fellows? Should the diner manipulate his fork with his left or right hand? And how, oh how, should one eat corn on the cob? The coming of the elevator after the Civil War precipitated the debate over whether gentlemen should remove their hats in the presence of ladies, the answer depending on whether the handbook regarded the conveyance as a room or a public passageway. Much earlier, with the introduction of horse-drawn omnibuses on city streets in the 1820's, began the controversy as to whether a man should give up his seat to a strange woman. It involved also the correlative question of how the recipient should acknowledge the favor. On these two points the authorities were generally agreed, but the practice became increasingly remiss. If a current tale is to be believed, a man on a motorbus rose and surrendered his place to a lady — and she fainted. When she came to, she thanked him — and he fainted.

Has politeness ever had more than a decorative value in American life? Clearly many eminent persons have thought so, for men like Cotton Mather, Benjamin Franklin and George Washington gave the subject time and thought, and Ralph Waldo Emerson stands forth as perhaps the ablest philosopher of manners. "Their first service," he observes, "is very low, — when they are minor morals; but 't is the beginning of civility, — to make us, I mean, endurable to each other . . . . to get people out of the quadruped state; to get them washed, clothed, and set up on end." Once these initial lessons are learned, "the power of manners is incessant . . . . Men take each other's measure, when they meet for the first time, — and every time they meet. . . . It is not what talents or genius a man has, but how he is to his talents, that constitutes friendship and character." Though moral qualities rule the world, "at short distances the senses are despotic," and he adds, "Defect in manners is usually the defect of fine perceptions." Outer forms must not be scorned, for human society, "being in its nature a convention, loves what is conventional, or what belongs to coming together." Even from an esthetic point of view manners deserve respect as "a rich varnish with which the routine of life is washed and its details adorned. If they are superficial, so are the dew drops which give such a depth to the morning meadows." In brief, manners "recommend, prepare, and draw people together; . . . manners make the fortune of the ambitious youth; . . . for the most part, his manners marry him, and, for the most part, he marries manners; . . . what high lessons and inspiring tokens of character they convey, . . . what relations to convenience, power and beauty."[32]

To some people fixed social rules have appeared a system of hypocrisy; to some, heartless formality; to others, an invidious expression of class distinctions; and to still others, an instrument of torture. The purpose of etiquette, remarks a modern cynic, is to enable one to seem a gentleman without being one. Its purpose, says another, is to make guests feel at home when they wish they were. But in letting fly at the abuses rather than the uses of etiquette, such objections largely miss the mark. "If I am polite to you," writes the author of a widely used manual, "it is not necessarily because I love you, but because I want to make my intercourse with the world as pleasant as possible, both for myself and the people I meet." In the words of a Frenchman, the precepts are intended to "make one seem externally what one ought to be internally."[33] Even the outward motions imply a certain kindliness and consideration for others. Nor, except for the tyro, do the commandments complicate social life nearly as much as they simplify it: "It is a wonderful comfort to have islands of certainty to swim to when one plunges out from self into society. . . . The more we put recurring movements into form, the more mind we have left for spontaneous living that is refreshing and pleasant."[34] Etiquette, once fitted to the lock, thus becomes a key to freedom.

Politeness, however, has a significance beyond the domain of personal relations. As an etiquette writer has put the case, "Neither the history of mankind in general, nor the history of any one nation in particular, can be duly understood and appreciated without a much fuller knowledge of the rise and progress of manners and customs than has hitherto been deemed necessary either by historians or students."[35] Manners not only make the man but, to a surprising degree, also a people. Few traits more quickly reveal a person's nationality than the habitual way he acts; by this sign he instantly subscribes himself an American, a Frenchman, an Italian. Within a nation, differences in social demeanor tend to nourish misunderstanding and friction. It was no mere coincidence that the rift between North and South occasioning the Civil War corresponded with a similar rift in the manners of the two sections. "What Thucydides said of the Greeks at the time of the Peloponnesian War applies to us at present," wrote Francis Lieber in 1860 from first-hand knowledge of both sets of disputants. " 'The Greeks,' he said, 'did not understand each other any longer, though they spoke the same language; words received a different meaning in different parts.' "[36] Conversely, it was no mere coincidence that the farmers' movements of later times declined in rudeness and stridency as the manners of East and West grew more alike.

If foreign immigration had transplanted to the United States the traditional social customs of the homelands, the process of assimilation would have been greatly retarded. From the standpoint of courtesy, Americans of older stock might have profited from contact with the kindly and obliging deportment of many of the aliens, but, as a commentator noted, "One who knows the immigrant as working-man or servant knows that one of the notable facts concerning him is the sudden shedding of politeness in the first six months after setting foot on Ellis

Island."[37] The stranger at the gates was one against many, and adjustment to the unfamiliar was more a necessity than a choice. Within the family circle he might try to preserve the immemorial usages, but as his children absorbed American ways from their playfellows and schoolmates, the home too had to succumb, or else abdicate its influence in their lives.

While the national yardstick of manners presented difficulties for foreign newcomers, it facilitated both the geographic and social mobility of the older population. From first to last the people were in incessant motion, shifting about from one region to another and, increasingly as time went on, from country to city. Next to a common language, they carried no better letter of introduction than their adherence to common precepts of courtesy. By the same token, they or their children looked forward to moving upward in the social scale, and here again nothing stood them in better stead than their knowledge of what "good society" expected. It is easy to deride the copying of rules of politeness by those who had nothing to do with setting them, but in America the willingness to imitate has in the long run had the effect of lessening artificial class distinctions.

In a still broader context good manners play a role in international affairs. "In the field of world policy," the late President Roosevelt declared in his first inaugural, "I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor — the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others."[38] Traditional diplomacy had regarded the letter rather than the spirit of etiquette. Needless to say, this investment in neighborly courtesy has yielded swift dividends in better relations between the United States and the sister republics of the New World. Even with the promise of banishing war afforded by the United Nations Organization, rulers will spare mankind much anxiety, and perhaps bloodshed, if they remember that a soft answer turneth away wrath and that consideration for the rights and sensibilities of other peoples will almost certainly elicit like consideration in return.

Notes

1. *Century*, LXXXIII (1911), 310.
2. Anon., "Futurist Manners," *Atlantic Mo.*, CXII (1913), 422.
3. Elizabeth Robins Pennell, "Our Democracy of Bad Manners," *Forum*, LXXII (1925), 512.
4. "We can't suppress an ironical snicker," said Alice L. Moats, *No Nice Girl Swears* (New York, 1933), 171, "that all they [the prohibitionists] succeeded in doing was transporting women from the drawing-room into the speakeasy."
5. In addition, at least thirty-five courtesy books for children were issued between 1918 and 1945. The continued interest in school instruction in politeness is indicated by

such treatises as E. Hawkes, *Social Training as a Curriculum Problem* (New Brunswick, N. J., 1927), and W. E. McVey, *Minimum Essentials in Manners and Right Conduct for Schools* (Columbus, Ohio, 1929).

6. Alice P. Hackett, *Fifty Years of Best Sellers, 1895–1945* (New York, 1945), 98, 106.

7. Margaret C. Harriman, "Dear Emily Post," *Saturday Evening Post*, CCIX (May 15, 1937), 18–19, 52, 57; anon., "Emily Post," *Current Biography for 1941* (New York, 1941), 681–683; anon., "Emily Post," *Pathfinder*, Sept. 4, 1937, 16–17; anon., "Putting a Kick in Etiquette to Pacify Flaming Youth," *Literary Digest*, XCVI (Feb. 4, 1928), 56–59; Emily (Mrs. Price) Post, *Etiquette* (rev. ed., New York, 1934), p. xx, and "Any Fork Will Do," *Collier's*, LXXXIII (April 20, 1929), 21.

8. Lillian Eichler (Mrs. T. M. Watson), *The New Book of Etiquette* (Garden City, 1924), I, 41–42; II, 34, 36. For the circumstances of writing this and the earlier volume, see W. E. Berchtold, "Men Who Sell You," *New Outlook*, CLXV (Jan., 1935), 56, and anon., "Confessions of an Etiquette Teacher," *Saturday Evening Post*, CCII (June 7, 1930), 149. She also seems to have been the first to use the what's-wrong-with-this-picture device. See her *Etiquette Problems in Pictures* (Oyster Bay, 1922).

9. Doris Webster and Mary A. Hopkins, eds., *Mrs. Grundy Is Dead* (New York, 1930), 3 and *passim*. Two later manuals, somewhat similarly inspired, were *Manners Make Men; a Practical and Sparkling Manual of Modern Etiquette Written by University Men* (Lawrence, 1939), edited by H. B. Powers and J. W. Putnam of the University of Kansas, and *Lady Lore; a Swingtime Handbook for Girls* (Lawrence, 1939), edited by J. W. Putnam alone.

10. Webster and Hopkins, *Mrs. Grundy Is Dead*, 63; Eichler, *New Book of Etiquette* (1924 ed.), II, 29; Post, *Etiquette* (1934 ed.), 290; Margery Wilson, *The Pocket Book of Etiquette* (New York, 1941), 17.

11. Eichler, *New Book of Etiquette* (1924 ed.), II, 37; Ella Riddle, ed., *Modern Manners* (New York, 1939), 61, 64–65; Webster and Hopkins, *Mrs. Grundy Is Dead*, 68; Post, *Etiquette* (1934 ed.), 296–297; Wilson, *Pocket Book of Etiquette*, 40. In the college poll reported in *Mrs. Grundy Is Dead*, 39, a majority of the men said that nice girls petted and that it was all right for them to do so.

12. Moats, *No Nice Girl Swears*, 6.

13. Grace (Mrs. Oliver) Harriman, *Book of Etiquette* (New York, 1942), 64–65. The author, the wife of a New York banker, is a cousin of the late E. H. Harriman and a sister-in-law of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr.

14. Webster and Hopkins, *Mrs. Grundy Is Dead*, 93; Riddle, *Modern Manners*, 63; Harriman, *Book of Etiquette*, 28.

15. Eichler, *New Book of Etiquette* (1924 ed.), I, 227; Harriman, *Book of Etiquette*, 83; Moats, *No Nice Girl Swears*, 7; Webster and Hopkins, *Mrs. Grundy Is Dead*, 36.

16. Wilson, *Pocket Book of Etiquette*, 184; Harriman, *Book of Etiquette*, 111.

17. Hall, *Social Customs* (1911 ed.), 107; Wilson, *Pocket Book of Etiquette*, 191, 208–209, 243; Harriman, *Book of Etiquette*, 114, 124, 133, 353.

18. Harriman, *Book of Etiquette*, 186; Eichler, *New Book of Etiquette* (1924 ed.), II, 29; Post, *Etiquette* (1922 ed.), 276.

19. Eichler, *New Book of Etiquette*, II, 95–96; Wilson, *Pocket Book of Etiquette*, 88, 90; Harriman, *Book of Etiquette*, 512–513.

20. Eichler, *Book of Etiquette* (1921 ed.), I, 99, 101, 105, and *New Book of Etiquette* (1924 ed.), II, 170–171.

21. Moats, *No Nice Girl Swears*, 4; Eichler, *New Book of Etiquette* (1924 ed.), I, 24; Wilson, *Pocket Book of Etiquette*, 127.

22. "Etiquette, as Lassoed by Will Rogers," *Literary Digest*, LXXIX (Oct. 6, 1923), 46, 50.

23. This "old proverb," as Stewart called it, originated in Cardinal Newman's characterization of a gentleman as "one who never inflicts pain," which Oscar Wilde cynically amended by adding the word "unintentionally." Earlier in the century Charles Wayland Towne had anticipated Stewart with a heavy-handed volume entitled *Ecdiotic Etiquette* (New York, 1906). His notion of humor is indicated by the injunction: "Don't propose to a girl at a Horse Show. You are apt to get 'neigh' for an answer."

24. D. O. Stewart, *Perfect Behavior* (New York, 1922), 71, 213–215.

25. Mary A. Hopkins (Mrs. E. H. Jessup), *Profits from Courtesy* (Garden City, 1937), 1.

26. Among the later handbooks were Elizabeth G. McGibbon, *Manners in Business* (New York, 1936); J. G. Frederick, *Standard Business Etiquette* (New York, 1937); Mildred M. Payne, *What Do I Do Now? A Guide to Correct Conduct and Dress for Business People* (New York, 1940); and Katharine Bleecker, *Business Etiquette; the A B C of Making Good* (New York, 1942).

27. Hopkins, *Profits from Courtesy*, 4–6, 55, 87, 93.

28. Wilson, *Pocket Book of Etiquette*, 87.

29. Long before, the anonymous author of *Good Manners* (London, 1869), 1, wrote, "It is by no means impossible to forecast many social and political changes; but what speculator would venture to predict the programme of an evening party in the year of grace 1969? What exploded fashions will by that time be resuscitated? What modern usages will have become obsolete?" Dorothy Dix, however, writing in the *Boston Globe*, April 24, 1945, ventured a prophecy as to postwar marital manners: "The first war emancipated girls who scrapped the clinging-vine theory forever. This war emancipated the married women, and made the meek wife, who yes-yesed her husband and took whatever treatment he accorded her, as extinct as the Dodo. . . . She has proved that she can support herself and she is never going to be pushed around by any mere husband again."

30. Anon., "Etiquette as a Civilizing Force," *World's Work*, XXVII (1913), 141. See also *Good Manners and Right Conduct*, issued by the Philippine Bureau of Education in 1917 as number 10 of *Civico-Educational Lectures*.

31. The set included handbooks for Great Britain, Northern Ireland, West Africa, North Africa, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Iran, India, Burma, the Netherlands East Indies, China, Korea, New Guinea, Australia, New Caledonia and New Zealand. There were also booklets for the occupation troops in Italy and Germany. Appropriately enough, the British *Good Housekeeping Magazine* and the American Office of War Information collaborated on *A Bride's Guide to the United States of America*, designed for English girls who married American soldiers.

32. Emerson, *Works*, III, 135–136; VI, 163–166, 182, 185.

33. Clapp, *Social Usage and Etiquette*, 13–14.

34. Wilson, *Pocket Book of Etiquette*, 2.

35. Anon., *Good Manners* (Philadelphia, 1870), 1–2.

36. Francis Lieber, *Life and Letters* (T. S. Perry, ed., Boston, 1882), 314.

37. Anon., "'Manner Is a Great Matter,'" *Century*, LXXXIII (1911), 311.

38. F. D. Roosevelt, *Looking Forward* (New York, 1933), 266.

Exhibitions in the Print Department

English Stipple Engravings

SO much interest has been manifested in Wheatley's *Cries of London* since they were exhibited in April 1942, and so many requests have been made to repeat the exhibition, it has been decided to feature them again, with other fine examples of stipple engraving.

The *Cries of London* have an entire art history of their own, but many of the better-known works are not easily obtainable, and very few examples are in private or public collections. Perhaps the rarest and best known series based on the famous *Cries* is by Francis Wheatley, R.A., which from an artistic point of view far outclasses all the others. Wheatley found material for his subjects in everyday life, rendered them with the skill of an accomplished artist, and so achieved an immortality that otherwise might not have been his. Although he used discretion in his choice of subjects, he did not idealize them, but painted exactly what he saw, for he lived in a time when peasantry and country folk were not trying to imitate the upper classes, but instead, retained their own costumes and habits. He was born and brought up in Wild Court, Covent Garden, with the musical calls of the street sellers ever present in his ears. In his time he was a painter of note and became a Fellow of the Society of Artists in 1771 and a Director in 1779. He was also made a full Academician in 1791. In spite of this recognition, however, we are told that because of his bad habits his creditors were frequent and unwelcome visitors, so that he gradually lost commissions for portraits and pictures of important functions, of which he had previously painted many. This want of profitable work probably inspired him with the idea of the *Cries,* which are collected and admired today, while his more ambitious works are forgotten.

The thirteen *Cries of London* done after Wheatley's paintings are all stipple engravings, twelve of them done by four well-known artists: Luigi Schiavonetti, Niccolo Schiavonetti, Antoine Cardon, and Giovanni Vendramini, all bound together by mutual friendship, business association, and admiration for a common master, Francesco Bartolozzi. Stipple engraving is claimed to have been invented by Jean-Charles François, but it was William Wynne Ryland who first saw the tremendous possibilities of its use for color printing. After a number of experiments he found there was a demand for prints made in this style, usually in color, some in red ink — later to be called Bartolozzi red — to imitate the sanguine crayon so often used in Old Master drawings. The enthusiastic Ryland called Bartolozzi into consultation. The latter, besides being a prolific worker himself, taught and developed many of the engravers of his time.

The term stipple engraving is somewhat misleading, for in a sense it is not engraving at all, but rather a type of etching. It may be described as follows: a copper plate was covered with a wax etching ground, upon which the composition was drawn either directly or by tracing from the original. The contours of the design were drawn or dotted with the end of the needle in a series of dots, all the dark and middle tones being rendered by larger or more closely arranged dots. The plate was bitten in an acid bath in the same manner as an etching. The wax ground was then removed from the plate and the lighter and deeper values were added with drypoint and stipple engraver. These stippled color prints were done in a single printing. The printer would have the original before him and, having decided upon the dominant tint, would ink over the whole engraved and etched surface of the plate. The plate was then wiped, leaving a sufficient harmonizing ground-tint for the various colors, which were carefully selected as to tints and were next applied in the exact order and proper degree to insure the right harmonies. Most difficult of all, and reserved for the last stage, were the flesh tints, an operation of extreme delicacy. The plate was then printed in the same manner as an etching or drypoint.

Bartolozzi was born in Florence in 1725. He was originally destined to follow the profession of his father, who was a noted gold- and silversmith. This, perhaps, gave him the foundation for his success as an engraver, as it did with so many of the early masters. He made rapid progress and executed some important work in Venice, later going to Rome for a short time, where he completed a set of engravings representing events from the life of St. Nilus. After returning to Venice, he set out for London in 1764. During his stay of nearly forty years in London he produced an enormous number of engravings, examples of which are of interest in this exhibition. Among these plates are his series of the *Months* and his renderings of "Miss Farren, "The Fair Moralist and Her Pupil," "Lady Elizabeth Foster," and "Simplicity." In 1802 he was invited to Lisbon as Director of the National Academy, where he remained until his death in 1815.

We also find the efforts of his foremost pupils and followers in the *Cries of London*. Giovanni Vendramini, who did five of the subjects, was born near Bassano in 1796 and died in London in 1829. Luigi Schiavonetti engraved the first three. This talented engraver was born in Bassano, on April 1, 1765, and died in London in 1810. Schiavonetti's work so closely resembled that of Bartolozzi that mistakes would be frequent were not the works of both artists so well known. Niccolo Schiavonetti, younger brother of Luigi, who stippled "New Mackerel," was born in the same town in 1771; he died at Hammersmith on April 23, 1813. Antoine Cardon, who engraved three plates, was the son of the celebrated line-engraver of the same name. He was born in Brussels in 1772 and worked in London from 1792 onward. He died there on April 16, 1813. To Thomas Gaugain goes the honor of having executed the last and rarest of the *Cries*, "Turnips and Carrots, Ho." He was born at Abbeville, France, in 1748 and came to London when very young. Although he originally devoted himself to painting, he seems to have practised as an engraver from the year 1780. The date of his death is uncertain, but it was probably about 1805.

The delightful "Two bunches a penny, Primroses, two bunches a Penny" is the first of this beautiful series. This was the earliest cry of the year to be heard in the London streets. Here the flower seller is a shy-looking maiden with perhaps her younger brother and sister, followed by a tired dog. Unlike the flower vendors, the milkmaids were a permanent feature of any town; as a rule these strapping country girls were famous for their beauty. Their cry of "Milk below, Maids" obviously originated during the era of basement kitchens. One sometimes heard the familiar "Strawberries, Scarlet Strawberries, ripe Strawberries." They were sold not by weight or regular measure, but by the pottle, an old measure equal to a half gallon, shown in the girl's hand in Wheatley's picture. This was filled from the basket of fruit on her head.

A little later in the season strawberries were replaced by cherries. Hone's *Every Day Book* describes the cherry-seller as "finely-grown, every way well-proportioned, handsome and in stature like Mrs. Siddons," with stockings of white cotton, black high-heeled shoes and a pair of sparkling buckles, a tightly-laced bodice, flowered cotton or chintz gown, and "a quilted glazed petticoat of black or pink stuff, terminating about four inches above the ankles; she wore on her bosom a light gauze or muslin kerchief." This was her dress as she strolled through the streets and cried:

Round and Sound
Five pence a Pound
Duke Cherries.

Wheatley's fishwife in his "New Mackerel, New Mackerel" is a good-looking young matron, although they were usually of a coarser type. The cry of "Do you want any Matches?" was not an old one in Wheatley's time. These matches were usually of a home-made variety; they were an industry of the poor and were made by whole families, adults and children alike.

It is interesting to note that when men are depicted as hawkers they are usually elderly or past middle life. The notes of their calls are generally melancholy, languishing, and not very melodious. The chairmenders were almost without exception of this type, and were in much request because the chairs of the middle classes were largely of the rush seat variety. "Old Chairs to mend" in this exhibition is a beautiful example of stipple engraving. There are equally fascinating notes on "Sweet China Oranges, sweet China," "Knives, Scissars and Razors to Grind," "Fresh Gathered Peas, Young Hastings," "Hot Spice Gingerbread, Smoaking hot!" and "Turnips and Carrots Ho," which is the last and scarcest of the series.

We find Bartolozzi at his very best in the eleven plates of *The Months*. In these fine plates his exquisite skill produces the ever-popular qualities of roundness, softness, and finish prevalent in the color prints of this time. His stipple is free and unmechanical, and apparently follows no set rule of technique. One is impressed by the compositions themselves, done in a manner so felicitous that, like the brush-work of an accomplished painter, it does not strike the eye. His textures are well studied, his backgrounds are dignified; and his trees, water, clouds and other accessories are lightly or vividly indicated as the color value demands. *January* is engraved by William Nelson Gardiner, who was a pupil or perhaps an assistant to Bartolozzi. He was born in Dublin in 1766 and died in London, June 21, 1814.

A unique set of thirteen porcelains, done by Gwendolen Parnell, contemporary English artist, after the Wheatley *Cries* rounds out this important exhibition. These depict the central figures or groups in Wheatley's compositions, and their charm of coloring and delicate modelling is most unusual.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Buchanan Recalls the Minister to Russia

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN, a Democrat, stood for rotation in office, with appointments representative of all sections of the country. Soon after his inauguration in March 1857, the reports had it: "The ins look blue, the outs hopeful." Changes were so consistent that any reappointments received a public explanation. For Secretary of State the President selected Lewis Cass, a loyal party follower favored by the Western States. But he chose to control the nation's foreign policy largely by himself, and often made arrangements through personal correspondence. At this time the American minister to Russia was Thomas Seymour, a former governor of Connecticut, who had received his appointment in 1853 from President Pierce. His recall from St. Petersburg was confirmed in the following letter — a recent acquisition of the Library — written on May 11, 1857:

My dear Sir—

I have received your favor of the 9th ultimo and most cordially reciprocate towards yourself the friendly sentiments which you express for me.

The late Presidential election was a terrific struggle and those who have borne the heat and burden of the day at home believe that changes should be made in our foreign missions abroad when the incumbent has held the office during the period of a full Presidential term. There are now more than two hundred applicants, and among them many of the first men in the country, for foreign missions. Under these circumstances I feel it to be my duty to make an appointment for the Russian mission. For your sake I wish it were otherwise. I have not yet selected the individual, and it will probably be some time before your successor can reach St. Petersburg. I hope you may remain there in the discharge of your duties until his arrival and afford him those advantages which you can so well bestow upon him. In the meantime, I am happy to feel authorized from your letter to say that you are recalled with your own consent, as you inform me you will be ready to relinquish the mission whenever I may think it best to name your successor. He may not and probably will not reach his post for several months.

I am rejoiced that some of my old friends in St. Petersburg still recollect me with kindness. Among these I remember Count Nesselrode with peculiar pleasure. I am happy to learn that he is still in the enjoyment of good health after a long and highly distinguished career. Please to remember me to him with great respect and kindness. May his remaining days be prosperous, tranquil and happy!

Please, also, to remember me, in the kindest terms, to Count Orloff Davidoff and to Lord and Lady Wodehouse.

I regret that time will not permit me to write you a longer letter.

From your friend
very respectfully
James Buchanan

P.S. I am aware of the valuable services of Mr. Ralli at Odessa; but under the 21st section of the Act of August 18, 1856, being a foreigner he could receive no salary.

Count Karl Nesselrode directed the foreign policy of Russia for nearly forty years. Although both Alexander I and Nicholas I, under whom he served, managed the foreign affairs for themselves, Nesselrode consistently influenced their decisions. In 1814, as a man of thirty-four, he signed the treaty of Chaumont, which concluded the war with France. He was in accord with the conservative tendencies of Metternich, and negotiated an alliance with Great Britain. The signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1856 was his last important political act. Buchanan met him during his term as United States minister to Russia, under President Jackson, in 1832-33.

Seymour had performed his duties creditably and enjoyed his introduction to European life. He even became a familiar figure at the court. The man chosen to succeed him was Francis Pickens, a state senator of South Carolina, who later became governor of that state. **T. C.**

Ten Books

The Faith of a Liberal. By Morris R. Cohen. Holt. 1946. 497 pp.

These essays by Professor Cohen cover some thirty years and deal with a multitude of subjects — economics, law, literature, history, education, religion, science, and philosophy. Yet they all have an underlying unity of thought — they embody the faith of a liberal. Liberalism, the author writes, consists of a critical examination of all our beliefs, principles, or hypotheses. The value of reason in morals is similar to that in science, for it enables us to anticipate the future and adjust ourselves to it in advance. It gives us strength "to contemplate new physical and moral possibilities without that vertiginous bewilderment which comes to creatures of mere routine when they face the unfamiliar." One of the first essays is on Spinoza, whom the author considers the prophet of liberalism. Holmes, Brandeis, Cardozo, and Einstein are other figures in the liberal tradition. In discussing economic issues, Professor Cohen exposes the legend of the Magna Carta, explains why he rejects communism, and clarifies the meaning of democracy and freedom. His papers on Dante, Heine, Erasmus, Luther, Galileo, Huxley, Charles S. Pierce, Sir James G. Frazer, and Alfred N. Whitehead show the unusually wide range of his interests. Professor Cohen is first of all a humanist; however, he is sufficiently trained in the physical sciences to base his views on reality. His philosophy is probably closest to that of Bertrand Russell. In his concluding essay he points out the difficulties that stand in the path of American liberalism today. Chief among these are the shadow of militarism, the danger of the growth of governmental power, the increasing concentration of economic sovereignty, and the hardening of politics into extreme forms. To the question whether it is worth while to try to perpetuate liberal civilization, the author answers with the Greek motto: "What is important is not life, but the good life." (*Z.H.*)

The Autobiography of William Allen White. Macmillan. 1946. 669 pp.

William Allen White left his memoirs completed to 1923, when he was fifty-five. Writing in his seventies, he had a prodigious memory for details, as well as a remarkable capacity for viewing his own life with candor. The story of the Kansas "country editor," as he called himself, is also a document of American life, for politics and public welfare were the very substance of his ceaseless activity, and he himself became a national figure. In his college years he worked for newspapers, doing everything from typesetting to reporting; in fact, he left college without graduating to take charge of the Eldorado *Republican,* soon following this job with editorial writing on Kansas City papers. It was in 1895 that he bought the Emporia *Gazette,* with which he remained associated to the end of his life. Carrying out his idea that news—even local news—was of chief importance, he raised the paper's circulation from five hundred to thousands, and made it a model of vigorous journalism. His first editorial to make a nation-wide stir was "What's the Matter with Kansas"—a hearty defense of the Republican order in the face of the rising Populist movement led by Bryan, in the campaign which swept McKinley into the White House. However, in Theodore Roosevelt, who won his lifelong devotion, White met his "first heretic." More and more he changed into an insurgent liberal, so that by the middle of the new century he was "the champion of the new rebellion." His characterizations of the many public men with whom he came in contact are sensitive and discriminating, notably his appraisal of Theodore Roosevelt and his analyses of the frigidity of McKinley and the aloofness of Root. He reports interviews with Grover Cleveland and William Howard Taft. But politics was only one phase of his rich and happy life. His reminiscences, written in the mellow style of which he was a master, vibrate with zest. In a brief final chapter

W. L. White summarizes the last two decades of his father's life. (*M.M.*)

Iran. By William S. Haas. Columbia University Press. 1946. 257 pp.

THE controversy over Iran being daily in the headlines, this factual study by a former adviser to the Iranian government offers timely information. It is the last section, the one on Iran's outlook, that is most interesting. While hoping for the withdrawal of all occupation forces, with a guarantee of independent security, the nation is enjoying its new liberty from the dictatorship of Reza Shah, who ruled from 1921 to 1941. Discussion is free, literacy is rapidly increasing, and professional and semi-political groups have been formed which may develop into a party system. However, this is a scholarly book. It begins with a survey of the nation's 2500 turbulent years, in which it often served as a battleground for neighboring powers, or as their highway to conquest. An analysis of the economic and social structure follows, with emphasis upon the diversity of the nomadic tribes and the variety of the geographic features. Especially penetrating is the account of Persian psychology. The author speaks of the marked individualism of the people, explaining their traditional greed as an outgrowth of the continuing national insecurity. He devotes two chapters to describing Reza Shah's dictatorship, which, after all, had beneficial results, such as the modernization and spread of education, the overthrow of ecclesiastical domination, and the emancipation of women. (*T. C.*)

While You Were Gone. Edited by Jack Goodman. Simon & Schuster. 1946. 625 pp.

MR. GOODMAN has gathered together the contributions of twenty-six specialists in various fields, all interpreting wartime life in the United States. Allan Nevins's "How We Felt about the War" serves as a well-rounded introduction, touching all phases of the period. Anna Wolf and Irma Black, presenting the problems of laboring youth, suggest a school-and-job program. Carey McWilliams discusses the racial tension that led to the riots of 1943 and the subsequent movement for anti-discriminatory legislation. Jonathan Daniels pays tribute to President Roosevelt's statesmanship, diplomacy, and indestructible humor. Thomas Stokes views the Administration from the point of view of Congress, tracing the conservative reaction as manifested especially in anti-strike legislation; and Henry F. Pringle complements the picture with an account of the elaborate system of war agencies. R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, states that the no-strike pledge made to President Roosevelt was not broken by any of the responsible labor leaders. Russell Lord reports on agriculture; Gerald Wendt, on the epoch-making discoveries in atomic physics, synthetic chemistry, and medicine; and Margaret Mead, on the implications of women's work in the war. Lester Markel comments on wartime reporting and the persistent influence of the newspaper; Norman Corwin, on wartime broadcasting; and Eric Hodgins, on the new reportorial character of magazine articles. (*M. M.*)

Grooves of Change. By Viscount Samuel. Bobbs-Merrill. 1946. 378 pp.

VISCOUNT SAMUEL'S recollections extend from the London of the 1870's to the triumph of the Labour Party in the elections of 1945. As a child, secure in a family of wealth and position, he watched processions of hungry-looking men in the city streets during seasons of bad trade. Years later, he sees in the overthrow of the Churchill government resentment against the same difficult conditions of life. But the people of England are wiser politically. Trained in the orderly processes of government, they have used them to improve their condition. The electorate has gained in the power to think for itself. From the beginning of his public career Viscount Samuel, a friend of the Webbs and of Bernard Shaw, has followed the development of the "New Liberalism." As Home Secretary, Special Commissioner to Belgium, Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, and High Commissioner for Palestine, he has served his country in many crises. There is a minimum of personal history in his memoirs, but much detail about the shifting fortunes of parties and their leaders, Lloyd George, Viscount Grey, Stanley Baldwin, and Ramsay MacDonald. The discussion of conditions and British objectives in Palestine is of particular interest at the moment, though throughout the book the author carefully avoids decisive statements on controversial issues. He has, however, a gift for pungent characterization of individuals; and he also reveals himself as a sincere and able statesman, observant, sympathetic, and liberal almost to a fault. (*C.H.*)

The Great War for the Empire: the Years of Defeat, 1754–1757. By Lawrence H. Gipson. Knopf. 1946. 426 pp.

This volume, the sixth in Professor Gipson's monumental *The British Empire before the American Revolution,* deals with the early years of the Anglo-French hostilities in North America — a struggle which, though ending in 1763, affected down to our own day the history not only of this continent but of India. It abolishes some long-entrenched misconceptions. The author emphasizes the importance of Great Britain's part in helping us win the Seven Years' War in North America, which is often overlooked. His discussion of Braddock's disastrous campaign on the Monongahela does much to improve the general's reputation. The question of the Acadian exiles and their treatment by the Crown and Colonies receives full investigation. In defense of the whole affair Professor Gipson points out that to leave these French settlers unmolested in Nova Scotia would have endangered the whole British strategy in Canada and probably in New England as well. Throughout, Great Britain's relations with the European states and her "Continental System" provide background for the impending world-wide conflict of the Seven Years' War. The volume closes with the opening of the war in Europe and the British loss of Minorca, for which the author holds the Admiralty more responsible than Admiral Byng, who was made the official scapegoat. Though this is a scholarly work, it is also one of literary merit, which should appeal to the layman as well as the more professional historian. (*S.W.F.*)

Mr. Lincoln's Camera Man. By Roy Meredith. Scribner. 1946. 368 pp.

This is the first full biography of Mathew B. Brady, official photographer of the Union Army in the Civil War, and a pioneer in American photographic history. Brady learned the art from Samuel F. B. Morse, and in 1844 set up his own gallery in New York, where he shortly became fashionable. He had sittings from Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and nearly all the other leading political figures of his day. Poe posed for him — reluctantly — a few months before his death. His most famous portraits were those which he made of Abraham Lincoln, beginning with the "Cooper Union" portrait of 1860. Late in 1861 Brady got permission to take his cameras into the theater of war. It was a huge project, for financing and operation were entirely his responsibility, though he was allowed the protection of the Secret Service. By August 1862 he had thirty-five bases of operation. His crews worked often under fire, in the heat and stench of the actual battlefield. But in spite of heavy equipment, front-line hardships, and staggering supply problems, Brady turned out a set of pictures many of which have scarcely been surpassed even today. Nevertheless, Congress was slow to buy the finished photographs, and Brady was in dire financial straits before the final purchase price of $25,000 was paid in 1875. By the end of his life he was practically destitute. Though the biography is informative, the striking feature of Mr. Meredith's book is its faithful reproduction of more than four hundred Brady originals, over 120 of them previously unpublished. (*H.McC.*)

Chief Justice Stone and the Supreme Court. By Samuel J. Konefsky. Macmillan. 1945. 290 pp.

When in 1925 President Coolidge nominated Mr. Harlan Fiske Stone to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Senator Norris attacked the appointment of the corporation lawyer. Sixteen years later when President Roosevelt made him Chief Justice, the insurgent Senator as ardently declared his earlier opposition to have been wrong. By analyzing specific cases — such as those concerned with legislation pertaining to immunity from state taxation; the validity of state regulations under the "commerce clause" of the Constitution; and the minimum wage and unemployment compensation acts — the author shows how the Chief Justice took into account the economic situation and the general welfare. In contrast with his tolerance of state legislation in the economic sphere, Justice Stone aroused the conscience of the Supreme Court as the protector of helpless minorities in cases of civil rights. In the famous case of the refusal of the Gobitis children, members of Jehovah's Witnesses, to salute the flag at the school ceremony, he was the lone dissenter against the Court's opinion which sustained the constitutionality of the school board's requirement. Three years later, however, in a subsequent flag salute case, the Court reversed its view... The volume is thoroughly documented throughout with references to numerous law cases. In his preface the author expresses his thanks to the volunteers of the American Red Cross for transcribing material into Braille for him. (*M.M.*)

Starling of the White House. By Colonel Edmund W. Starling, as told to Thomas Sugrue. Simon & Schuster. 1946. 334 pp.

Colonel Starling served as head of the White House Secret Service Detail under five successive Presidents — Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, and Roosevelt. Though his book covers thirty years of critical history, he is naturally most interested in personalities — of which there are plenty. He saw the Presidents whom he knew as "accurate reflections of the people who elected them." Wilson was "the American concerned with his own country, and unaware of Europe as a factor in his destiny"; Harding, "the American disillusioned of this hope"; Coolidge, "the apotheosis of the American's idea of himself"; Hoover, "the successful American, a man who by industry and intelligence had lifted himself to high office." In Roosevelt "the American, after a great many growing pains, had come of age." Colonel Starling was on the most pleasant terms with all of them, being himself the ideal Kentucky gentleman. However, it was Wilson who left the deepest impression upon him. Almost at the beginning of the book he states simply, "I am still a Wilson man. I always will be." (*H. McC.*)

Composer and Critic. By Max Graf. Norton. 1946. 331 pp.

Max Graf, the well-known Viennese critic, now attempts a history of musical criticism during the last two hundred years. It is not intended as an exhaustive survey; but it is a valuable source book of quotations. While the day-by-day reviews of a few men such as Shaw and Aldrich have been published, here are made available for the first time in English passages from the German of Mattheson, E. T. A. Hoffmann, Heine, Weber, Hanslick, and Hugo Wolf; the French of Fétis and Bellaigue; the Czech of Smetana; and the Russian of Stassov. The excerpts from these writers are bound together by the author's own illuminating comment. Composers are presented as they were regarded by their contemporaries; persons who are merely names in the text books are given life and individuality. The story shows the gradual widening of the concert audience from the homes of the aristocracy to the large concert halls of the middle classes. With the nineteenth century came an unfortunate break which has lasted until today. As Mr. Graf writes, "The structure of an artistic society in which the critic is not the interpreter of the artist to the public, but the spokesman of the public against the artist, is faulty." He hopes that in the future this rift may disappear, and the loss of the modern subjective critic's virtuosity be balanced by a greater feeling of responsibility for general culture. He emphasizes the importance of Boston as the cradle of music criticism in the United States, and notes with appreciation the work of Dwight, Apthorp, and Hale. (*R. G. A.*)

Library Notes

Exhibitions in the Treasure Room

DURING April the Treasure Room exhibitions will be devoted to modern fine printing. The "Fifty Books of the Year," selected annually to show the artistic and technical excellence of current bookmaking, will be on display from April 1 to 21. The books have been produced by 38 different publishers, and represent the work of 25 artists and 56 designers. They were chosen by a jury consisting of the Hon. Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture; Arnold Bank, Art Director, *Time* Advertising Promotion; P. J. Conkwright, Art Director, Princeton University Press; E. McKnight Kauffer, artist and designer; and Monroe Wheeler, Trustee and Director of Exhibitions and Publications, the Museum of Modern Art.

At the same time examples will be exhibited of the work of Lynd Ward, artist and illustrator, to accompany Mr. Ward's talk in the Lecture Hall on April 11. This will include original wash, brush, and crayon drawings for *The Count of Monte Cristo, Beowulf, Johnny Tremain, The Sangamon* (done for the *Rivers of America* series) and *Gargantua and Pantagruel;* preliminary sketches and proofs of lithographs for *For Whom the Bell Tolls;* sketches and proofs of mezzotints for Erasmus's *In Praise of Folly;* sketches and progressive proofs of color lithographs for *The Innocent Voyage;* and proofs of wood engravings in one and two colors.

London's Flames Revived

THE Great Fire which consumed at least two-thirds of London broke out between one and two in the morning of September 2, 1666, and continued until the sixth, when it was stopped partly by the blowing up of buildings in its path. Although astonishingly few lives were lost, the calamity was overwhelming. Thirteen thousand and two hundred houses and eighty-nine parish churches were burnt down. The Cathedral of St. Paul, where the booksellers had carried their wares for safety, was also destroyed.

The cause of the fire has never been ascertained, and though the Catholics, the French, the Dutch, and the anti-royalists were all accused of setting it, no one was ever proved guilty. A great burden of blame fell upon the "Papists" because of the prejudice prevailing during the Restoration. The Library has acquired a pamphlet entitled *London's Flames Reviv'd: or, an Account of the Several Informations Exhibited to a Committee Appointed by Parliament, September the 25th. 1666. To Enquire into the Burning of London. . . By all which it appears that the said Fires were contrived, and carried on by the Papists.* It was printed in London by Nathanael Ranew and Jonathan Robinson in 1689 — the year of the Revolution which placed William and Mary on the throne.

On the title-page is a quotation from the speech of Lord Chancellor Finch at the trial of Lord Stafford: "Does any Man now begin to doubt how London came to be burnt?" The accusation of intended regicide against Lord Stafford, a Catholic peer, was part of the machinations of Titus Oates, the perjured inventor of the "Popish Plot." The speech of Heneage Finch, the Earl of Nottingham, who presided at the trial in which Stafford was condemned in 1680, was praised by Bishop Burnet who, however, added: "But he committed one great indecency in it: For he said, who can doubt any longer that London was burnt by Papists, tho there was not one word in the whole trial relating to the matter."

The main part of the pamphlet consists of information given by different witnesses to the parliamentary committee. The report was dated "22 of January, 1666 (old style, i.e. 1667)," but Parliment was prorogued before passing judgment upon it.

As the fire started in the house of one Farryner, a baker in Pudding Lane, the most important feature was the confession of Robert Hubert that he had set the fire by thrusting a fire-ball at the end of a pole through the window, and that he had done so at the instigation of one Stephen Peidlow, the chief of twenty-three accomplices. This Hubert, who insisted on his guilt and even pointed out the site of the burned house, was considered a madman and, according to Bishop Burnet, was hanged upon no more evidence than his confession. Many of the reports have an air of mystery: one witness had seen a Walloon "with an instrument like a Dark-Lanthorn" filled with gun-powder; another, a Frenchman with fire-balls; another confessed that there was a conspiracy of three hundred Frenchmen to fire the city, and so on.

A further report is an odd collection of fragments dark with prophecies of a coming disaster. These are finished off with threatening verses attributed to "Popish Recusants." The pamphlet contains five other series of "Informations" pertaining to the fire. **M. M.**

Lowell Lectures

THE last of a series of lectures by J. Anton de Haas on *Foreign Trade* will take place on Monday, April 1, at 5. The subject will be "Market Surveys and the Present Outlook for Foreign Trade."

A series of lectures by the Rev. Carl H. Kraeling on *The Early Church in the Light of the Archaeological Evidence* will be continued.

The Church Builds a Sanctuary. 2.30 Wed., April 3.

The Church Dominates the Ancient City. 2.30 Wed., April 10.

Lectures and Concerts

THE entrance to the Lecture Hall is from Boylston Street only. The doors will be open one half hour before each lecture or concert.

Gallery Talk on the Exhibition of English Stipple Engravings to be held at the Library during April. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. (The talk will be given in the Albert H. Wiggin Gallery.) 3.00 Mon., April 1.

Stipple Engraving — Aquatint. Illustrated by slides and demonstration. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. (Final talk in a series on the Graphic Arts.) 5.15 Tues., April 2.

World Organization and U. S. Relations with China. Wing-Tsit Chan, Ph.D., Professor of Chinese Culture, Dartmouth College. (Final in a series of talks on World Organization.) 8.00 Wed., April 3.

An Alaskan Adventure. Illustrated with kodachrome moving pictures and slides. Bradford Washburn, Director, New England Museum of Natural History. 8.00 Thurs., April 4.

Concert. Burroughs Newsboys Foundation Orchestra. Henry Bernard, Director, Basil Bradbury, Pianist. 3.30 Sun., April 7.

Stained Glass and Cathedrals. Illustrated by colored slides accompanied by great music of the Church. Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., artist and master craftsman; member of firm Reynolds, Francis and Rohnstock. 8.00 Sun., April 7.

Book Illustration: Techniques and Troubles. Lynd Ward, artist and illustrator. Illustrated with original examples of different techniques. (First in a series of talks on Modern Bookmaking.) 8.00 Thur., April 11.

[An exhibition of the "Fifty Best Books" of the year, selected by the American Society of Graphic Arts, will be on view in the Treasure Room in April.]

Concert. Works by women composers of the MacDowell Colony: Mabel Daniels, Margaret Starr McLain, Marion Bauer, Gena Branscombe. Margaret Starr McLain, piano; Frances Drinker, flute; Hannah Sherman, 'cello; Gladys de Almeida, soprano; Alfred Walters, violin; Boston University Girls' Glee Club under the direction of Dr. James Houghton. 8.00 Sun., April 14.

Modern Type Design. Illustrated. Frederic Goudy, Litt.D., LL.D., designer, printer, author. (Second in a series of talks on Modern Bookmaking.) 8.00 Thurs., April 18.

Meet the Author. Mary Frances Doner, Novelist. Introduced by Edna G. Peck, Chief of Book Selection, Circulation Division, Boston Public Library. (Sixth in a series of talks on "Meet the Author" programs.) 8.00 Thurs., April 25.

Concert. Choral Society of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. 3.30 Sun., April 28.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

⁂

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a bi-monthly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

General Reference Books in Bates Hall

Bibliography. Libraries

National Research Council, Washington, D. C. Doctoral dissertations accepted by American universities. Number 12. 1944–45. Wilson. 1945. **Gen. Ref. Z5055.U49D6**

American library association, International relations board. Books published in the United States, 1939–45; a selection for reference libraries, Committee on aid to libraries in war areas, International relations board, American library Association. American Library Ass'n. 1945. **Gen. Ref. Z1035.A5495**

Government. Army

Kahn, Ely Jacques, and Henry McLemore. Fighting divisions, by Chief Warrant Officer E. J. Kahn, jr. and Technical Sergeant Henry McLemore; from materials provided by the Office of technical information, Special information section, headquarters, Army ground forces. Washington. Infantry Journal. 1945. **Gen. Ref. UA27.5.K3**

Macdonald, Austin F. American state government and administration. Crowell. 1945. 655 pp. **Gen. Ref. JK2443.M25=JK2443.M25 1945**

United States, Bureau of Navigation. Merchant vessels of the United States. 1945. Washington. 1945. 786 pp. **Gen. Ref. HE565.U5A2**

Yearbooks

Academie des sciences, *Paris.* Annuaire pour 1945. Paris. 1945. **Gen. Ref. Q46.A138**

Bulletin, The. . . . almanac and year book. 1946. Philadelphia. Evening Bulletin. 1946. 578 pp. **Gen. Ref. AY286.P5B9**

Foreign Office list, The, and diplomatic and consular year book. 1945. London, Harrison. [1945.] 430 pp. **Gen. Ref. JX1783.A2**

Pan American Yearbook, The, 1945. An economic handbook and ready-reference directory of the western hemisphere including a special industries section, Who's who in inter-American trade. New York, Pan American Associates. [1945.] **Gen. Ref. AYHF53.P3**

Patterson, Homer La Ferne. Patterson's American educational directory. 1945. Chicago, American Educational Co. 1945. **Gen. Ref. AYL901.P3**

Unitarian yearbook. 1945/46. Boston, American Unitarian Ass'n. [1945.] 160 pp. **Gen. Ref. 642.40**

Biography

Essays and Studies

Brown, Hilton. Rudyard Kipling . . . with a foreword by Frank Swinnerton. Harper. [1945.] xiv, 237 pp. **PR4856.B7 1945**

Cranston, Ruth. The story of Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth president of the United States, pioneer of world democracy. Simon and Schuster. [1945.] xv, 478 pp. **E767.C87**

The first one-volume story of Wilson's life, with special emphasis on his pioneer work for world security and organization. The author, a class-mate of Wilson's daughter, has had access to his private papers and official correspondence.

Davis, Kenneth S. Soldier of democracy; a biography of Dwight Eisenhower. Doubleday, Doran. 1945. x, 566 pp. **E745.E35D3**

Gray, Austin Kayingham. Teresa; or, Her demon lover. Scribner. 1945. xvii, 385 pp. Illus. **PR4382.G67**

"This is the story, not a *biography,* of Teresa, by birth Gamba-Ghiselli, by her first marriage Countess Guiccioli and known to history as the last and most persistent *inamorata* of Byron."—*Preface.*

Mellor, William Bancroft. Patton, fighting man. Putnam. 1946. viii, 245 pp. **E745.P3M4**

A biography of the late commander of the American Third Army.

Randall, James Garfield. Lincoln, the president; Springfield to Gettysburg. Dodd, Mead. 1945. 2 v. Plates. **E457.R2**

"The intent has been to take the basic material out of which history must be shaped (much of it in manuscripts never published and hitherto unused for this purpose), to discard the irrelevant or unhistorical, and to show the result."—Author's *Preface.*

Memoirs

Cecil, Algernon. A house in Bryanston Square. [1945.] 360 pp. PR6005.E3H6 1945
Distinctive memoirs and reflections orientated toward Catholic Christianity.

Evans, George W. B., *1819–1850.* Mexican gold trail; the journal of a forty-niner . . . edited by Glenn S. Dumke. San Marino, Calif., Huntington Library. 1945. xx, 340 pp. Plates. F593.E85

Leacock, Stephen Butler, *1869–1944.* The boy I left behind me. Doubleday. 1946. 9–184 pp. PR6023.E15Z5
Four chapters of the unfinished memoirs by the late humorist. These are entitled:
There will always be an England. — Life on the Old Farm. — My Education and what I think of it now. — Teaching School.

Powell, John B. My twenty-five years in China. Macmillan. 1945. 436 pp. DS775.P67
The author, who was editor of the *China Weekly Review* and managing director of the *China Press,* reviews his own experiences and public affairs during the period between 1917 and August 1942, when he was repatriated on the *Gripsholm.* He includes a journey across Siberia from Vladivostok to Moscow, and a visit to the Philippines in 1936. He gives a memorable account of his captivity in the notorious Japanese Bridge House Prison.

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

American annual of photography. v. 60. 1946. Boston, American Photographic Pub. Co. 1945. 200 pp. **TR1.A51

Asphalt institute. Manual on hot-mix asphaltic concrete. The pavement for heavy duty, unlimited traffic on all primary and interregional highways. Asphalt Inst. [1945.] 111 pp. NBS

Aviation facts and figures. 1945. Rudolf Modley, *editor.* McGraw-Hill. 1945. 173 pp. **TL552.A29

Banks, Murray. Store activity manual for trainees in a cooperative program. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 223 pp. NBS

Bethel, Lawrence L., *and others.* Industrial organization and management. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 798 pp. NBS

Chase, Stuart. Tomorrow's trade, problems of our foreign commerce; guide lines to America's future as reported to the Twentieth century fund. Twentieth Century Fund. 1945. 156 pp. NBS
Chase's When the war ends, no. 5.

Dimock, Marshall. The executive in action. Harper. [1945.] 276 pp. NBS

Edwards, Corwin D., *editor, and others.* A cartel policy for the United nations. Columbia Univ. 1945. 124 pp. NBS

Ells, Ralph W. Salary and wage administration. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 120 pp. NBS

Foreign office list and diplomatic and consular year book . . . 1945. 118th publication. London, Harrison. [1945.] 430 pp **JX1783.A2

Great Britain, Post office. Post office guide July 1945. [London. 1945.] 381 pp. **HE6933.A2

Groves, Harold M. Financing government. Revised edition. Holt. [1945.] 653 pp. NBS

Halsey, George D. Supervising people. Harper. [1946.] 233 pp. NBS

Harwood, E. C. Current economic delusions . . . American Inst. for Economic Research. [1945.] 128 pp. NBS

Heymann, Hans. We can do business with Russia. Chicago, Ziff Davis. [1945.] 268 pp. NBS

Hopwood, James O. Salaries, wages and labor relations. Revised printing. Ronald Press. [1945.] 128 pp. NBS

International motion picture almanac. 1945/46. New York, Quigley Pub. Co. [1945.] 968 pp. **PN1993.M91

League of nations. World economic survey, 1942/44. Geneva, League of Nations. 1945. 292 pp. *HC57.L43s

Levenstein, Aaron. Labor today and tomorrow. Knopf. 1945. 253 pp. NBS

Mayo, Elton. The social problems of an industrial civilization. Harvard Univ., Graduate School of Business Administration. 1945. 150 pp. NBS

Montgomery, Robert Hiester. Federal taxes on estates, trusts and gifts, 1945/46. Ronald Press. [1945.] 901 pp. **HJ5805.M78

Morgan, Howard K. Industrial training and testing. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 225 pp. NBS

National education association of the United States. Research division. Women in the professions . . . Univ. of California. 1945. 142 pp. NBS

Nicholson, Margaret. A manual of copyright practice for writers, publishers, and agents. Oxford Univ. 1945. 255 pp. NBS

Oil and petroleum year book with which is incorporated the Oil and petroleum manual. 36th year. 1945. London. 1945. 188 pp. **HD9560.2039

Paper catalog. New England–New York edition. July 1945. New York, Walden, Sons & Mott. [1945.] **TS1088.P22

Rand McNally list of bank recommended attorneys. Final 1945 edition. Rand McNally. 1945. 112 pp. **HG1536.R18s

Salvation army year book, The. 1946. London, Salvationist Publishing and Supplies. [1945.] 105 pp. **HV4330.S18

Sharp, Roland. South America uncensored . . . Longmans, Green. 1945. 363 pp. NBS

Smith, James G., and Acheson J. **Duncan.** Sampling statistics and applications. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 498 pp. NBS

Snow, Edgar. The pattern of soviet power. Random House. [1945.] 219 pp. NBS

Spectator insurance year book. Life insurance volume. 73rd annual issue. 1945/46. Philadelphia, The Spectator. [1945.] 512 pp. **HG8523.I59

Stock exchange official year book, The, . . . 1945. London, Stock Exchange Official Year Book Pub. Co. [1945.] 3212 pp. **HG5431.S87

Sugar reference book and directory . . . v. 14. 1945. New York, R. Palmer. 1945. 192 pp. **HD9102.S94

Sundborg, George. Opportunity in Alaska. Macmillan. 1945. 302 pp. NBS

West, Wallace, and James F. **Mitchell.** Our good neighbors in Soviet Russia. Noble and Noble. [1945.] 273 pp. NBS

Wills, Royal Barry. Houses for homemakers. New York, Franklin, Watts. [1945.] 94 pp. NBS

Wythe, George. Industry in Latin America. Columbia Univ. 1945. 371 pp. NBS

Yates, Raymond F. Atom smashers . . . New York, Didier. [1945.] 182 pp. NBS

Economics

Airlines committee for United States air policy. Worldwide airlines for United States airlines, competition vs. monopoly. Washington, D. C. [1944.] 30 pp. 9387.7A100

Bickford, Hugh Craig. Excess profits tax relief; an interpretation of Section 722 of the Internal revenue code. Revised edition. Prentice-Hall. 1945. xi, 665 pp. 9336.2473A130R

"Bibliography of sources of statistical data": pp. 291–318.

Bochkoff, Lubin. Quelques notes sur les communications dans les Balkans; principales lignes ferroviaires. Ponts sur la Danube. Issue à la mer Egée. Sofia. 1945. 43 pp. HE3225.B6

Bowman, Mary Jean, and George Leland **Bach.** Economic analysis and public policy; an introduction. Prentice-Hall. 1945. xix, 935 pp. Illus. 9330.1A514

Cole, G. D. H. Money, its present and future. London, Cassell. [1945.] xvi, 9–328 pp. 9332.A207

Committee on postwar tax policy. A tax program for a solvent America. Ronald Press. [1945.] 9336.73A110

Glim, Aesop, *pseud.* How advertising is written — and why. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xii, 150 pp. HF5823.M453

Financing American prosperity; a symposium of economists. Contributors: Benjamin M. Anderson, John Maurice Clark [and others.] Editors: Paul T. Homan [and] Fritz Machlup. New York, Twentieth Century Fund. 1945. xi, 508 pp. 9330.173A432

Finer, Herman. Road to reaction. Little Brown. 1945. xii, 228 pp. 9338.91A58

An answer to Friedrich A. Hayek's "The Road to Serfdom."

Hempel, Edward H. Top-management planning, methods needed for postwar orientation of industrial companies. Harper. [1945.] 9658.01A4

Heymann, Hans. We can do business with Russia. Chicago, Ziff Davis. [1945.] xvi, 268 pp. 9382.73A162

Jordan, David Francis, and Edward F. **Willett.** Spend wisely and grow rich; how to manage your money. Prentice-Hall. 1945. vi, 378 pp. 9332.6A287

A clear, readable, and informative book for the general reader, explaining the essentials of the value of money, inflation, checking accounts, taxation, borrowing and saving, life insurance and annuities, house ownership, trust funds, starting a business, etc.

Lutz, Harley Leist. Guideposts to a free economy; a series of essays on enterprise and government finance. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 9336.73A112

Oppenheim, Saul Chesterfield. The national transportation policy and intercarrier competitive rates, legislative history and legal interpretation. Harrisburg, Pa., Evangelical Press. 1945. ix, 140 pp. 9385.12A12

Orton, William Aylott. Economics of a Christian society. National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church. [1944.] 19 pp. 9330.22A48

Reiss, Otto F. How to develop profitable ideas. Prentice-Hall. 1945. vi, 202 p. Illus. HF5823.R43

Rost, O. Fred. Going into business for yourself. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xi, 334 pp. Illus. 9381.A145

Shannon, Fred Albert. The farmer's last frontier, agriculture, 1860–1897. Farrar & Rinehart. [1945.] xii, 434 pp. Plates. 9338.173A166

The Economic history of the United States. Vol. V. "The literature of the subject": pp. 379-414.

Smith, James G., and Acheson J. **Duncan.** Sampling statistics and applications; fundamentals of the theory of statistics. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 9310.2A168

United States, The, in a multi-national economy, by Jacob Viner and others. New York, Council on Foreign Relations. [1945.] viii, 174 pp. 9330.173A430

Contents. — The American interest in the colonial problem, by Jacob Viner. — Postwar controls of the German economy, by P. W. Bidwell. — What shall Germany pay? By William Diebold, jr. — International monetary and financial programs, by A. H. Hansen. — The American merchant marine after the war, by William Diebold, jr. — Economic aspects of lend-lease, by A. D. Gayer. — The expansion of international trade, by P. W. Bidwell. — Appendix: The economic basis of the Junker class, by Hope L. MacBride.

U. S. Treasury dept. Charts relating to the Bretton Woods proposals. [Washington.] 1945. 18 numb. ll. Illus. *9332.15A12

Wootton, Barbara. Freedom under planning. Univ. of North Carolina. 1945. vii, 180 pp. 9338.91A50

Education

Dunn, Esther Cloudman. Pursuit of understanding; autobiography of an education. Macmillan. 1945. viii, 229 pp. LA2317.D627A3

A distinguished professor of English at Smith College revives her own experiences as a pupil in school, college student, and teacher, presenting these, as she writes, as "typical."

Good, Carter Victor, *editor.* A guide to colleges, universities, and professional schools in the United States, compiled under the direction of Carter V. Good . . . Washington, D. C., American Council on Education. 1945. xv, 681 pp. *LA226.G6

"Lithoprinted."

Fine Arts

Architecture. City Planning

Black, Russell Van West, and Mary Hedges **Black.** Planning for the small American city; an outline of principles and procedure especially applicable to the city of fifty thousand or less. Chicago, Public Administration Service. 1944. 8121.01–112R

California plan book, 1945– San Francisco and Los Angeles, Home Book Publishers. [1945– Illus. 8117.05–150

Feininger, Andreas. New York: photographs by Andreas Feininger, with introduction by John Erskine, picture text by Jacquelyn Judge. Chicago, Ziff-Davis. [1945.] viii, 103 pp. 8094B.119
"Creating the portrait of a city": by Andreas Feininger, pp. 97–101.

Willey, Nancy Boyd. Built by the whalers; a tour of historic Sag Harbor and its colonial architecture . . . drawings by Pamela Vail. [New York,] Old Sagg-Harbour Committee. 1945. 31 pp. 8094.04–300

Art Criticism. Teaching

Goldwater, Robert, and Marco **Treves**, *editors*. Artists on art from the XIV to the XX century. Pantheon Books. [1945.] v–xv, 497 pp. Plates. 4086.08–102
Excerpts from the writings of painters and sculptors which give their opinions on the aesthetics or technique of their art.

Katz, Elias. Children's preferences for traditional and modern paintings. Teachers College, Columbia Univ. 1944. 4084.08–105

Art History

Griffiths, Anna Henwood. Temple treasures; a study based on the works of Cicero and the Fasti of Ovid. Philadelphia. 1943. xvii, 138 pp. 4073.06–106
Bibliography: pp. ix–xiii.

Pope, Arthur Upham. Masterpieces of Persian art. New York, Dryden Press. 1945. vi, 176 pp. (incl. 134 plates). 4080.07–208
"For sixty known centuries the Iranian plateau has contributed ideas and techniques which have helped to sustain and humanize mankind . . . Throughout her long and eventful history . . . art was Persia's greatest resource, her most characteristic and permanent contribution."—*P.* 2.
Treats of pottery, metal crafts, ivories, carved stone, wood-work, book-covers, illuminations, etc.

Crafts

Haas, Louis James. Wood rasp carving made with only a file. [White Plains, N. Y.,] Haas. 1944. 8183.05–116
Wood carving done entirely with inexpensive files and using waste or new woods.

Hackenbroch, Yvonne. Italienisches Email des frühen Mittelalters. Basel und Leipzig. 1938. 102 pp. Plates. *8175.01–106

McCarthy, James Remington. Rings through the ages, an informal history. Harper. [1945.] vi, 202 pp. Plates. 8178.04–104

Marriott, Charles. British handicrafts . . . with twelve illustrations. Published for the British Council by Longmans, Green. [1944.] 48 pp. Plates. 8161.04–510

Drawing. Engraving

Biegeleisen, J. I. Poster design. New York, Greenberg. [1945.] 100 pp. Plates. 8145.07–112

Cabada, Juan de la. Incidentes melodicos del mundo irracional; 40 grabados originales de Leopoldo Méndez. México, Editorial La estampa mexicana. 1944. *8154.04–671
This story is based on Mayan legends.

Heurck, Emile Henri van, *1871–1931*, and G. J. **Boekenoogen**. L'imagerie populaire des Pays-Bas, Belgique-Hollande. Paris. 1930. *8153.06–300

Higgins ink co., inc., *Brooklyn*. The "all American" art; cartooning. Brooklyn, N. Y., Higgins Ink Co. [1944.] 64 pp. Illus.
Prepared and written by Bert Cholet. 8144.05–131

Hoff, Sydney. Mom, I'm home. Doubleday, Doran. 1945. [95] pp. Plates. 8144.07–603

Leonardo da Vinci, *1452–1519*. The drawings of Leonardo da Vinci, with an introduction and notes by A. E. Popham. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1945.] 172 pp. 320 plates on 160 leaves. 8140.08–692
"Books and articles (used or referred to in this work)": pp. 93–99.

Iconography

Campo, Cupertino del. Prohombres de America. Buenos Aires. [1944.] 4089.06–108

Emanuel, Cedric. Southwest Pacific sketchbook. Prentice-Hall. 1945. 7, [56] pp. 4097.09–131

Infantry journal. Soldier art. Infantry journal, inc. 196, [4] pp. Illus. 4097.09–128
"The National army arts contest, sponsored by the Special services division, Army service forces, produced 215 winning examples of painting, drawing, sculpture, and photography. These were exhibited at the National gallery of art in Washington, D. C., in the summer of 1945. The entire group is reproduced in this book."—*P.* [*2*] *of cover.*

Poor, Henry Varnum. An artist sees Alaska . . . illustrated by the author. Viking. 1945. 279 pp. Plates. 4097.09–129

Painting. Sculpture

Betjeman, John. John Piper. Penguin Books. [1944.] 16 pp. 32 plates. 8062.04–830

Binyon, Laurence, *1869–1943*. English watercolours. 2d edition with frontispiece in colour and thirty-two plates in photogravure. London, Black. 1944. xii, 177 pp. Plates. 8076.04–104R

Chicago, **Art institute**. The Walter H. Schulze gallery of American paintings. Art Inst. of Chicago. [1943.] 4061.07–244

Crane, Aimée, *editor*. Portrait of America; preface by Bernard De Voto, edited by Aimée Crane. Pub. by the Hyperion Press, distributed by Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1945.] iv pp. Plates. 8060.06–176
A distinctive large folio volume containing 101 plates, mostly colored, reproducing modern paintings depicting life and scenes characteristic of various regions in the United States.
"The effort has been to show how widely through the United States painters have been interested in portraying the popular life . . ."—*Preface* by Bernard De Voto.

Mondrian, Piet. Plastic art and pure plastic art 1937 and other essays, 1941–1943. New York, Wittenborn. 1945. 8064.03–761
The documents of modern art.

Mortimer, Raymond. Duncan Grant. Penguin Books. [1944.] 16 pp. 32 plates. 8062.04–571

Rodin, Auguste, *1840–1917*. Auguste Rodin, by Philip R. Adams. Pub. by the Hyperion Press, distributed by Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [48] pp. Plates. 8083.06–873
Plates: pp. [11]–[48.]

History

The Far East

Gould, Randall. China in the sun. Doubleday, Doran. 1946. ix–xi, 403 pp. DS777.47.G6

Price, Willard. Japan and the Son of Heaven. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1945.] viii, 231 pp. DS821.P756

An exposé of emperor-worship and of the effects of education in fanatic patriotism in Japan. Also surveys the lives of emperors in the past, and discusses the desirability of stamping out the mikado-myth in the present.

Wilbur, Marguerite Eyer. The East India company and the British empire in the Far East. New York, R. R. Smith. 1945. xiii, 477 pp. Plates. DS465.W67

Russia. Germany

Buck, Pearl. Talk about Russia with Masha Scott. Day. [1945.] 128 pp. DK266.B8

The author's conversation with a Russian of peasant origin, not a Communist, the wife of an American correspondent.

Kindall, Sylvian G. American soldiers in Siberia. New York, R .R. Smith. 1945. 251 pp. D558.K56

Allied intervention after the first World War.

Laserson, Max M. Russia and the western world; the place of the Soviet union in the comity of nations. Macmillan. 1945. x, 275 pp. DK266.L37

"Using original sources, this book indicates the shifts in various fields of thought and behavior which have taken a direction quite surprisingly different from that originally intended by the 'founding fathers' of the Soviet Union. The shifts may be observed in the fields of law, economics, national history, foreign policy, and attitude toward religion."—Author's *Introduction.*

Loewenstein, *Prince* Hubertus. The Germans in history. Columbia Univ. 1945. xii, 584 pp. DD89.L6

The author, a Catholic historian, formerly active in the Weimar Republic and now Visiting Professor in the United States, interprets German history as that of "the One Germany" from antiquity to the present.

Winter, Ella. I saw the Russian people. Little, Brown. xii, 309 pp. DK273.W52

The author, visiting Russia again in 1944, came into direct contact with all phases of war-time life. She tells also about the propaganda of the Free Germany Committee, and the relations with the Allies.

World War II

Abrahamsen, David. Men, mind and power. Columbia Univ. 1945. 155 pp. DD253.A52

A Norwegian psychiatrist, now connected with Columbia University, offers a psycho-analytic study of the German character as manifested in history, more particularly of the patterns of Hitler, Himmler, Goebbels, and other Nazis as well as of Quisling and Laval. He suggests for the re-education of Germans a change in the family structure, giving more independence and security to the mother as against the domination of the father.

Commager, Henry Steele, *editor.* The story of the second world war . . . Little, Brown. 1945. [v]–viii, [11]–578 pp. Illus. D743.C55

"A series of stories, episodes, vignettes, descriptions, analyses, and historic statements by the men and women who participated in or observed or analyzed the war, all bound together with a very general . . . uncritical running narrative."—Editor's *Preface.*

Hagen, Louis E. Arnhem lift; diary of a glider pilot. Farrar & Rinehart. [1945.] viii, 82 pp. Illus. D763.N4H3

"The action recorded . . . took place from September 17th to September 25th 1944."

Huie, William Bradford. From Omaha to Okinawa; the story of the Seabees. Dutton. 1945. 257 , lxiv pp. Illus. D769.55.H82

The author gives a vigorous, first-hand account of the work of the Seabees in all the major theatres of the War from Omaha beach in Normandy to Okinawa in the Pacific, with many anecdotes of personal experiences of the Seabees themselves. Well illustrated.

Jaffe, Philip J. New frontiers in Asia, a challenge to the west. Knopf. 1945. vi, 375 pp. DS518.J3

Miller, Francis Trevelyan. History of world war II, by Francis Trevelyan Miller . . . with a board of historical and military authorities. Winston. [1945.] x, [14], 966 pp. D743.M55

"Authorities and official sources": pp. 939–941.

Miller, Max. It's tomorrow out here; with official U. S. Navy photographs by Lieut. Commander Charles E. Kerlee, U. S. N. R. McGraw-Hill. [1945.] 186 pp. Illus. D767.9.M5

An account of the work of converting the Pacific islands captured from the Japanese into military and naval bases, with descriptions of the islands and their inhabitants and the kind of life led by our soldiers, sailors and marines while stationed there.

Monks, John Cherry. A ribbon and a star; the Third marines at Bougainville. Holt. [1945.] 242 pp. Illus. D767.98.M6

A gripping first-hand account of the exploits and spirit of the Third Marine Regiment, by Captain Monks. Striking illustrations by John Falter.

Nickerson, Hoffman. Arms and policy, 1939–1944. Putnam. 1945. xi, 356 pp. D743.N5

Payne, Robert. Forever China. Dodd, Mead. [1945.] ix, 573 pp. DS777.53.P3 1945

In diary form, the first entry December 16, 1941, the last on Easter Day, 1944. The author is little concerned with politics, but with the temper and spirit of Chinese life and its changes, and particularly with the persistent life of the universities, in one of which he was himself a professor.

Scott, John. Europe in revolution. Houghton Mifflin. 1945. xii, 274 pp. D445.S45

The author, an expert on Russia, discusses the economic-social revolutions in the different European countries, the "Chemistry of Defeat," and the post-war problems, particularly the powers' relations with the Soviet Union.

Stein, Gunther. The challenge of red China. McGraw-Hill. [1945.] x, 490 pp. Plates. DS777.53.S65

A well-known foreign correspondent tells about the divergent political theories of the Chinese communists and the Chungking government, the communist leaders and their military operations against the Japanese.

Literature

History of Literature. Journalism

Emeneau, Murray Barnson. The sinduvāra tree in Sanskrit literature. Univ. of California. 1944. 333–346 pp. *2950a.43.12 No. 19

Harris, E. Howard. Literature in Estonia. London, Boreas Pub. Co. [1943.] 75 pp. Illus. PH631.H3

Johnston, George Burke. Ben Jonson: poet. Columbia Univ. 1945. viii, 175 pp.
Bibliography: pp.[163]–165. PR2638.J6 1945

New York times. The newspaper, its making and its meaning, by members of the staff of the New York times, with an introduction by Dr. John E. Wade. Scribner. 1945. 207 pp. PN4724.N37
Addresses delivered to the New York public school teachers in the spring of 1945, prepared and edited by Robert E. Garst.

Poetry

Aragon, Louis. Aragon, poet of the French resistance, edited by Hannah Josephson and Malcolm Cowley. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1945.] vii–xii, 167 pp. PQ2601.R2A25
Malcolm Cowley edited the poetry section, Hannah Josephson the prose.

Ortiz-Vargas, Alfredo. The towers of Manhattan, a Spanish-American poet looks at New York . . . done into English verse by Quincy Guy Burris. Univ. of New Mexico. 1944. 137 pp. PQ8179.O 67T62
A rhapsodic, Whitmanesque poem on New York and her people. Note the section "The Library," which includes characterizations of American poets (pp. 35–50).

Local History

Cushing, Richard James, *Archbishop, and others.* Orations by the Most Reverend Richard J. Cushing . . . Hon. John E. Kerrigan . . . [and] Hon. Charles S. O'Connor . . . Commemoration of Patriots' day, April 19, 1945. Boston. 1945. 35 pp. E231.1.C8

Horton, H. Leavitt. Aspects of a New England town (Hingham, Mass.) from the horse and buggy days to the event of World war I with a treatise on "Life in the army World war II." [Philadelphia, H. A. Raum.] 1945. 35 pp. *F74.H6H82

Johnson, Jack. Cape Cod almanac; a nature and human interest book, with pictures. Yarmouthport, Mass. [1945.] 96 pp. F72.C3J6

Robinton, Madeline Russell. An introduction to the papers of the New York prize court, 1861–1865 . . . Columbia Univ. 1945. *3563.110.515

Medicine. Hygiene

Heath, Clark W. What people are; a study of normal young men, by Clark W. Heath, in collaboration with Lucien Brouha, Lewise W. Gregory, Carl C. Seltzer, Frederic L. Wells, and William L. Woods. The Grant study, Department of hygiene, Harvard university. Harvard. 1945. xvi, 141 pp. Plates. GN51.H4
"To be regarded as a brief introduction to the point of view of the Grant study."—*Preface.*

Mustard, Harry S. Government in public health. Commonwealth Fund. 1945. xvi, 219 pp. 9614.0753A2
Studies of the New York Academy of medicine. Committee on medicine and the changing order.

Music

Literature

Antheil, George. Bad boy of music. Doubleday, Doran. 1945. 378 pp. ML410.A638A3
Autobiography.

Barnett, David. They shall have music. New York, G .W. Stewart. [1944.] 108 pp. Illus. Music. MT1.B32
Discusses an ideal program of music education in the college, secondary and primary school and the community.

Benson, Barbara Elna. Music and sound systems in industry. McGraw-Hill. 1945. ix–xi, 124 pp. Plates. ML3922.B45
Bibliography: pp. 73 80. "Discography": pp. 81–121.

Graf, Max. Composer and critic; two hundred years of musical criticism. Norton. [1946.] 331 pp. ML3915.G73

Grosvenor library, Buffalo. Transportation in American popular songs; a bibliography of items in the Grosvenor library. Buffalo, N Y., Grosvenor Library. 1945. 61–106 pp. Plates. *ML128.T7G7

Parks, Edna Dorintha. A history of the building technique and liturgical uses of the organ in the churches of Boston. [Boston?] 1944. vi, 178 numb. ll. *ML561.8.B7P3
Reproduced type-writing: loose-leaf.
Bibliography: pp. 172–178.

Price, Carl Fowler. The choir director. Nashville, Tenn. [General Conference Commission on Courses of Study of the Methodist Church. 1943?] 8 pp. MT88.P75C4

Scores

Beethoven, Ludwig van, *1770–1827.* Original compositions for piano duet, edited by A. Ruthardt. International Music Co. 1945? 45 pp. M201.B45R8
Contents. — Sonata, opus 6 in D major. — Three marches, opus 45. — Variations in C major. — Variations in D major.

Bergsma, William. Three fantasies for piano solo. New York, Hargail Music Press. [1945.] 11 pp. M25.B45T5

Cowell, Henry, *editor.* United nations; songs of the people (traditional) edited by Henry Cowell; English adaptations by Robert Sour. New York, Broadcast Music. [1945.] 101 pp. M1627.C68U6
The original words of some are given.

Mignone, Francisco. Lenda brasileira nos. 1–4 . . . for piano solo. Marks Music Corp. [1942–44.] 4 pts. in 1 v. M25.M54L4

Milhaud, Darius. Saudades do Brasil, suite de danses pour orchestre. Paris. 1923. 77 pp. (*)M1003.M54S3

Nicholls, Heller. A toy symphony on American airs, for voices and toy instruments with piano and strings. London, Oxford Univ. [1932.] 12 pp. *M1420.N5T6

Reichenbach, Herman, *editor.* Classic canons . . . for 2–6 mixed voices. New York, Music Press. [1943.] 20 pp. M1495.R43C5
For equal and mixed voices unaccompanied; English or Latin words.

Schubert, Franz Peter, *1797–1828.* Original compositions for piano duet. International Music Co. [1944.] 91 pp. M201.S4 I 6

Stravinsky, Igor. Circus polka. Orchestra score. Associated Music Publishers. 1944. 32 pp. *M1045.S92C5

Tippett, Michael Kemp. Piano sonata. Associated Music Publishers. [1942.] 40 pp.
Reproduced from manuscript copy. M23.T55S6

Politics and Government

Corwin, Edward S. The Constitution and world organization. Princeton Univ. 1944. xiii, 64 pp. JK306.C6
Princeton studies in American civilization. v. 1.

Orton, William Aylott. The liberal tradition; a study of the scoial and spiritual conditions of freedom. Yale. 1945. xiv, 317 pp. HM276.O7
A scholarly, historical study of the essence of liberalism, which the author considers "rooted in the Christian ethos."

Pan, Wei-tung. The Chinese constitution, a study of forty years of constitution-making in China. Washington, Institute of Chinese Culture. 1945. xi, 327 pp.
Bibliography: pp. 314–322. JQ1503.1945.P3

Universities committee on post-war international problems. Final report on the work of the committee, 1942–1945. By Ralph Barton Perry. Boston. [1945.] 42 pp. *D825.U661

White, Leonard D., *editor*. Civil service in wartime. Univ. of Chicago. [1945.] viii, 253 pp. 9351.173A8
Contents. — The scope and nature of the problem, by L. D. White. — The search for executive talent, by Herbert Emmerich. — The mobilization of scientists, by M. H. Trytten. — The mobilization of social scientists, by John McDiarmid. — The nation's professional manpower resources, by Leonard Carmichael. — Etc.

Science

Anatomy. Physiology

Broster, Lennox Ross. Endocrine man, a study in the surgery of sex. London, Heinemann. 1945. xi, 144 pp. QP187.B64 1945
Bibliography: pp. 136–140.

Cole, Francis Joseph. A history of comparative anatomy, from Aristotle to the eighteenth century. London, Macmillan. 1944. viii, 524 pp. Illus. QL805.C6
"Biographical notes": pp. 473–489.
Bibliography: pp. 490–507.

Miscellaneous

Ainsworth, G. C., and G. R. **Bisby**. A dictionary of the fungi. 2d edition. Kew, Surrey, The Imperial Mycological Institute. 1945. viii, 431 pp. Illus. *QK603.A4 1945

Allen, John Stuart. Astronomy, what everyone should know. Bobbs-Merrill. [1945.] 199 pp. Plates. QB44.A4

Ludy, Albert K., and H. Herbert **Howe**. Magnetism of the earth. Washington. 1945. iv, 79 pp. Illus. QC815.L8

McElvain, Samuel M. The characterization of organic compounds. Macmillan. ix, 282 pp. Illus. 8286.39

Pólya, György. How to solve it; a new aspect of mathematical method. Princeton Univ. 1945. xv, 204 pp. QA9.P6

Sociology

Labor

Ahearn, Daniel Joseph. The wages of farm and factory laborers 1914–1944. Columbia Univ. 1945. *3563.110.518

Lester, Richard Allen. Providing for unemployed workers in the transition. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xi, 152 pp. 9331.9A137

Levenstein, Aaron. Labor, today and tomorrow. Knopf. 1945. 253, xiv pp. 9331.8073A124

Twentieth century fund, Labor committee. Trends in collective bargaining, a summary of recent experience, by S. T. Williamson [and] Herbert Harris; report and recommendations by the Labor committee. New York, The Twentieth Century Fund. 1945. ix, 254 pp. 9331.1163A27
"The outgrowth of a survey of collective bargaining . . . which the Fund began . . . in 1939."—*Foreword.*

Social Service

Hurlin, Ralph G. Operation statistics of selected family case-work agencies, 1944, with trend data for the period 1936 to 1944. Russell Sage Foundation. [1945.] 29 pp. HV90.H8 1944

— Statistics of medical social casework in New York city, 1944. Russell Sage Foundation. [1945.] 21 pp. HV688.U6N54

Veterans

Bedford, James Hiram. The veteran and his future job; a guide-book for the veteran. Los Angeles, Society for Occupational Research. 1946. vii, 263 pp. Plates. 9355.115A12

Mellan, Eli H. Your rights as a veteran. New York, Ackerman. [1945.] 9355.115A8

U. S. Selective service system. Handbook: veterans assistance program of the Selective service system. Washington. 1945. 4 pts. in 1 v. Illus. *9355.115A10
Contents. — Pt. I. The veteran and government. — Pt. II. Selective service operations. — Pt. III. Statutory reemployment rights. — Pt. IV. Information on privileges, rights, and benefits of the veteran. — Appendix.

Technology

Aeronautics

Benham, Herbert E. Aerial navigation . . . illustrations by Benson Farish. Wiley. [1945.] vii, 344 pp. Illus. 4036E.184
"Answers to problems": pp. 325–338.

Dalton, Thomas N. Jet propulsion. 2d edition, April 1945. [Elizabeth, N. J.] 1945. iii, 52 pp. 4036D.50
Reproduced from type-written copy.

U. S. Bureau of naval personnel. Aircraft welding. Prepared by Standards and curriculum division, Training, Bureau of naval personnel . . . Edition of 1945. Washington. 1945. iv, 212 pp. Illus. *4036B.160
"Represents the joint endeavor of the Naval Air Technical Training Command and the Training Courses Section of the Bureau of Naval Personnel."—*Preface.*

Civil Engineering

Drennan, C. M. "HSC" high-speed brake equipment for types "A," "B," and "C," Diesel locomotive units and cars with individual speed governor control; a practical textbook for the instruction of locomotive engineers and firemen . . . prepared under the supervision and with the approval of the Westinghouse air brake company. Chicago, American Technical Soc. 1945. 68 pp. 4025A.109

Hubbard, Freeman H. Railroad avenue; great stories and legends of American railroading. McGraw-Hill. [1945.] x, 374 pp. TF23.F78

The editor of the *Railroad Magazine* offers a medley of railroad history and lore, including accounts of famous wrecks, such as the one at Chatworth, Illinois, in 1887; train robberies and the life of the outlaw Jesse James; the fate of "raildogs," etc. Interspersed with railroad ballads, and profusely illustrated.

Kurtz, Charles Mears. Track and turnout engineering. New York, Simmons-Boardman Pub. Corp. [1945.] xi, 461 pp. Illus. 4025.214

A handbook on design details of railroad turnouts and crossings, with mathematical treatments of track layouts and connections.

First published in 1910 under title: "Modern Location of Standard Tournouts."

Electrical Engineering. Radio

Beitman, Morris N. Simplified radio servicing by comparison methods. Chicago, Supreme Publications. 1945. 76 pp. Illus. 8017B.105

Dwight, Herbert Bristol. Electrical coils and conductors, their electrical characteristics and theory. McGraw-Hill. 1945. ix, 351 pp. 8012B.61

King, Ronold W. P., *and others.* Transmission lines, antennas and guides, by Ronold W. P. King . . . Harry Rowe Mimno . . . [and] Alexander H. Wing. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xv, 347 pp. 8017C.30

"Developed from lecture notes of a special wartime training course given in the [Cruft laboratory] Graduate school of engineering, Harvard university."— *Foreword.*

"Problems" (with answers): pp. 321–338.

Kinkead, Robert E. Practical design for arc welding. Troy, O., Hobart. 1943–45. 3 v. 8019.539

Lincoln, Edwin S. Electrical measuring instruments; measurement and surveys. New York, Essential Books. [1945.] vii, 284 pp. Illus. 8010F.66

— Electric motors and generators and related drives. New York, Essential Books. [1945.] ix, 381 pp. Illus. 8012.444

— Electrical protective equipment and power-factor correction; fire protection and fire fighting equipment. New York, Essential Books. [1945.] ix, 242 pp. Illus. 8013.380

— Industrial electric lamps and lighting. New York, Essential Books. [1945.] 8015.440

Williams, Henry Lionel. The fundamentals of radio and how they are applied. Philadelphia, Blakiston. [1945.] xiii, 204 pp. Illus. 8017A.120

Manufacture. Chemical Technology

Kerr, Ralph Waldo. Chemistry and industry of starch; starch sugars and related compounds. New York, Academic Press. 1944. xi, 472 pp. Plates. 8031M.15

Kirschenbauer, H. G. Fats and oils, an outline of their chemistry and technology. New York, Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1944. 154 pp. Illus. 8031A.96

Bibliography: pp. 142–47.

Pratt, Wallace E. Oil in the earth. Univ. of Kansas. [1944.] 110 pp. 8033B.107

"Based on four lectures delivered before the students of the Department of geology, University of Kansas, March 17 to 19, 1941 . . . The second edition . . . slightly revised, rearranged and amended."

Textile research institute, inc., Dept. of information. The drying of textiles, prepared by Textile research institute, inc. Reprint of reports published in Textile research. Textile Research Inst. [1944.] [4], 68 pp. Illus. 8038J.38

Wolfe, Bernard. Plastics: what everyone should know. Bobbs-Merrill. [1945.] 189 pp. Plates. 8031D.49

Mechanical Engineering

Dalzell, James Ralph. Building trades blueprint reading. Chicago, American Technical Soc. 1945. 3 pts. 4030B.213

Finegan, Vincent. Diesel electric shunting locomotives, for drivers, maintenance fitters, electricians and all interested in the practical side of Diesel electric shunting locomotives. With 84 illustrations. London, Newnes. [1944.] viii, 192 pp. 4034A.82

Ford, Louis Randolph. Diesel fuel injection systems. New York, Diesel Publications. [1945.] 174 pp. Illus. 4034A.81

Frankland, Thomas W. The pipe fitter's and pipe welder's handbook. Milwaukee, Bruce. [1945.] viii, 152 pp. 4032A.89

"Second edition."

Walsh, Charles James. Engineering drawing and descriptive geometry . . . Harvard Univ. 1945. *4031.232

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXI, Number 5

Contents

Page

CHILDREN AND THEIR FRIENDS, THE AUTHORS (*with facsimiles*) By A. VIRGINIA HAVILAND 163

A LETTER BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING By THERESA COOLIDGE 178

WOOD ENGRAVINGS BY THOMAS W. NASON By ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN 181

TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS
- Commander Walter Karig: *Battle Report: The Atlantic War* 183
- Dexter Masters and Katharine Way, *editors: One World or None* 183
- Waverley Root: *Casablanca to Katyn* 184
- Vincent Sheean: *This House Against This House* 184
- Lewis Mumford: *Values for Survival* 184
- Joshua Loth Liebman: *Peace of Mind* 185
- Thomas Barbour: *A Naturalist's Scrapbook* 185
- Dame Una Pope-Hennessy: *Charles Dickens* 185
- Vera McWilliams: *Lafcadio Hearn* 186
- Mary R. Beard: *Woman as Force in History* 186

LIBRARY NOTES
- Massachusetts Ratifies the Constitution 187
- The Cadiz Expedition of 1596 187
- An Index to Government Photographs 188
- A Military Review by Henry Alken 188
- Early Days in the State of Texas 189

LIST OF RECENTLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS 190

⁂

MORE BOOKS is published monthly, except in July and August by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library 15–17 Blagden Street, May, 1946, Vol. XXI, No. 5

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution;
by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

MAY, 1946

Children and their Friends, the Authors

THE librarian who hands books to children knows that they make early and articulate claim about this or that author's being their favorite, as they regularly request "more books by . . ." or "another by the author of . . ." Waves of spreading popularity send out some books again and again from the shelves. Just as often, a book brings demand for another like it. So it comes about that the young reader decides he must ask the author for an additional story, or for more about a certain character.

Ellen and Alice, both of the fifth grade of St. Anne's School in Readville, were particularly fond of the books of Eliza Orne White. They had read everything by her in their library — a very small branch of the Boston Public Library. But they wanted more. One day in the fall of 1944 they conceived the idea of writing to Miss White to tell her of their delight in her books. Wrote Ellen:

> I am a little girl ten years old. I read many books. Reading is my hobby. There is a library right across the street. It is very handy. I have read many of the books in the library. I have enjoyed your books mostly. I have read several of the books you have written. The one I found most interesting and funny was *When Molly Was Six*. Every time I go to the library, I look to see if there is one more book which was written by you.
>
> A couple of weeks ago we had to make a book report in school. I chose as my book *A Little Girl of Long Ago*. The class enjoyed hearing about it. They all wanted to get it out as soon as I brought it back to the library.
>
> About a month ago my father and mother took me into the library in town. I got two books written by you, *Joan Morse* and *Diana's Rose Bush*. There were a lot more left and I wish I could have brought them all home but perhaps I can go again sometime.

And Alice sent forth the following note:

> You are my favorite author. You are my favorite author because the children in your books are like the children in everyday life. I think I must have read every book in our library that you have written and liked them very much. I have just been ten November twenty-fifth and I have been reading your books for two years. We

> have a lovely library, it is the Phillips Brooks library and I hope it will continue to remain open.

Within a few days Ellen received her answer from Miss White:

> How good you were to write me that delightful letter, telling me that you had read some of my books for children and liked them. I think you would be interested in my last one, that came out in March of this year, if it ever gets into the Public Library that is near you, for it is nearly all true, and almost every chapter tells of things that happened to me. All the names are changed in *When Esther Was a Little Girl,* but the letters were written to me by my father, and the children walked the streets with me and played the games, and every animal and bird that is mentioned was also once alive.
>
> I can remember so well the Civil War, and how excited we children all were over battles, and the coming of peace and then the sad news of Lincoln's death. My mother was the heroine of *A Little Girl of Long Ago,* and that is also true with all the names changed. Her father was the portrait painter, Chester Harding, and a picture of her that is in the book hangs over the mantle-piece in my front hall...

Of course, Alice could not be left without word either. To her Miss White replied:

> ... I think in the days when no one had to consider the amount of gasoline they used, you may have passed my house at the corner of High and Chestnut Streets, and noticed a high rustic arch at the top of a flight of steps. I hope some lovely spring day you and Ellen may be coming up those steps and coming to my front door, and you will be welcomed by my pussy-cat, Peter Francis, who is glad to have strangers come into his quiet life.
>
> He is the author of *'I' the Autobiography of a Cat,* which book may be in the library and the account after he found our house is true, with all the names changed, his pen name being "Sidney Andrew." He still takes walks with me and I walk with my hand on the railing. My next door neighbor and I have a little more than four acres of land between us with many trees so that it seems like a little park with the traffic so great just outside our land.
>
> *Sally in Her Fur Coat* is another of my books giving the account of other cats some years earlier who have done us the honor of selecting this corner as their place of residence and the "Elvira" is a maid I had for many years, who loved and fed every feathered and furry thing that came around the place.

About this same time, a group of girls and boys from the Damon School wrote to Eleanor Estes, author of the "Moffat" stories, begging more from her about Rufus M., Joey, and Janey. Young Mona asked:

> Will you please write more books about the Moffats? I like them because of their exciting adventures. My teacher in school likes them too and would like to know if you will write more... I like the part of the first book when the children dressed up Madam Bust to scare Peter Frost and to prove there was a ghost in their attic. I am nine years old and in grade 5...

One of her classmates assured Mrs. Estes that he had read all her books and thought them "so interesting"; another liked the part where Rufus planted beans in his victory garden; still another was particularly emphatic in his note because he was celebrating his tenth birthday that day. To save expense, they sent all the letters in one envelope. Mrs. Estes must have been impressed by the signatures, which represented half a dozen nationalities. She replied to each girl and boy separately, expressing her conviction that their library and school must be "grand places."

The answers made quite an impression in the community of grade schools, where news travels very fast. Within a short time a host of other youngsters wanted to know more about their own favorite books. They wrote to scores of authors, and they were not disappointed. A correspondence developed between about forty children and twice as many writers, with several hundred letters exchanged. There was no awe on the part of the children and no condescension on the part of the grown-ups. All authors like to be told that their books are very good. But beyond that, there is evidently a genuine desire in every writer to learn first-hand the opinions of his readers and to know what they want. So the correspondence abounds in frank statements about their purposes and hopes, the whole adding up to a picture which may interest anyone concerned with juvenile literature.

"Will you please write more books like *Mike of Company D,*" one of the girls asked Don Aspden. "I am trying to read all the dog stories in the library and I like yours especially . . ." It was an exciting day for her when the answer from Don Aspden arrived V-mail from the Philippines with his name as censor:

> Thanks so much for your swell letter about my *Mike of Company D*. It makes me feel very happy to know it gave you pleasure. As you can see by my address, I am now tangled up in a second war, and a long, long way from the last one. And this one is lasting longer, too.!
>
> Maybe you have seen my new book, about still another war, that of 1812. This is all about boats and sailors, *Barney's Barges* is the name — perhaps your library has it. There is no dog in it, however, but maybe you'll like it just the same.
>
> Thanks again for your letter; may I wish you well in your reading, your school, and your life.

Likewise sensational was the censored heading of Ernest K. Gann's letter to John, who wanted to know more about airplanes:

> ??? feet over Atlantic Ocean.
>
> Sorry I have been so long in answering your letter, but I have been away from New York flying. I'm happy you enjoyed *Sky Roads* and *All American Aircraft.* I also wrote another book for boys — *Getting Them into the Blue.* Or if you're really a good reader, you might try *Island in the Sky* — by the same author, I'm afraid.
>
> Sorry old man, I'm afraid I haven't any pictures. Perhaps though, when the war is over, I'll have you on board my ship. Best of luck in school.

One of the youngest of the young correspondents was eight-year-old Marcella. She addressed herself to Louis Slobodkin:

> I like your book about *Magic Michael.* It was funny when the little girl said "chew the rug and become a pup." I like it when he was a giraffe and I like it when he was a boy and he rode on his new bicycle.
>
> I am going to the third grade.
>
> I wish you could write about another book about magic and true. Love. . .

The author's letter, with a sketch of Michael's train at the bottom, brought great joy to her as well as to others. It read:

> Thank you for your nice letter telling me how much you enjoyed *Magic Michael* and that you had liked him when he was little and "became a pup" and when he was big and became a "giraffe" and when he was just middle-sized and became a boy and rode off on his new bicycle.
>
> I'm happy too that you asked me to write another book about "Magic and true." I'll try very hard and maybe there will be another book soon. You write very well and I'm delighted to hear you are going to the third grade. Love. . .
>
> P.S. and the book might be about Michael's magic train and I might call it Clear the Track. Watch for it. Maybe your library will have it.

When *Clear the Track* arrived at the library, Marcella was one of the first to read it. Her unqualified pleasure in the book prompted her to reply to Mr. Slobodkin:

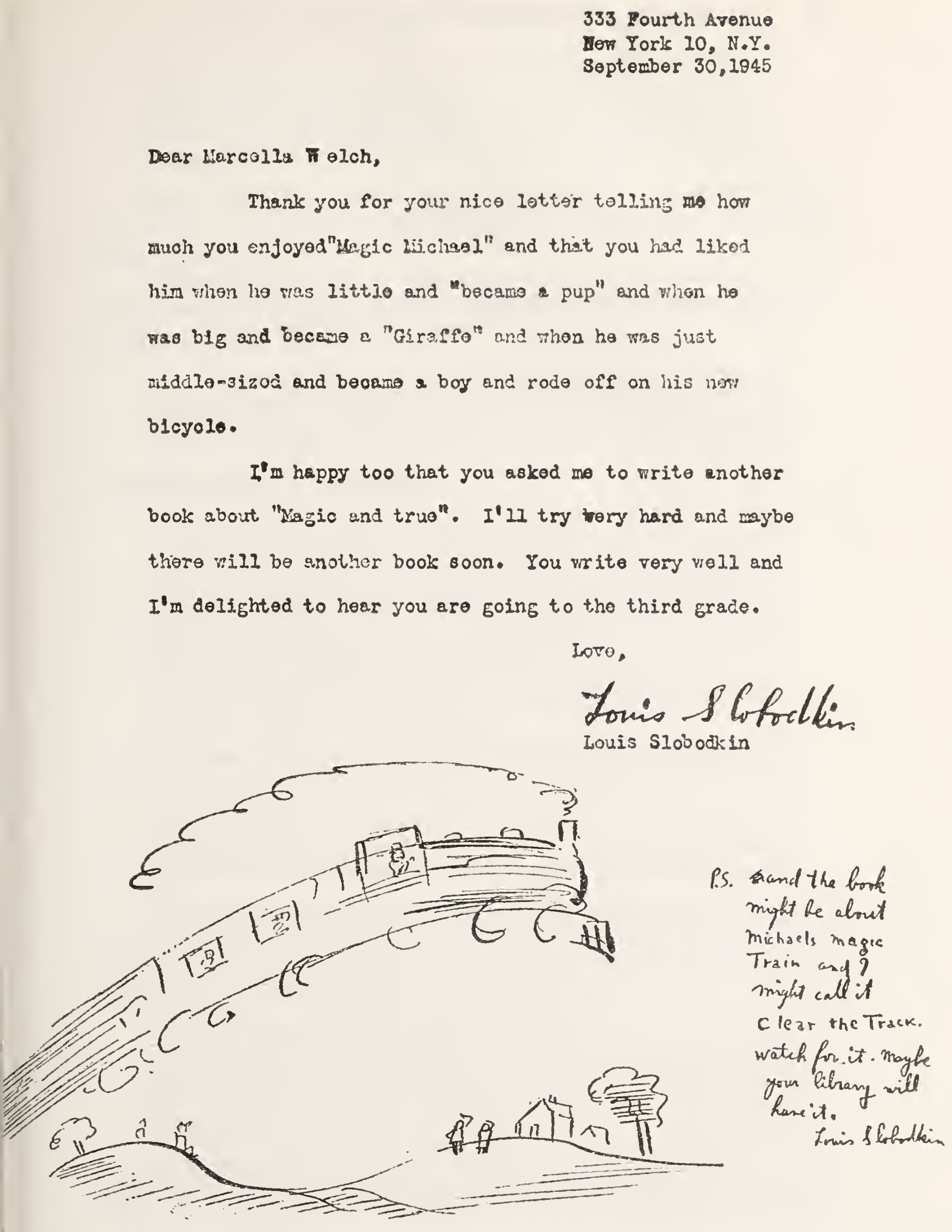
> Thank you for the letter you wrote me. I am glad you drew a picture at the bottom about the train and the girl and boy. I read your book about *Clear the Track* and I liked it as well as *Magic Michael.* The pictures make the train look as if they were going fast just like the trains which go behind my house.
>
> I wish you would write about another book of trains just as good as *Clear the Track.* Love. . .

At this time, her younger brother Matthew also joined the rank of literary enthusiasts, and he too let Mr. Slobodkin know about it. Both sister and brother received new acknowledgments from the story-teller. To Marcella he wrote:

> Thank you for your pleasant letter. I am happy you enjoyed my drawings and the new book. Right now I am not writing another book about trains. It's about something else altogether. In fact, it's a secret. So please don't tell anybody about it. You will find out about it sometime in the fall, I think.

And to Matthew, besides cordial greetings to himself and his "library teacher," he sent the following:

> Thank you for your nice letter and for the nice things you wrote about *Clear the Track* and *Magic Michael.* And you wrote it very well



333 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N.Y.
September 30,1945

Dear Marcella Welch,

Thank you for your nice letter telling me how much you enjoyed "Magic Michael" and that you had liked him when he was little and "became a pup" and when he was big and became a "Giraffe" and when he was just middle-sized and became a boy and rode off on his new bicycle.

I'm happy too that you asked me to write another book about "Magic and true". I'll try very hard and maybe there will be another book soon. You write very well and I'm delighted to hear you are going to the third grade.

Love,

Louis Slobodkin
Louis Slobodkin

P.S. and the book
might be about
michaels magic
Train and I
might call it
Clear the Track.
watch for it. maybe
your library will
have it.
Louis Slobodkin

Louis Slobodkin's Letter about "Michael's Magic Train" (Reduced)

> for a boy who is six years and ten months. Excuse me, I mean six years and eleven months, now!
>
> I am glad to hear that you take out books on your Aunt Mae's library card. Our boy Michael takes out books from the library on his mother's card.

Dated February 11, 1946, the letters were embellished with handsome drawings of valentines. Mr. Slobodkin is distinguished both as an illustrator and as a writer.

Another eight-year-old is Marie, who wants to have her facts straight. Having read *When the Root Children Wake Up* by Helen Dean Fish, she decided to inquire from the author:

> . . . Do you think that is true about what is happening under the ground? I hope that when you write another book you will write about Spring again. I like it too because it shows the Earth Mother picking up every Earth child and the Earth boys painting the bugs.

Miss Fish obligingly answered:

> Thank you for writing to me about *When the Root Children Wake Up*. I am very glad you like the book and I enjoy very much writing about the lovely pictures and trying to describe the artist's imagining of what happens under the ground in the spring. Of course, if you have ever had a garden and planted bulbs or tulips or daffodils or any other plant that comes up again each spring, you know what roots and bulbs *really* look like and Mother Nature is not *really* an old lady, but the wonderful working of the warm spring sun and the good brown earth that makes the leaves and flowers come up in the spring.
>
> But just as fairy stories are lovely and true in their imagining, so the root children's story is a pretty way of imagining about the truth of spring.
>
> Do you know a book called *Peter and Penny Plant a Garden* by Gertrude Dubois? It tells about two children who learned how to plant things in the spring and how they actually grow in the ground.

Girls and boys readily make their interests known; so they were not hesitant to suggest subjects for stories to their new friends. Small Lucille, who enjoys fairy tales, told James Thurber about it, who reciprocated with the following expression of his own pleasure:

> I am very glad that you liked *The Great Quillow* and I was interested to find out that your favorite part was about the giant waking up to discover the black chimneys. It is nice to know that you want me to do more fairy stories, and perhaps I will have one published before long.

To Walter Brooks, who invented Mr. Bean and the enterprising farm animals in *To and Again*, a nine-year-old namesake of his sent his appreciation:

> I like farm stories and I go on a farm every summer and help feed

> the animals. I also help around the house. Sometimes I go in the barn and climb a ladder and then jump off on a hay pile. They have pigs, goats, and chickens and some dogs.
>
> I hope you will write another farm story and I hope that I get a chance to read the next book you write. I'll be looking for your books when I come in our library again. Did you grow up on a farm and then know all about animals?

The writer answered conscientiously:

> I didn't grow up on a farm, but I live on one now in the summertime. There are pigs on the farm, but I have never been able to de cide whether they are like Freddy or not. I don't believe they are as smart, though pigs are pretty smart animals, as you probably know.
>
> I finished another book about the Bean animals last month. It is called *Freddy and the Popinjay*. I hope you'll like it, and if you do, write and tell me so. I won't promise to answer by return mail, but you'll get an answer some time within the next two years.

John, in company with a host of boys and girls (some of them many times his age), likes mystery stories and talked it over with Margaret Leighton:

> I like your books *The Secret of the Closed Gate* and *The Secret of the Old House*. I wish you would write some about mysteries in the cellar and the attic. Your books are very nice, because they are good mysteries and I like the way the boys and girls play together and are not scared to go into haunted places. Thank you for your books and please write some more.

She replied that her new book, called *The Singing Cave,* was to appear soon. "It is about some boys and a girl who had adventures on a ranch in California." The book appeared in due time, but John was not the only one who was watching for it. But finally his turn came and he read the book — and told Miss Leighton of his satisfaction. Moreover, he asked the author to send him a photograph of her own. She modestly declined:

> Thank you very much for writing to me again, and I'm glad that you finally were able to get *The Singing Cave*. I'm very much complimented that you tried so hard!
>
> I'm sorry that I haven't any pictures to send you. But let me tell you frankly that you aren't missing any thrill by that! I have gray hair and would have a double chin if I didn't try to keep my chin up as we are so often told to do. I get by in a crowd, but a picture would add nothing to my appeal!

Children are curious about their contemporaries in other countries, frequently choosing one as a special friend. A character claimed by Alice was Bram, the young Dutch boy in *Orange on Top*. So she wanted to know whether more stories were to come. Significantly Henrietta van der Haas replied:

> No, I'm not writing any more books about Bram and his family.

> The war is over and Bram and all the other children have now better times. They can't eat yet all they want but, thanks to America and England, they don't have to go hungry any more. They won't get new clothes yet, neither will they get much for Christmas, but they don't mind that so *very* much because they are now free again.

Another story of Holland, which appeals particularly to little girls, is Adele de Leeuw's *Dina and Betsy,* about which Natalie had this to say to the author:

> I like your book that you wrote about Dina and Betsy. I would like another book by you. I liked the part about where Betsy got lost. I would like to be with them traveling. I liked the time when Dina had her birthday. She was ten years old. Thank you for the book you wrote. I am eight years old. I like to learn about Holland.

Miss de Leeuw answered generously:

> It was sweet of you to write me such a delightful letter... It always makes me happy to hear from girls who have enjoyed my books, and it interested me to see that the parts you particularly liked were the same as those all the other girls liked, too!
>
> ... In the spring Little Brown will publish another book for your age, called *Nobody's Doll,* about a very old doll and her adventures from which she is always being rescued by a cross, but kind-hearted Scottie.
>
> Did you enjoy the pictures, too? My sister did them for *Dina and Betsy* and for *The Patchwork Quilt.* Have you a sister? I hope so, for that means fun and companionship for you both, and I hope that you have as much joy in your sister as I have in mine.
>
> Do tell me if your name is Dutch. It might very well be... Mine is, of course, and one of the reasons I love writing about Holland is because my father was born there, and we lived in the country for months at a time and got to know it so well. Holland is a beautiful place — or it was before the war, and it will be again. I'm glad you like reading about it, and I hope that someday, not too far away, you'll have the pleasure of visiting it yourself.

The background of the stories and the motives which prompted the authors are revealed in many of the letters. Young Arthur admired Helen Fuller Orton's *Mystery at the Little Red Schoolhouse* so much that he simply could not "see how" she wrote "such interesting books." "Could you tell me how you write?" he inquired. So Miss Orton explained her technique and a good deal else:

> It gives me pleasure that you like my books. I do have fun writing those mystery books.
>
> You ask how I write my books. Well, all I know is that I go to my desk day after day and put on my thinking cap. And gradually, little by little, a plot comes into my head. I write my books on a typewriter, the very one on which I am writing this letter.
>
> You might be interested to know that I went to a little red schoolhouse for one term. The walk was long and the snow was deep in

> winter, so after that first term I went to the village school. And that was a mile away.
>
> I still have the gold dollar that I won that term for improving the most in writing. That part of the story is true, that the teacher offered a prize of a gold dollar to the one who improved the most in writing. To my enormous surprise, the prize came to me on the last day of school. All the rest of the story I made up — the fact that it got lost and all the clues the pupils followed in trying to find it.
>
> You have probably seen an oriole's nest hanging from the limb of a tree. And you may know that it is a fact that an oriole weaves bright threads into its nest.

Elizabeth Coatsworth increased already great liking for *The Big Green Umbrella* by her answer to Marie who asked, "Do you think it is true about when the big green umbrella went to China and came back to the one who lost it?"

> Yes, the green umbrella *really* was blown over the river and caught in the rigging of a ship and was carried to China. I saw it myself in a big glass case and that's why I wrote the story. The captain of the ship brought it back on his way to Philadelphia. I once spent five or six months in China so I enjoy writing about it.

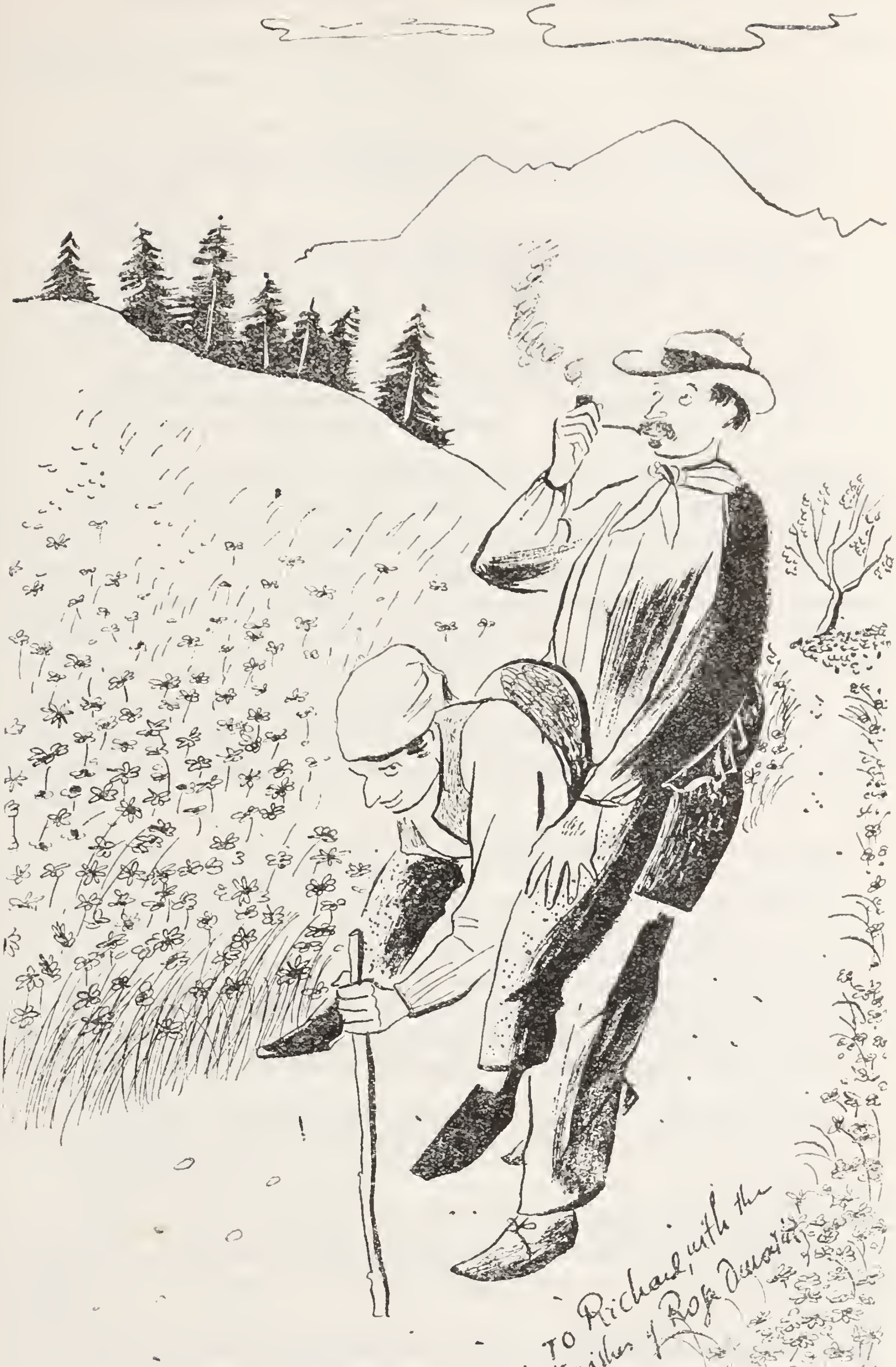
Charlie May Simon added much to the reality of her characters in *Bright Morning,* an Arkansas story, by her reply to Ellen's desire for more about the Gills:

> It would be so long before another book about the Gills could be written and published that I shall have to tell you what happened to them, in this letter. So much time has passed since then, and so many things have happened. But Anna and Lance and Eva are living now in California. Lance has two daughters and two little grandsons, and he had a fine young son, recently lost in the Pacific. The parents are packing their things again, after so long a time, to leave the house on Little Street and move out to California, for Anna and Lance and Eva will not give them any peace until they do.
>
> Catherine, who did become a writer after all, has remained in Arkansas, and she lives in a gray stone house overlooking the Arkansas River. She dreams of going out to California, too, but she cannot tear herself away from her beloved home for more than a visit there.

Anna Bird Stewart answered Marion's questions about her story, *Two Young Corsicans, a Boy and His Colt*:

> You asked how I knew about Corsica? I knew Baptiste and all the others in the book. I read all the books I could find about Corsica after I heard his story. Then I went to that island so I could see for myself. I have just heard from Baptiste's cousin and they say the book is very true and fresh. Their name is Simi. I thanked them in the front of the book. All good wishes. . .

Authors of children's books often write about their own children; so it is easy for them to assume a note of familiarity when they write *to* chil-


To Richard, with the
best wishes of Roger Duvoisin

A Drawing for "The Three Sneezes" by Roger Duvoisin (Reduced)

dren. They just imagine them as the playmates of their own. This is how Eleanor Lattimore responded to Sally:

> I am glad to hear that you like the book about Jonny. I'd like to write a book about a little girl two years old, too. The reason I wrote about a little boy is that I have two boys of my own, but no little girl!
>
> My boys are nine years old, and nearly seven. Their names are Peter and Michael. I wish you could know them, because since you are eight years old you are just between them, and you ought to have a grand time together.
>
> We live in a small house on a rather large island. Would you like to live on an island? We have a salt-water creek to swim in, and there is an ocean beach seven miles away. My boys have lots of pets, the newest one being a baby oppossom.

As the reader may have noticed by this time, a very large number of the writers of children's books are women. However, to say the least, the men hold their own. Indeed, some of the most conspicuous successes have been achieved by them. The youngest readers do not seem to be prejudiced in their choice one way or the other. But by the time boys are ten or twelve, the books they take are chiefly those written by men — and, for one reason or another, a goodly number of girls share their taste. Richard informed Roger Duvoisin that he had thoroughly enjoyed every chapter of his *The Three Sneezes,* with its "old witch with her teeth down to her chin and her nose like the handle of a pitcher." Mr. Duvoisin, however tardily, was appreciative:

> As you have probably noticed, grown-up people love to think that they are very important. They always say: "I am very busy, I can't see you today." Or, "I am so terribly busy, I can't P-O-S-S-I-B-L-Y do that for you this week." And then they go and play golf.
>
> Perhaps because I also want you to think I am quite an important fellow, every day since I have received your very nice letter I have said to myself: "Tomorrow, I will answer Richard and write him a very nice letter too." I am ashamed to count now that I have said that 132 times, which, as you see, has brought me to the end of August.
>
> To make certain that you will forgive me, I am sending you with this letter an original drawing from *The Three Sneezes.* I hope that you will like it.

The drawing, showing the absent-minded farmer traveling astride a man, is now Richard's proud possession. It is safe to say that more children have seen it by now than if it had been on view in a down-town gallery.

Advance notices by publishers about forthcoming books seldom reach boys and girls. They are not readers of the *Publishers Weekly* or any other trade magazine. There is apparently a gap here which has not been bridged as yet by commercial ingenuity. The greater, therefore, is the anticipation when the author himself helps out and confides the secret to his followers. In a letter Ruth Holberg described for Alice, a lover of *Tibby's Venture,* her new story of the sea, *The Wonderful Voyage:*

> Next fall you must ask the librarian to lend you a new book that will be named *The Wonderful Voyage.* I am sure you will like Randy and her brother Jay. They went with their father on a long whaling trip around Cape Horn and up to the Hawaiian Islands. It took two and a half years and their mother taught them their lessons.
>
> Randy was a whining spoiled girl when they started but she turned out to be a good sport and lots of fun in the end.

Delia Goetz, who enchanted Lucille with her story of *Panchita, a Little Girl of Guatemala,* added to her happiness with this forecast:

> I was so interested to know that you would like to have a story about a South American girl. I am planning to go to South America, perhaps this year, and when I return I'll try to do the story. Perhaps you will enjoy my new book which will be published August 30. The name is *The Burro of Barnegat Road.*

This pleasing notice was sent by Margaret Friskey to Cynthia, who had written of her stories and their illustrations by Lucia Patton:

> Lucia Patton has just finished drawing the pictures for a new book called *Johnny Cottontail.* He lived alone in the apple orchard and he was not happy because he had no one to love. But he finds four baby rabbits that have no mother — and that's where the story begins. I hope you will like it, too. It will not be out until fall.
>
> I hope you will write to me again and tell me about the books you like to read — whoever wrote them. That will help me know what kind of stories to write for eight-year-olds like you.

Mabel Betsy Hill, inventor of the little girl adventures of Judy Jo on Applemarket Street, thus announced to Ellen her sixth in the series:

> I am very glad you like my stories. That is what pleases me most — to know that children like them. For they are for you children, you know... You may be glad to know that a sixth Judy Jo is being written. But it will not be published until the autumn of '46 — for I make the drawings, too, you know.
>
> Isn't it fine to have people like Mr. and Mrs. Cronan to come and tell you stories! When I was a little girl (in Massachusetts, too), we didn't have anything like that — nor did Judy Jo.
>
> Thank you for your sweet little letter. Enclosed you will find a proof you will recognize.

Suzanne, who was enthusiastic about Sterling North's *Midnight and Jeremiah,* was told directly by the author: "You will be happy to learn that Walt Disney will make it into a moving picture." The news will probably reach some day the column of Hedda Hopper or Louella Parsons, date-lined from Hollywood.

Of all the hundreds of letters, the most touching was received by

Marion, who had written to Julian Meade, author of *Teeny and the Tall Man.* The reply was signed by Helen D. Meade and read:

> I am Julian Meade's mother and Doubleday Doran sent your letter to me. Our Tall Man left us nearly five years ago. I think God needed him there to help with the children. He loved children so much here. He wrote two other children's stories that the children loved very much, *Miss Conch and the Scamps* and *Peter by the Sea.* I am very glad to have had your letter. He was very tall, but the little girl he wrote of is a tall girl now. . . My best wishes for you.

The world of books has become wider and larger for children through this happy relationship with their friends, the authors. The correspondence has made them almost as conscious of authors as of titles — aware of the kinds of stories produced by individual writers, and more interested in backgrounds, characters, and illustration. In penning their letters, these boys and girls had to think of what they liked and why — in other words, without knowing it, they became critics.

And this is precisely how the writers themselves look upon their readers. "I do not need to tell you," one of them wrote in giving permission to print his letter, "that some of the most acute criticism comes from children anywhere from four years old to fourteen, and that they also have a keener eye than adults for spotting mistakes of any kind, from typographical errors to fuzziness of logic." "To me it seems," another remarked, "that the idea of correspondence between authors and children is a splendid one; it will arouse interest in the children and the author may find inspiration in their childlike suggestions."

It is certain that the pleasure derived from the correspondence was not on one side only. If the children were happy, so were the writers. "I enjoy those childish letters I receive more than anything else connected with my career," an author of Southern stories commented enthusiastically. And another exclaimed: "The letters I have received from youngsters who like my books are probably the finest rewards for the labor that has gone into them — I know they have pleased me beyond expression."

A. VIRGINIA HAVILAND

A Letter by Elizabeth Barrett Browning

THE Library has recently acquired a letter from Elizabeth Barrett Browning to Isabella Blagden, whose correspondence with the poets, as is well known, provides one of the chief sources of information about them. It was written on February 10, 1851, from Casa Guidi, Florence, where the Brownings had settled in 1848 and which remained their home until Mrs. Browning's death thirteen years later. At this time the relationship was still formal. The woman whom the poets later called their "best and dearest friend" was still addressed by her surname. Born in 1816, Miss Blagden had come to Florence one year after the Brownings' arrival and through her sympathetic temperament and cultivated tastes had made herself the center of the brilliant circle of *literati* that passed each winter there. At the moment Mrs. Browning was at work on the long poem *Casa Guidi Windows.*

Miss Blagden had gone on a visit to Rome. The letter opens with regrets for her absence, although news of her has been supplied by her friend Miss Agassiz:

> Robert says, dearest Miss Blagden, that you will be sure to have applied the adage of "out of sight, out of mind" because I have not written to you. I, on the contrary, have faith in your faith in us. You see, it is not as if there were no one in Florence to write letters to you. Your friends in Via Sant' Anna send you sheet upon sheet with all the news in each — while we have scarcely anything to say except "we miss you, we miss you, we miss you," and *that,* you must know without telling. Then, I have been overwhelmed by letters to answer — *sixteen,* still unanswered, as Robert proves to me. Do forgive the past silence then, and believe in spite of it how very glad I was to have *your* letter to answer (though I didn't answer it) and how we both rejoice in your enjoyment of Rome. We heard still more of it than you told us, from Miss Agassiz, who bestowed an evening on us out of her gaieties, which at this carnival time was especially kind. Only, now do take care, and don't be infatuated with Rome — keep within the bounds of a reasonable attachment — so that you may still like Florence best and care to come back to us soon. Naples is to be looked at, and not stayed in, remember. Oh, you won't like to stay there from what I hear. It will be too noisy, too hot, too dusty, too dear, and above everything, too out of reach of books. Not a Dumas "springs in the desert." How do you manage in Rome? Perhaps between the sun and the rains, one can do at Rome without books — I can almost fancy the possibility of it. Yes, and I quite can envy you for being there to try. As for ourselves, we may wish and wish, but we can't untie the knot that keeps us here — it's impossible. So console us a little.

In the next portion the writer mentions two children in her own family: Wiedemann, her son of a year and a half, and Altham Surtees, the newborn infant of her sister Henrietta. She goes on to discuss her recent reading:

> We have had a lovely winter, bright, mild, unexceptionable — and Wiedemann is out nearly all day long, and able to keep out so late that he makes acquaintance with the moon, for which he professes great admiration, clasping his hands in rapture. Oh, don't let me forget to tell you that Robert has had the misfortune of becoming an "uncle" after all — and that our new little nephew is about a fortnight old. The event has relieved my mind and left me very thankful, my sister being perfectly well.
>
> Then I have had heaps of books lately. They come in shoals like the fisheries — Southey's life, Household words, Emerson's book upon heroes. Sometimes Brecker and sometimes somebody else sends books "unattempted yet — in prose or rhyme," and then I have been reading that villainous Strauss who is happily scarcely readable, he is so dull. To be dull and wicked together, may be called "a chance" in this world. It doesn't happen so, in our dear France, does it? And I don't say he is wicked because of his being an infidel, remember, but because of the bad animus and the want of veracity (to my mind) which his book expresses. Emerson's thoughts are very beautiful and the sword of his fine, keen language flashes before your eyes: he is certainly the greatest of the Americans. By the way, we have just heard of an American edition of "Christmas Eve, etc." being in Florence. They have been quick about it, haven't they?

Household Words was a weekly journal, edited by no less a person than Charles Dickens. Begun in March 1849 and continued for ten years, it introduced to the public *Hard Times* and *Little Dorrit,* as well as many of the novelist's best minor essays. Emerson's "book upon heroes" was, of course, his *Representative Men,* then recently published. The "villainous Strauss" was David Friedrich Strauss, whose *Das Leben Jesu,* published in 1835, aroused stormy criticism — similar to that produced twenty-eight years later by Renan's *Vie de Jesus.* And Mrs. Browning may have had some justification for her resentment. Strauss's book, with its enormous scholarly apparatus, made rather heavy reading — just as the work of the Frenchman proved to be brilliant and imaginative. The passage closes with a reference to Robert Browning's *Christmas Eve and Easter Day,* which had first been printed in England in 1850.

The letter ends with comments upon Miss Blagden's experiences. Has she seen Mrs. Sartoris — the singer Adelaide Kemble, who had retired from the stage, married, and moved to Italy? What is the temperature of popular feeling? Mrs. Browning was an ardent partisan of Italian liberty. She describes one new acquaintance: the American poet Thomas Buchanan Read, whose verse was much admired in his day, and who was also a portrait painter. She notes that he was a "believer in the 'knocks,'" meaning Spiritualism. Mrs. Browning was absorbed in the subject — an interest which even her husband could not share. It occupied much of her attention in the ensuing years:

> Now do write, dear friend, and tell us everything about yourself — how you are, how you spend your days, whom you see and talk with, how the Pope is, and how Eliza is, and whether either of them is likely to be better or worse before long. Tell us a little of what you observe as to the popular

> feeling — if you dare to write such things — as it is so difficult to know the truth. Have you seen Mrs. Sartoris yet? Do you like the Romans better than the Florentines? As to the Florentines, I would gladly have informed myself upon certain details of the state of mind of certain abandoned individuals, but being discreet, I did not dare name the subject to Miss Agassiz. We live on in our old way — the waters run too silently for listening to. We have made one additional acquaintance — a young American artist, Mr. Buchanan Read, who has written poems, already in a second edition, indicative of much poetical feeling and fancy. He is a believer in the "knocks" — which, perhaps you will say, is enough to distinguish any man, without poetry proper. Are you doing anything to the tragedy? or are you absorbed in rains? I meant that Robert should have written a part of this letter, but he is out, and you must wait for another occasion for him to throw some spark of his into my chaff, to make it blaze up a little. As it is, nothing can be duller than what I send you. Only you must forgive it, with other faults and shortcomings of your ever affectionate friend Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

The poets regularly corresponded with their "dearest Isa" whenever they were separated from her. After Mrs. Browning's death, Robert Browning arranged to write to her on a certain date of each month and she replied in the same way. Their friendship remained close until Miss Blagden's death in 1873.

THERESA COOLIDGE

Exhibitions in the Print Department

Wood Engravings by Thomas W. Nason

THOMAS W. NASON is a true son of New England, which has been his inspiration throughout his entire work. We find subjects from Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, a few from Maine, and several prints from material found in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Nason was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, in 1889. He tells us that as a child, although he had a certain ability to draw, he had no thought of art in any form as a profession. In the foreword to his engraving *Morning*, published by the Woodcut Society, he writes: "In the early twenties, I became aware of an increasing interest in wood-engravings, based mainly on seeing them used as book decorations and magazine illustrations. These prints, done for the most part in a bold and effective manner with rich blacks and sparkling whites, appealed to me very strongly. I seemed to see great possibilities in the medium for personal art expression. In 1922, I made my first wood-engraving, which was more of a laboratory experiment than anything else. The decision was soon reached that I would never find it particularly thrilling to cut away the wood around the lines on the block simply to reproduce my drawing. But I was exceedingly interested in engraving extemporaneously directly on the block with a smooth-cutting engraver's tool which would go in any direction with equal freedom and which would cut a fine line or a broad one with much the same movement. I found this kind of engraving on wood a creative process within itself. As I became familiar with the use of the burin on boxwood and perfected my knowledge of printing from engraved blocks, the fascination of the process really got hold of me."

Although Nason's early productions were in the formal woodcut tradition, as he grew more familiar with his tools he soon began to refine his technique. We need only compare *New England Farm* (1922) with *Summer Clouds* (1934) to realize the tremendous step forward in accomplishment.

Thomas W. Nason today is unlike many engravers, for he seems to have no particular method of expressing his ideas. Everything he undertakes appears to be a new adventure. This may be due in great part to his being self-taught, hence not influenced by any one school of engraving, or to his method of attacking the block directly without a preliminary sketch. He will tell you that he used to paint as a hobby, but that he accomplished nothing much in that field. This is difficult to understand, for in studying his prints we find every indication of the broad painter-like values and freedom of handling which are the result of experience with the brush. In the art of engraving we find few artists who are entirely original in style and technique. This medium is usually formal and calculated, because of the limitations of the graver, which is quite different from the free movement of the needle in either etching or drypoint. The work of Nason is free from any sort of mannerism, and his art goes far beyond technique. We have only to study the unusual print of *The Factory Village* to see to what extent he can carry his technique on wood; so carefully executed are the relative values that the method seems to lose its identity. Sometimes his results are obtained with great simple depths of tone, or else the delicate portions are handled with the most sensitive touch.

Nason's work is of a very high standard throughout. One need cite only a few examples such as *Upland Pastures, Edge of the Pasture,* and *Landscape with Sheep* to discover that the foundation of his art lies in his keen analysis of and sensitive feeling for nature. The rolling landscape and wooded countryside provide him ceaseless opportunity to study the changing aspects and seasons of New England to the limit of his imagination. Subjects from the farm and rural scene give pleasure even without an understanding of the artist or his methods, for one has a complete sympathy with his aims, though the subtleties of the actual work may escape the uninitiated mind. The connoisseur knows that Nason has been his own severest critic; what he has produced can be understood and enjoyed by all. A few prints to be mentioned in this class are *Summer Clouds, Near Lyme, Sunset, Country Road, Village Street, Tranquillity,* and *Lyme Farm.* These are so individual that they almost defy classification. Although some might call him a realist, his work has been accepted and approved by all schools. The term "realism" should be used in connection with Nason only in a broad sense. One could call him an impressionist inasmuch as he records fleeting and momentary effects, fascinating us with lurking mystery, dramatic blacks, and luminous clear light.

A number of Nason's later engravings, called chiaroscuro prints, have been executed by employing two blocks. The use of a tone block in engraving is quite different from that in a woodcut, for in Nason's work particularly there is just as much engraving on the tone or color block as there is on the black one. His color block is not just a flat tone as in woodcut, and gives something more than a decorative effect. The color is usually a brownish or neutral yellowish gray, which creates an impression of warmth and light. As in the superb *Pennsylvania Landscape,* the sky is usually the area where the tint is employed. Other notable examples of this method are *Upland Pastures, Summer Storm, Tranquillity, Landscape with Sheep, Edge of the Pasture, Connecticut Valley Farm, Haying in Vermont,* and *Connecticut Pastoral.* To obtain these splendid results by a combination of inks Nason evidently had a very clear idea of his subject before the blocks were engraved. The skies and clouds convey a surprising sense of lightness and movement.

So far, mention has been made only of Nason's wood engravings. Through the experience gained in engraving on the block, when he took up the copper plate in 1933 he was fully equipped to equal his other work without an interval of experimentation. This seems surprising, as wood engraving is a white line process, and the copper plate the direct contrary; here it is the engraved line that gives the impression as in etching or drypoint. That Nason attained mastery of the new medium is clear in *Woodcock, Vermont Landscape, Early Snow, Connecticut Hills, Across the Meadow, March Thaw, Winter Sunlight, The Silo,* and *Hebron Barns.* He is still in the full activity of his art. We look forward to even greater achievements, for the analytical expert finds a shaping force behind every stroke in Nason's work. His accomplishment is unique; no one has produced an *oeuvre* of greater distinction in American engraving than Thomas Nason.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Ten Books

Battle Report: The Atlantic War. By Commander Walter Karig, and others. Farrar & Rinehart. 1946. 558 pp.

The second volume of *Battle Report* gives a full account of all naval operations in the Atlantic, the Arctic, and the Mediterranean from neutrality patrol to the crossing of the Rhine. The first volume, published in 1944, told of the first six months of war in the Pacific, and the third, now in preparation, will return to the Pacific. The book, based on official sources, offers a survey of strategy, the assignment of commands, the tactics employed at each invasion, and the part played by the various kinds of vessels from battleships to small landing craft. But it contains also innumerable narratives of heroism and endurance, of the daring rescues of wounded comrades in storms and flames. "The war in the Atlantic was mainly an antisubmarine war." Radar-guided teams of carriers, destroyers, and destroyer escorts met the U-boat danger with increasing success, until the dropping of TNT finally eliminated it. In spite of encounters with torpedo bombing, the Armed Guard on the perilous "Murmansk run" kept the Soviet Union steadily supplied with tanks, ammunition, and food. The relief of Malta, where the *U. S. S. Wasp* landed forty Spitfire planes, the chase of blockade runners along the Brazilian coast, and the salvaging of enough Japanese-produced rubber from sunken ships to make tires for five thousand bombers took place before the invasions. Then the authors describe, with many details which have been hitherto unknown, the extraordinary achievements of the Mediterranean campaign and the invasion of Normandy. "The war was won," they write, "because the United States Navy was able . . . to escort 17,500 ships across the Atlantic; to put 3,500,000 troops ashore, and the more than 150,000,000 tons of fighting equipment and supplies needed to sustain them." The volume is illustrated with scores of remarkable photographs of ships and men, and contains lists of awards and citations. (*M. M.*)

One World or None. Edited by Dexter Masters and Katharine Way. Whittlesey House. 1946. 79 pp.

Though less than eighty pages, this "report to the public" on the full meaning of the atomic bomb is the most reasonable and enlightening book on the subject so far. Edited by a former staff member of the Radiation Laboratory at M.I.T. and a physicist who has worked with the atom project since 1942, it contains fifteen pithy essays, largely by renowned scientists. They do not minimize the grave implications of atomic research, which do not appear less grave because these writers are obviously adhering strictly to the facts which they know. It is reassuring, however, to find that, in the words of Dr. Oppenheimer, the scientists who created the bomb feel "a quite new sense of responsibility and concern for what they have done and for what may come of it." Three chapters suggest methods of forestalling disaster. Dr. Leo Szilard, uranium expert, urges us to avert an arms race by scrapping our own bombs and manufacturing facilities pending the establishment of a world community. Mr. Lippmann advocates a world law, superior to any national law, to limit the development of atomic energy to peaceable ends; he hopes that the United Nations will prove the germ of a world state. Professor Einstein also believes in a "supranational organization." The Federation of American Scientists closes by an appeal to American readers which puts the responsibility where it must ultimately rest — on individual and collective citizen opinion. (*H. McC.*)

Casablanca to Katyn. By Waverley Root. Scribner. 1946. 484 pp.

This is the third volume of Mr. Root's *The Secret History of the War* (the first two were reviewed in the February 1945 issue of More Books). However, the book may stand by itself. It covers the events of 1943, beginning with a discussion of Germany's new strategy and tactics which emerged in that year, and ending with a detailed examination of the mystery of Katyn, where, as will be remembered, the bodies of ten thousand Polish officers were discovered. In 1942 the Germans concentrated upon the conquest of the Caucasus, for it was clear to them that unless they achieved victory there by the end of the year the democracies would finally defeat them. This is the explanation of their obstinate assault on Stalingrad, which cost them several hundred thousand casualties. After that failure Germany's chief effort was to escape the consequences of her aggression and of her defeat, "with a realization that already in February 1943, she had begun to fight, not World War II, but World War III." Regarding the Katyn incident Mr. Root presents all the German, Russian, and Polish "evidences." Without coming to a definite conclusion, he believes "the probability is vastly greater that it was Germany who slaughtered the Polish officers." A large section of the book deals with developments in North Africa, the conference at Casablanca, and the struggle for control between Giraud and de Gaulle. The pretexts that the French parties did not support de Gaulle and that he had dictatorial tendencies were broken down, but this did not change the determination of the American diplomats. The policy has been described as President Roosevelt's own; the author, however, attributes it to certain reactionary groups in the State Department and thinks that Mr. Robert Murphy, the American minister to North Africa, played their game. There are other chapters dealing with the Nazi machinations in Brazil and Argentina, the first peace overtures of Italy, and the incorporation of the Baltic states into the Soviets. A year after VE-day much of the story which was once secret is common knowledge; even so, the book contains a vast amount of illuminating information. (*Z. H.*)

This House Against This House. By Vincent Sheean. Random House. 1946. 420 pp.

This book contains Mr. Sheean's war experiences as well as his reflections upon war and peace. As a major in the Air Force he first went overseas in a convoy in October 1942, learning only on the way out that they were heading for North Africa. Their landing was unimpeded; the French officer whom they met in the first town greeted him as "mon commandant." Mr. Sheean heartily approves of our policy of making an agreement with Darlan and thereby saving the lives of thousands of men. Unlike most liberals, Mr. Sheean has high praise and admiration for Mr. Murphy, who was treated with "gross injustice" by the American liberal weeklies. He is satisfied with the tempo of eliminating the Vichy rule in about seven months; yet even he has to confess that there was no reason why the concentration camps could not have been cleared out more quickly. Developments took Mr. Sheean to Tunis, then to Sicily, then to Salerno, and finally to China, Burma, and India. Of all these places he writes with his customary insight and grip on facts. However, to many readers the first and last part of the book will be the most interesting. Musing over the Treaty of Versailles and then the United Nations Charter, the author sees the world as irretrievably changed. After the first World War America was only an observer and Russia was nowhere in the picture, while today these two gigantic powers dominate the scene. He fervently hopes that they can work together; otherwise catastrophe is inevitable. The very title of the book is taken from these lines of *Richard II:* "O, if you raise this house against this house, It will the wofullest division prove. . ." Mr. Sheean is convinced that no such division is necessary. "Those who try to set forth or encourage," he writes, "a deliberate antagonism between capitalism as it stands in America and socialism as it stands in the Soviet Union are enemies of humanity, not to be distinguished fundamentally from the disciples of Adolf Hitler." (*Z. H.*)

Values for Survival. By Lewis Mumford. Harcourt, Brace. 1946. 314 pp.

The most important paper in this collection of Mr. Mumford's recent essays and addresses is his "Program for Survival," which deals with the terrible problems created by the atomic bomb. It takes its keynote from Henry Adams's prediction in 1905 that within half a century "explosives would reach cosmic violence; disintegration would overcome integration." Mr. Mumford warns us that the day of disintegration is at hand. The use of the atomic bomb stamps us as barbarians, and apathy toward the torture and annihilation perpetrated by total warfare marks the nadir of our moral sense. Atomic energy unprotected from evil curiosity may at any moment result in the death of man's world. Only human life is sacred; belief in salvation through the progress of science is heresy. Further physical research must be controlled, and perhaps curbed, by a world organization truly representative of all peoples. "Freedom of research," the author writes, "should not apply to this field; nor may the control of research be left even to the most responsible group of scientific workers. Who will control the controller? There might come a time when one psychotic worker in the realm of atomic disintegration would possess the power to blow up a city — and might use it." Where is the remedy? More important than any scheme of reform is the regeneration of the individual, who must once again subject himself to the restraints of brotherly love. The volume includes two addresses on education, which emphasize the need for a new adjustment to the present age. (*M. M.*)

Peace of Mind. By Joshua Loth Liebman. Simon and Schuster. 1946. 203 pp.

Dr. Liebman's theory is that peace of mind is the most precious possession of mankind; but it is acquired, not bestowed. He shows himself a person of keen insight and great compassion. Before the mirror of self-analysis he lays bare the flaws and potentialities of the inward self, and indicates how this "looking within" process may rid man of many of his deep-seated anxieties. Such stifled emotions lead only to unfulfilment, and modern man is failing to utilize his great "untapped reservoirs both of goodness and of creativity." The author diagnoses some of the major causes of frustration such as false conscience, self-love, fear, grief, and self-depreciation. The greatest of these is fear, which assumes many forms and can be mastered only by understanding, work, and faith. Dr. Liebman sees the world as in need of a new concept of revelation. As an overtone to his whole thesis, he is concerned with the relationship between religion and modern psychology, which, he contends, must make peace with each other. In the final analysis he believes, however, that "psychiatry can never take the place of religion or render the spiritual realm obsolete." His concluding "ten commandments," based on the interdependence of these two influences, offer much food for thought, and should help many who are bewildered by the complexity of modern living. (*E. G. P.*)

A Naturalist's Scrapbook. By Thomas Barbour. Harvard University Press. 1946. 218 pp.

The late Dr. Barbour's description of himself in his preface as "a frank and unashamed packrat" is scarcely fair. In his case the collecting instinct common to everybody was directed to a profitable end. It led him on repeated trips through Central and South America, the East and West Indies, and most of the Far East as well. This "scrapbook" contains assorted and entertaining notes both on his own work and on the development of scientific museums in this area. A special chapter on the Boston Museum, evidently written before the new location was announced, summarizes the building as "a flimsy, ill-built structure . . . without question the one most ill planned and generally unsuited for museum uses of any which is occupied by such an institution anywhere in the world." He praises its work all the more, however, particularly with children. Other notes on the Spice Islands, on rare and historic birds, and on various oddities convey all the fascination of natural history collecting even when the scientific jargon is sometimes over the average reader's head. (*H. McC.*)

Charles Dickens. By Dame Una Pope-Hennessy. Howell, Soskin. 1946. 488 pp.

This is the first biography of Dickens based on his eight or nine thousand letters published in 1938. It adds substantially to the understanding of the novelist, far beyond the standard biography by Forster written some seventy years ago. The new documents bring out the fact that the humiliating experiences of Dickens's childhood were present in his mind with a vividness more intense than mere memory and were therefore recreated in his novels with such convincing vitality. As the author points out, Dickens, who as a shorthand reporter spent four years listening to House of Commons debates, made no use of his political experience — indeed, had a horror of politics and brought his agitation for the reform of social evils and oppression before the public by creating the characters of Little Nell, Paul Dombey, and David Copperfield. Americans particularly hailed him as a reformer, and it was as such that he was fêted on his first American tour in 1842, when he found that, with all the lavish welcome, his plea for an international copyright was received at a Boston banquet with cold silence. His criticism of Americans in *Martin Chuzzlewit* caused, in the words of Carlyle, "all Yankee-doodledum to fizz like one universal soda-water bottle." However, this did not hinder him from launching on a second triumphal tour twenty-four years later. By this time he had separated from his wife, the mother of his ten children. The biographer does not gloss over this chapter of Dickens's life, but explains it by his infatuation with the young actress Ellen Ternan. (*M. M.*)

Lafcadio Hearn. By Vera McWilliams. Houghton, Mifflin. 1946. 465 pp.

This is a well-rounded narrative, with ample quotations from Lafcadio Hearn's letters and works. The key to Hearn's nomadic existence, his love of the exotic, and his morbid sensitivity can be found in his heritage and early childhood. The name Lafcadio derives from the Leucadian Rock on the Ionian Island of Santa Maura, where he was born in 1850 of a Maltese mother and an Irish military surgeon. As an infant he was brought to Dublin and, being soon deprived of his parents, was reared at the home of a grand-aunt. Here the lurid threats of a fanatical member of the household planted in him a violent hatred of Catholicism, which inclined him at an early age to pantheism and later to the religions of the Far East. Disinherited, blinded in one eye, and a runaway from college in France, he was sent to America. He became a police reporter on Cincinnati papers, scandalized people by marrying a mulatto (whom he deserted), and translated Gautier and Flaubert. At twenty-seven he changed the background to the more congenial New Orleans and later to the romantic island of Martinique. But Hearn never found peace of mind until he was in sight of Fujiyama. His happy marriage to a daughter of a samurai family, his devotion to his sons, his love of Old Japan, and his naturalization and adoption of a Japanese name form a strange chapter in literary history. (*M. M.*)

Woman as Force in History. By Mary R. Beard. Macmillan. 1946. 369 pp.

Just how much truth is there in the theory that women have been the subject sex through the ages? Mrs. Beard tests the tradition by reference to historical reality and comes to the conclusion that it has little factual basis. "Women have been a force," she writes, "in making all the history that has been made." To prove her thesis, she traces the idea of female subjection to its origin in Blackstone's *Commentaries*, 1765, where a chapter entitled "Of Husband and Wife," based entirely on the common law unmitigated by equity, misled generations of English and American students into assuming that husband and wife were "in law, one person." From this supposed abolition of married women's property rights sprang all the various woman's movements of the mid-nineteenth century. Socially and intellectually, women were powerful even in the Middle Ages. During the Italian Renaissance men took learned women like Christine de Pisan for granted; and the struggle for "civility" in manners and language begun by Mme. de Rambouillet in the seventeenth century did much to make France the arbiter of good taste in later times. Because, in the long run, woman's influence has been on the side of civilization in the struggle against barbarism, a clear understanding of her past history is essential, Mrs. Beard believes, for the present day. There is, in reality, no "woman question" — only a human problem. (*H. McC.*)

Library Notes

Massachusetts Ratifies the Constitution

ON February 6, 1788, after a month of deliberation, a convention of Massachusetts citizens voted to accept the Federal Constitution. One hundred and eighty-seven were in favor of it; one hundred and sixty-eight opposed. Five states had already considered the matter but its fate was believed to depend upon the verdict given at Boston. On January 20, Madison wrote to Washington: "The decision of Massachusetts either way will involve the result in this state [New York]. The minority in Pennsylvania is very restless under their defeat . . . If backed by Massachusetts they will probably be emboldened to make some . . . rash experiment." Nine amendments intended to secure states' rights were recommended by the Commonwealth to Congress. These were the first officially proposed by any state. On February 16, ten days after the voting, Governor John Hancock wrote to announce the acceptance to another governor. His letter, recently acquired by the Library, reads:

> Sir,
>
> I have the honor of transmitting to your Excellency a Copy of the proceedings of the Convention of the people of this Commonwealth lately assembled in this town in conformity to a resolution of the General Court of the said Commonwealth with their assent to and ratification of the Constitution for the United States of America reported to Congress by the Convention of Delegates from the said United States, together with certain amendments & alterations recommended to be introduced into the said Constitution which we wish may meet the Concurrence of your State.
>
> I have the Honor to be, etc.
>
> John Hancock

Anti-federalists everywhere were impressed by the action of Massachusetts, opening as it did a means of compromise. Later all the other seven states ratified the Constitution. Each of them, with the exception of Maryland, suggested amendments. **T. C.**

The Cadiz Expedition of 1596

ROBERT DEVEREUX, Earl of Essex, had in the spring of 1596 won the consent of Queen Elizabeth and the Lords of the Council to a new expedition against Spain. Accordingly, a fleet bearing troops and numerous gentleman adventurers under the joint command of Lord Charles Howard of Effingham, the Lord Admiral, and Essex set sail from Plymouth on the first of June. In connection with the enterprise a declaration was published over the signature of the two commanders which set forth the reasons for the war. This declaration was published also in French, Flemish, Spanish and Italian. In all of these forms it was printed by the Deputies of C. Barker in London in 1596.

The Library has acquired a French version of the declaration — a small, ten-page pamphlet. This, however, was printed by Claude de Monstr'oeil in Paris, "in his shop in the Palace courtyard," in 1596. The title runs: *Declaration des causes qui ont meu la Royne d'Angleterre, à declarer la guerre au Roy d'Espagne*. The French version printed in London is entitled: *Declaration des causes qui ont meu sa Maiesté d'esquipper une armée sur mer.*

Essex and Howard make known in their manifesto that "her Majesty's army is intended to encounter the mighty forces which the King of Spain has already in hand," and that "the King has been making hostile preparations from day to day for the invasion of her Majesty's kingdom, continuing even after the destruction of his immense army by the Queen's loyal subjects in 1593." They assure all people that they "have been expressly commanded by her Majesty not to injure anyone of any nation except the subjects of the King of Spain and such aliens as aided him in any way." The latter are enjoined immediately to return with their ships, equipment, and provisions to their own countries, and are guaranteed safety and the possession of their goods, provided they act as friends.

The expedition culminated in the conquest of the island of Cadiz and the storming of the city, followed by the Spaniards' burning of their own merchant fleet. After setting fire to the city, the English fleet sailed home, stopping on the way at Faro, where the share of plunder that fell to Essex was the valuable library that had belonged to the Bishop Jerome Osorio. The following year the Earl gave a large part of this prize to the new library begun by Thomas Bodley at Oxford.

The success of the campaign was the climax of Essex's career, which ended in 1601 on the scaffold. **M. M.**

An Index to Government Photographs

THE Photograph Section of the Library of Congress has issued an *Index of Microfilms* which will be a most useful reference tool in the field. Though only twenty-six pages in length, it indexes the principal subjects of about 100,000 documentary photographs now filed in Washington both in the original negative and on microfilm, including the survey of the United States produced for the Farm Security Administration and the Office of War Information from 1935 to 1943. The introduction gives information on the arrangement of the files and where to obtain prints.

This collection lights up an amazing cross-section of American living. Such problems as dust bowl conditions, reforestation, migratory labor, slum housing, and tenant farming are treated in detail. There are headings for various racial groups, for religious activities, for cities and towns — even ghost towns — for trades and industries ranging from canning and tobacco raising to aircraft factories and iron mines. Farms, large and small, take up more than seventy-five cross-references.

Librarians and publishers of textbooks and other works of social history will find this index a key to a rich source of illustrative material which is only just beginning to be exploited.

A Military Review by Henry Alken

HENRY ALKEN produced a multitude of sporting prints, illustrations for numerous books, and several long panoramic rolls. His work was greatly admired by his contemporaries; in fact his colored prints were considered, next to those of Thomas Rowlandson, the best of the period. Of the rolls, *Going to a Review,* a hand-colored lithograph representing the progress of visitors to a military inspection, has recently been acquired by the Library. It is not mentioned in any available list of the artist's work. His pictures for Shakespeare's *Seven Ages of Man,* 1824, the *Illustrations of Don Quixote,* 1831, and the *Life of a Sportsman,* 1842, are also in the Library, together with later editions of many of his other works.

Born in 1784, Alken lived mostly in or near London and seems to have given drawing lessons. The source of his familiarity with sports is mysterious, but in an age of marked enthusiasm for outdoor pastimes he became their graphic historian. Although primarily a draughtsman, he also did etchings and aquatints. Most of his very large output appeared in the thirty years before his death in 1851.

The roll, made about 1820–25, and printed on paper two and a half inches wide, extends eleven feet. The figures on it are finely drawn, each one distinct in pose and coloring. At one end is shown the vast greensward where companies of cavalrymen are assembled, with crimson and white flags fluttering above an array of brilliant uniforms. The spectators advance at a cheerful though somewhat hectic pace. They move across a summer-clad countryside, with one or two walled estates along the route, and here and there a shop or tavern. Fashionable ladies with poke-bonnets are driving beside officers in blue and gold; children, peddlers, barnyard animals scatter from under the horses' feet as coaches and riders hurry by. Of particular interest is the man astride a "dandy horse," a curious predecessor of the bicycle.

The date and setting of this pageant are uncertain. The cavalry reviews of the period were almost all held on

Hounslow Heath, an area twelve and a half miles southwest of London, where barracks had been built in 1793. The largest of these took place on June 28, 1825. **T. C.**

Early Days in the State of Texas

TWO issues of Richardson's *Texas Almanac* — the second, for the year 1858, and the third, for 1859 — are among recent acquisitions. They are a welcome addition to the Librarv's collection of early material on Texas, which includes several maps, addresses concerning the annexation question, and a number of pamphlets from the Civil War years.

Willard Richardson, the owner of the Galveston *News,* brought out the first issue of the almanac in 1846 to inform Texans about themselves and, even more important, to encourage migration from the older states. Some of the early editions were subtitled "Emigrants Guide."

Stephen Austin established the first community of legal immigrants in Texas in 1822. By 1836 the settlers had risen against the Mexican rule and set up an autonomous republic. They would have preferred immediate annexation to the United States, but it was almost nine years later that the area was admitted to the Union as the twenty-eighth state.

Between 1845 and 1860 civil affairs were reorganized and the economic position of the region improved. In 1852 the first section of railroad was laid, and six years later a line was started to connect Galveston and Houston. In the same year the telegraph opened between these cities, and thirty-five new counties were created in the eastern part of the state. Construction began on many public buildings and industries were developed.

These hopeful undertakings occupy most of the early numbers of the *Texas Almanac.* While the newest issue of the publication, the Statehood Centennial Edition for 1945–6, runs to 608 pages crowded with advertising and illustrations, none of it is offered with more pride than appears in those for 1858 and 1859. The table of contents for the earlier of the two lists sixty-five items, running from official state reports to a note concerning marital rights. The condition of waterways, the homestead laws, the variety of charitable institutions are discussed, some subjects covering several pages, others complete in a single paragraph. There is a description of all the counties. The astronomical calculations, as the editor boasts, were all made expressly for this work, "to suit the different meridians of Galveston and Austin." An article on sheep-raising occupies three pages of fine type. There is an ecstatic defence of the "glorious institution" of slavery, the "transfer of the beastly, savage negroes of Africa from their ghastly, paganistic slavery there, to the Heaven-ordained and Heaven-approved system of Christian slavery in this country." In a small notice the editor suggests that the adjective *Texian* "is better adapted to the convenience of poets who shall hereafter celebrate our deeds in sonorous strains, than the harsh, abrupt, ungainly appelation, *Texan.*" A map of Texas, prepared by James Hamilton Young and published for the almanac by Charles Desilver of Philadelphia, is inserted inside the front cover.

Noteworthy items in the issue for 1859 are the narrative of the Texas Revolution, biographies of Austin and Houston, information for travelers on stage routes with the distances between watering places, and an outline of county statistics. **T. C.**

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

⁂

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a quarterly list the publiction of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

General Reference Books in Bates Hall

Bibliography

Annual Magazine Subject-Index 1944. Boston, Faxon. 1945. 643 pp. Gen. Ref.822.1

Standard catalog for public libraries; 1941–1945 supplement to the 1940 edition. Wilson. 1945. 796 pp. Gen. Ref. 784.38=2172.332

Directories. Year-Books

American Bar, The. The professional directory of the Leading lawyers of the United States and Canada. Twenty-eighth annual edition 1946. Minnesota, Fifield. [1945.] 1263 pp. Gen. Ref. 644.56

Canadian almanac, The, and legal and court directory for the year 1946. Toronto, Copp Clark Co. 750 pp. Gen. Ref. AY414.C2

Congressional Directory. 79th Congress. 2d Session. Jan. 14, '46. Washington. 1946. 895 pp. Gen. Ref. AYJK1011 1946

Harvard College. Harvard university catalogue. 1945/46. Harvard. [1945.] 894 pp. Gen. Ref. Desk =4388.20

Living Church Annual, The. The Churchman's Year Book and American Church Almanac. A church cyclopedia and almanac. 1946. Milwaukee, Young Churchman Co. [1945.] 572 pp. Gen. Ref. AYBX5830.L5

Martindale-Hubbell law directory (annual), The. 78th year. 1946. New York. 1946. 2 v. Gen. Ref. Centre Desk

Miscellaneous

Goodman, Jack, *editor.* While you were gone; a report on wartime life in the United States. Simon and Schuster. 1946. viii, 625 pp. Gen. Ref. AYE806.G65

Twenty-six contributors discuss various phases of wartime life.

Harrar, Ellwood S. Guide to Southern trees. McGraw-Hill. [1946.] Gen. Ref. QK482.H33

Ostrow, Albert A. The complete card player. McGraw-Hill. [1945.] 771 pp. Gen. Ref. Closet GV1243.O 8

Bibliography. Libraries

Butler, Pierce, *editor.* Books and libraries in wartime. Univ. of Chicago. [1945.] 159 pp. Z731.B8

Contents. — War in Library History. By Pierce Butler. — New Rivals of the Press: Film and Radio. By Harold D. Laswell. — Books and the Soldier. By Lieut. Col. Ray L. Trautman. — War and Journalism. By Paul Scott Mowrer. — War and the Book Trade. By Joseph A. Brandt. — War and the Reading Public. By Leon Carnovsky. — War and the Academic Library. By Ralph A. Beals. — The Library and the Nation. By Archibald MacLeish.

Chicago University, Graduate library school. Library extension, problems and solutions. Papers presented before the Library institute at the University of Chicago, August 21–26, 1944. Edited by Carleton B. Joeckel. Univ. of Chicago. [1946.] 260 pp. Z716.C4

Selected reading list, pp. 241–248.

Muir, P. H. Book-collecting as a hobby, in a series of letters to Everyman. London and Chesham, Gramol Publications. 1944. 98 pp. Plates. Z992.M947

Pierson, Donald, *editor.* Survey of the literature on Brazil of sociological significance published up to 1940; edited for the Joint committee on Latin American studies of the National research council, the American council of learned societies and the Social science research council. Harvard. 1945. xvi, 60 pp. *Z7165.B7P5

Scott, Franklin D., and Elaine Teigler, *editors.* Guide to the American historical review, 1895–1945; a subject-classified explanatory bibliography of the articles, notes and suggestions, and documents. (*In* Annual report of the American historical association for the year 1944 in three vloumes. Washington. 1945. Vol. 1. part II, pp. [65]–292.) *4361.122.1944.1

Whitaker's five-year cumulative book list. 1939/43– The complete list of all books published in the United Kingdom . . . London, Whitaker. [1945– *Z2005.W58

Replaces the annual volumes of Whitaker's cumulative book list for the corresponding years.

Winship, George Parker. The Cambridge press, 1638–1692, a reëxamination of the evidence concerning the Bay Psalm book and the Eliot Indian Bible, as well as other contemporary books and people. Univ. of Pennsylvania. 1945. ix, 385 pp. Facsims. Z209.C3W5

Biography

Essays and Studies

Augur, Helen. Passage to glory; John Ledyard's America. Doubleday. 1946. 310 pp. Plates. G226.L5A8

The life of John Ledyard, the only American on Cook's last voyage of discovery and the first to see the West coast of North America. He was a native of New London, Connecticut.

Bullock, Helen Duprey. My head and my heart, a little history of Thomas Jefferson and Maria Cosway . . . with preface by Carleton Sprague Smith. Putnam. [1945.] xvii, 235 pp. Plates. E332.B95

Twenty-five recently found letters exchanged between Jefferson and Mrs. Maria Cosway, a composer, were in 1944 acquired by the Tracy W. McGregor Library of the University of Virginia. They are here published for the first time, together with the "little history" of a delicate friendship.

Johnny Appleseed, a voice in the wilderness; the story of the pioneer John Chapman. Centennial tribute [by] Harlan Hatcher, Robert Price, Florence Murdoch, John W. Stockwell, Ophia D. Smith, Leslie Marshall. Paterson, N. J., Swedenborg Press. 1945. iv, 74 pp. S417C45J6

"Leslie Marshall, editor."

Richardson, Ben Albert. Great American Negroes . . . illustrated by Louise Costello. Crowell. [1945.] viii, 223 pp. E185.96.R5

The biographies of twenty negro men and women who have distinguished themselves in the fields of music, the stage, sport, education, science, the church, literature, politics, and the army.

Memoirs

Clapper, Olive Ewing. Washington tapestry. McGraw-Hill. [1946.] 303 pp. F196.C55

Twenty-five years of political and social life at the capital, by the widow of Raymond Clapper. "This book combines his observations as written down day by day in his notes with a few of my own memories. He is the co-author."—*P. 1.*

Federal writers' project. Lay my burden down; a folk history of slavery, edited by B. A. Botkin. Univ. of Chicago. [1945.] xxi, 285 pp. Plates. E444.F26

A selection of narratives and excerpts from the Slave Narrative Collection of the Federal Writers' Project deposited in the Library of Congress. These memoirs were taken down as they were related by the ex-slaves.

McKee, Ruth Karr. Mary Richardson Walker: her book. Caxton Printers. 1945. 357 pp. Plates. F880.W25M3

The pioneer life of a New England woman, the third white woman to cross the Rockies, based on and with excerpts from a diary written from 1838 to 1848, and letters.

Ning, Lao T'ai-t'ai. A daughter of Han; the autobiography of a Chinese working woman, by Ida Pruitt, from the story told her by Ning Lao T'ai-t'ai. Yale. 1945. viii, 249 pp. Illus. CT1828.N5A3

"I have had a full life," Lao T'ai-t'ai said to her interlocutor. ". . . I have seen the great of this world . . . I have suffered bitterly. I have suffered hunger and I have suffered the sight of my children sold. All I have had in a superlative degree."

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

Ahearn, Daniel J. The wages of farm and factory laborers, 1914–1944. Columbia Univ. 1945. 245 pp. NBS

American bar, The, . . . 1946. Minneapolis. Fifield Co. 1945. 1263 pp. **K3.A52

American trade association executives, Committee on office management and procedures. Retirement plans for trade associations. Washington. 1945. 103 pp. NBS

Bank for international settlements. Annual report, 15th. 1944/45. Basle. 1945. 158 pp. *HG1997.I6B21

Beaumont, Henry. The psychology of personnel. Longmans, Green. 1945. 306 pp. NBS

Brinton, Crane. The United States and Britain. Harvard. 1945. 305 pp. NBS

Butterfield, William H. Building hotel business by letter. Stamford, Conn., The Dahls. 1945. 131 pp. NBS

Canadian almanac and legal and court directory for the year, 1946. v. 99. Toronto, Copp Clark Co. 1946? 750 pp. **HA745.C21

Henius, Frank. Dictionary of foreign trade. Prentice-Hall. 745 pp. **H1002.H51

Hicks, J. R., and A. G. Hart. The social framework of the American economy. Oxford Univ. 1945. 261 pp. NBS

Industrial relations counselors, inc. National collective bargaining policy. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors. 1945. 103 pp. NBS

Institute of internal auditors, inc. Year book. 1944. 1945. 163 pp. **HF5667.A3I61

Institute of women's professional relations. Directory of colleges, universities and professional schools offering training in occupations concerned with health, 1945. New London, Conn., Institute of Women's Professional Relations, Research headquarters, Connecticut College. 1945. 346 pp. **L901.I59

Jewelers' handbook, 1945/46. Providence, Frost. 1945. 136 pp. **TS758.J59

Kelly's directory of merchants, manufacturers and shippers, 1945. London. 1945. 1795 pp. **HF54.K29

Knorr, K. E. World rubber and its regulation. Stanford Univ. 1945. 265 pp. NBS

Lewis, H G. Starting and operating an electrical or radio business. Chicago, Coyne Electrical School. 1945. 180 pp. NBS

Luggage and leather goods. Directory and year book. New York, Haire Pub. Co. 1945. 368 pp. **TS945.L95

McGill university, Montreal. Studies in supervision. McGill. 1945. 149 pp. NBS

Millhollland, Ray. Pay day; labor and management in the American system of free enterprise. Morrow. 1946. 240 pp. NBS

Moore, Charles W. Timing a century. Harvard. 1945. 362 pp. NBS

Nash, Ben. Developing marketable products and their packagings. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 404 pp. NBS

National association of insurance commissioners. List of securities held by insurance companies as to amortizability of each bond to be used in the companies' annual statements as of December 31, 1945. Oklahoma City, The Association. 1946. 182 pp. **HG8078.N27

National conference of social work. Proceedings of the National conference of social work. 72nd session. 1945. Columbia Univ. 1945. 407 pp. HV88.N27

Schwartz, Harry. Seasonal farm labor in the United States. Columbia Univ. 1945. 172 pp. NBS

Serralles, Juan K. English-Spanish and Spanish-English dictionary of aviation terms. McGraw-Hill. 1944.. 131 pp. **TL509.S48

Smith, Harold D. The management of your government. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 179 pp. NBS

Weaver, Robert C. Negro labor, a national problem. Harcourt, Brace. 1946. 329 pp. NBS

Wernette, John Philip. Financing full employment. Harvard. 1945. 126 pp. NBS

Wootton, Barbara. Freedom under planning. Univ. of North Carolina. 1945. 180 pp. NBS

Drama. Stage

Plays

Claudel, Paul. Three plays; The hostage, Crusts, The humiliation of the father, translated by John Heard. Boston, John W. Luce. [1945.] 223 pp. PQ2605.L2A24

Eckstein, Gustav. The pet shop, a play . . . Harper. [1944.] 196 pp. PS3509.C6P4

Euripides. Bacchae, edited with introduction and commentary by E. R. Dodds. Oxford, Clarendon. 1944. 231 pp. PA3973.B2 1944
Bibliographical references included in "Commentary" (pp. [59]-228). Bibliographical foot-notes.

Galbraith, Esther E., *editor.* Plays without footlights. Silhouettes by Ugo Mochi. Harcourt, Brace. [1945.] xvi, 358 pp.
Includes music. PS634.G27

Stage

Forbes-Winslow, D. Daly's, the biography of a theatre. London, W. H. Allen. 1944. 220 pp. Plates. PN2596.L7D154
A history of the London theatre built by Augustin Daly, American impresario. Ada Rehan appeared there, and Duse. "The Merry Widow" was among its musical comedy successes.

Masefield, John. A Macbeth production. Macmillan. 1946. 64 pp. PR2823.M3 1946
The poet's suggestions for the production of *Macbeth.*

Economics

Argentine republic, Dirección general de estadística y censos. El comercio exterior argentino en 1937, 39-43 y su comparacion con el de 1936, 38-42. Buenos Aires. [1938]-44. *9382.82A20

Chase, Stuart. Tomorrow's trade: problems of our foreign commerce; guide lines to America's future as reported to the Twentieth century fund. Twentieth Century Fund. 1945. x, 156 pp. 9382.73A168

Commerce clearing house. Reconversion business control law reports. A complete reporter on reconversion priorities and rationing since August 14, 1945- Commerce Clearing House. 1945- *9338.91A48
Includes statutes, orders and regulations, indexes, full records of wartime controls, etc., with current supplements.

Co-op; journal of technical assistance and information for local cooperative officers, directors, employees and committee members. Jan.1945- Chicago, Cooperative League of the U. S. A. [1945- Illus. *9334.073A70
"An official organ of National cooperatives, inc., and the Cooperative league of the U. S. A."

Hayes, Harry Gordon. Spending, saving, and employment. Knopf. 1945. 9339.41

Myer, William Henry. Establishing and operating a metal working shop . . . Prepared by William H. Myer and associates: William L. Beck, Howard E. Way and O. Schreiner, jr. under the direction of H. B. McCoy. Bureau of Foreign and Do-senate Hon. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, chair-Commerce, in co-operation with members of the metal working industry. [1945.] vii, 202 pp. Illus. *9381.73A70 no. 16
"Originally prepared as an Educational manual for the War department."

Pan American yearbook, The. 1945- An economic handbook . . . including . . . Who's who in inter-American trade. New York, Pan American Associates. 1945- *HF53.P3

Pew, J. Edgar. United States petroleum resources. . . . Testimony June 19, 1945 before the Special committee to investigate petroleum resources of the United States senate, Hon Joseph C. O'Mahoney, chairman. [Philadelphia.] 1945. 51 pp. Illus. 9338.22A113

Reilly, William J. The law of intelligent action applied in business relations. Harper. [1945.] xi, 125 pp. HF5353.R38

Schnitzer, J. G., and Charlotte R. Budd. Establishing and operating a shoe repair business . . . Prepared . . . under the direction of H. B. McCoy. Washington, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in co-operation with National Leather and Shoe Finders' Ass'n and Tanners' Council of America. [1945.] vi, 190 pp. Illus. *9381.73A70 no. 17
"Originally prepared as an Educational manual for the War department."

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Veterans and small business. Washington. 1946. 63 pp. Illus. *9381.A147

Urwick, Lyndall. The elements of administration. Harper. [1944.] 9658.01A6

Education

Hollis, Ernest Victor. Data for state-wide planning of veterans' education . . . Federal security agency, Paul V. McNutt, administrator. U. S. Office of Education, John

W. Studebaker, commissioner. Washington. 1945. 5–69 pp. *7596.63 1945 No. 4

National education association of the United States. Federal-state relations in education. Washington, Educational Policies Commission, National Education Ass'n of the United States and the American Ass'n of School Administrators and Problems and Policies Committee, American Council on Education. 1945. 47 pp. LC89.N32

Steinhaus, Arthur H. More firepower for health education . . . Federal security agency, Paul V. McNutt, administrator. Office of education, John W. Studebaker, commissioner. Washington. 1945. 50 pp. *7596.63 1945 No. 2

Zook, George Frederick. The role of the federal government in education. Harvard. 1945. 51 pp. LC89.Z6

Fine Arts

Crafts

Bernstein, Aline. The Martha Washington doll book; story and costumes by Aline Bernstein. Howell, Soskin. [1945.] [41] pp. Plates. 8192.01–113

Hunt, Peter, *of Provincetown, Mass.* Peter Hunt's workbook; with text and pictures. Chicago, Ziff-Davis. [1945.] vii–x, 100 pp. Illus. 8184.04–502
Furniture and interior decoration.

Williams, Sydney B. Antique blue and white Spode . . . With 123 illustrations. London, Batsford. [1943.] xviii 242 pp. 8171.06–250

Drawing. Engraving

China in black and white; an album of woodcuts by contemporary Chinese artists, with commentary by Pearl S. Buck. Day. [1945.] 95 pp. Illus. 8154.09–103
"An Asia press book."
"The woodcuts . . . were selected under the joint auspices of the China woodcut association and the Chinese Ministry of information."—*P. 10.*

Dunn, Alan. Who's paying for this cab? A book of cartoons from the New Yorker. Simon and Schuster. 1945. 8144.07–461

Painting

Degas, Edgar, *1834–1917.* Edgar Degas, by Camille Mauclair; adapted by Lillian Day. New York, Pub. by the Hyperion Press, distributed by Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1945.] [48] pp. Plates. 8063.06–306
Plates: [11]–[48].
"Edited by Aimee Crane."

Manet, Edouard, *1832–1883.* Letters with aquarelles. New York, Pantheon Books. [1945?] 20 facsims. *8063.06–647
Each letter is written on illustrated note paper and mounted.
The letters were written to Mlle. Lemonnier.

Morris, Myra. Australian landscape, written by Myra Morris, edited by Sydney Ure Smith. Sydney. [1944.] [32] pp. Illus. 8062.08–102

Mortimer, Raymond. Duncan Grant. Penguin Books. [1944.] 16 pp. 32 plates. 8062.04–571

Newton, Eric. British painting. Published for the British Council by Longmans Green. [1945.] 8061.01–121

Read, Herbert Edward. Paul Nash. Penguin Books. [1944.] 16 pp. 32 plates. 8062.04–780

Rhode Island school of design, *Providence.* The Catalogue of old and new England. [Providence. 1945.] 8063.03–117

Scharl, Josef. Josef Scharl; introduction by Alfred Neumeyer. New York, Nierendorf Editions. 1945. 87 pp. Plates. 8064.05–885
Consists of reproductions of paintings and drawings.

Miscellaneous

Eisenberg, James. Commercial art of show card lettering. Van Nostrand. [1946.] 151 pp. Plates. 4099.07–311

Groth, John. Studio: Europe, by John Groth. illustrated by the author, with an introduction by Ernest Hemingway. Vanguard. 1945. 7–283 pp. Illus. 4097.09–132

Pitsburgh plate glass company, *Pittsburgh, Pa.* There is a new trend in store design. [Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 1945.] 44 pp. Illus. 8114B.103

Stirling, Matthew W. Stone monuments of southern Mexico. Washington. 1943. vii, 84 pp. Illus., 62 plates on 32 ll. *4360.66.138
Smithsonian institution, Bureau of American ethnology. Bulletin 138.

Geography. Travel

Atwood, Wallace W. The Rocky mountains. Vanguard. [1945.] 324 pp. Plates. F721.A8
By the President of Clark University. Noteworthy photographs, as well as sketches by Eugene Kingman, and cross-section drawings by Erwin Raisz. The third volume in the Rocky Mountain series.

Geiger, Vincent E. Trail to California; the overland journal of Vincent Geiger and Wakeman Bryarly, edited with an introduction by David Morris Potter. Yale. 1945. xii, 266 pp. *4494.410.20
Bibliography, pp. [233]–245.

Gibbings, Robert. Lovely is the Lee. Dutton. 1945. 11–256 pp. DA977.G475 1945
Explorations of the River Lee country in Ireland, its life and lore, as well as its birds and fishing.

Kessing, Felix. Native people of the Pacific world. Macmillan. 1945. xv, 144 pp. Illus. (maps). 32 plates. DU28.K4
The Pacific World series, under the auspices of the American Committee for International Wild Life Protection.
Bibliography: pp. 447–452.

Price, Willard. Key to Japan; sketches by the author. Day. [1946.] viii, 309 pp. DS821.P763
An ethnologist who has had thirty years' acquaintance with the Japanese interprets their character, warning Americans of the difficulty of penetrating behind the mask of their behavior. Some of the chapters are "The Bushido Hoax," "Home Life is not Idyllic," "The Geisha is not what she's painted," "What you will eat in Japan," "If you're a Business man, look out," etc.

Stockvis, Albert. Albert Stockvis' handbook of Thailand in alphabetical order. 1946. [Cleveland. 1945.] 16 pp. DS563.S8

Whipple, Maurine. This is the place: Utah. Knopf. 1945. 222 pp. Plates. F826.W55

History

America

Norlin, George, *1871–1942*. The quest of American life. Boulder, Col. 1945. xvi, 280 pp. *AS36.C63 v. 2 no. 3
Contains studies of the New England Puritans, "Humanism in Massachusetts," the Quakers, "Humanism in the Virginia Colony," "The Revolutionary War and After," "Gains for Humanism in the Jacksonian Era," etc.
"In Dr. Norlin's definition of humanism may be found the key . . . to this book — 'an attitude of mind and heart which holds to the preciousness of human life . . . ' "—*Preface* by R. G. Gustavson.

Picón-Salas, Mariano. De la conquista a la independencia; tres siglos de historia cultural hispanoamericana. México. [1944.] 9–255 pp. F1408.3.P52

Historiography. Archives

Green, William M. Augustine on the teaching of history. Univ. of California. 1944. 315–332 pp. *2950a.43.12 No. 18
University of California Publications in Classical Philology, v. 12, no. 18.

Mather, Rufus Graves. Excavating buried treasure. Harvard. x, 112, [12] pp. CD971.M3
An experienced archivist tells of the documentary treasures which archive research yields for the fields of art, history, biography, genealogy, and heraldry. "Mr. Mather's book reveals not only the necessity for archive research but its fascination as well . . ." — *Introduction* by G. H. Edgell.

Russia. Balkans

Hindus, Maurice Gerschon. The Cossacks; the story of a warrior people. Doubleday, Doran. 1945. 321 pp. Plates. DK35.H5
A brief history of the Cossacks' five centuries in Russia, followed by an account of Cossack life and achievement during the late war and the liberation, based on the author's observations and conversations. Includes an interview with General Kirichenko.

Schuman, Frederick Lewis. Soviet politics at home and abroad. Knopf. 1946. ix–xxii, 663, xxv pp. DK266.S44
Bibliographical references in "Notes": pp. 615–639.

Stavrianos, L. S. Balkan federation. A history of the movement toward Balkan unity in modern times. Northampton, Mass., Dept. of History at Smith College. [1944.] x, 338 pp. *4386.122.37
Bibliography: pp. 314–332.

Zabriskie, Edward H. American-Russian rivalry in the Far East, a study in diplomacy and power politics, 1895–1914. Univ. of Pennsylvania. 1946. vii, 226 pp.
Bibliography: pp. 215–220. E183.8.R9Z3

World War II

American Jewish joint distribution committee. 30 years; the story of the JDC. New York? 1945. 36 pp. Illus. D810.J4A62

Benns, F. Lee. Europe since 1914 in its world setting. 6th edition. Crofts. 1945. xviii, 672, 92 pp. Plates. D443.B45 1945

Bernadotte, Folke, *Count*. The curtain falls; last days of the third Reich, translated from the Swedish by Count Eric Lewenhaupt. Knopf. 1945. 5–154 pp. DD256.B452
Count Bernadotte, as representative of the Swedish Red Cross, negotiated for the transfer of Scandinavian prisoners to Sweden, and became a witness of the final stages of the Nazi regime. He was asked by Himmler to transmit an offer of capitulation in the West to the Western Allies. This volume offers much inside information on the final intrigues and conflicting policies among the top Nazis.

Cant, Gilbert. The great Pacific victory from the Solomons to Tokyo. Day. [1946.] viii, 422 pp. Illus. (maps). D767.C28

Carmer, Carl Lamson. The Jesse James of the Java sea. Farrar & Rinehart. [1945.] 3–119 pp. D783.5.S8C3
The exploits of the submarine *Sturgeon* and the life and talk of her crew, as reported to the author by her Captain, Lieutenant-Commander William Leslie Wright.

Danenberg, Elsie. Blood, sweat, and lipstick. Greenberg. [1945.] iv, 298 pp. DA566.4.D3
A human, first-hand account of the life and varied work of English women in war-time.

Elks, Benevolent and protective order of, War commission. Elks report to the nation. [Chicago? 1945.] 86 pp. Illus. D810.E6A5

Haggerty, James Edward. Guerrilla padre in Mindanao. Longmans, Green. 1946. xii, 257 pp. D811.5.H22
An American Jesuit priest attends to his duties under trying circumstances. A story of guerilla fighting in the Japanese-occupied Philippines.

Hoke, Henry Reed. It's a secret. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1946.] xi, 312 pp. E743.5.H63
A detailed account of the sedition trials of various American fascists, enemy agents and other pro-Nazi propagandists during the late war.

Millar, George Reid. Waiting in the night, a story of the maquis, told by one of its leaders. Doubleday. 1946. 377 pp. D811.M516 1946
A young Englishman, who had escaped from a German prison camp, joined the Maquis in France and became a saboteur-commander. He gives a tense, first-hand account of adventures and of the characters in the resistance movement.

Morgenthau, Henry, *Jr.* Germany is our problem. Harper. [1945.] 4, ix–xiii, 239 pp. D829.G3M64
"Photographic copy of the memorandum summarizing 'The Morgenthau plan' which President Roosevelt took with him to the historic conference at Quebec in September of 1944": 4 pp. preceding p. ix.

Reynolds, Quentin James. Quentin Reynolds' Officially dead; the story of Commander C. D. Smith. Random House. [1945.] 3–244 pp. D805.J3R48
The unvarnished account of the extraordinary adventures of Commander Columbus Darwin Smith, who escaped twice from Japanese prisons, and made effective use of his intimate knowledge of China.

Sayers, Michael, and Albert E. Kahn. The great conspiracy; the secret war against soviet Russia. Little, Brown. 1946. ix, 433 pp. DK266.S3
An exposé of an alleged conspiracy to alienate the democracies from Soviet Russia. About three-fourths of the account deals with espionage, terroristic activities, diplomatic intrigues, etc. before the outbreak of the Second World War.

Sherrod, Robert Lee. On to westward; war in the central Pacific. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1945.] xv, 333 pp. D767.S55
Detailed accounts of the amphibious landings that

followed Tarawa in the westward trek of our armed forces in the Pacific. The appendix contains statistics on casualties, decorations, ships sunk or damaged, etc.

Stowe, Leland. They shall not sleep. Knopf. 1945. xvii, 399, x pp. D811.5.S76 1945
"The major portion of the material . . . is based upon the unpublished notes in my war diary from July 1941 to December 1942."—*Acknowledgments.*

Labor

Anderson, Dewey, and Percy E. **Davidson.** Recent occupational trends in American labor; a supplement to Occupational trends in the United States. Stanford Univ. 1945. vii, 133 pp. 9331.73A8R

Blouse and waistmakers' union, Boston (Local 25, I. L. G. W. U.) '33–'43; ten years of progress; the story of the blouse and waistmakers' union commemorating the 10th anniversary of Local 25, ILGWU. [Boston. 1944.] 35 pp. Illus. 9331.8873A163

Chase, Stuart, and Marian Tyler **Chase.** Men at work: some democratic methods for the power age. Harcourt, Brace. [1945.] 9331.13A6

Federation employment service, *New York.* What does small business offer the veteran? A preliminary survey of some New York city small business-made available as a public service by Federation employment service, the Central Jewish employment and vocational guidance agency, affiliated with the Federation of Jewish philanthropies, prepared by Irving Barshop . . . Roland Baxt . . . and Robert Rau. [New York. 1945.] 19 pp *9381.A149

Fitzpatrick, Bernard H. Understanding labor. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 9331.8A138
The author dwells on the differences between casual labor and tenure labor; monopoly characteristics of the traditional union forms; "the novelty of the introvert industrial union form," and "the incompatibility of the institutions proper to traditional union forms with the new introvert form."

Hoover, Calvin R. International trade and domestic employment. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xii, 177 pp. 9337.073A21

Maclin, Edward S., and Paul T. **McHenry.** Conference leader training. National foremen's Inst. [1945.] 77 pp. PN4193.D5M35
A manual for leaders of conferences, more especially those concerned with the grievances of labor.

Teller, Ludwig. A labor policy for America; a national labor code. New York, Baker, Voorhis. 1945. xx, 3–334 pp. 9331.8873A161

U. S. Coast Guard. Rules and regulations for licensing and certificating of merchant marine personnel (Title 46, C. F. R., excerpts from parts 25 to 155, inclusive). Washington. 1945. vi, 146 pp. *HD7825.S42U52 1945
Includes all amendments through February 20, 1945.

U. S. President's national labor-management conference. [Publications. Washington. 1946.] 6 v. *9331.113A85
Reproduced from type-written copy.

U. S. War manpower commission. Training and reference manual for job analysis. War manpower commission, Bureau of manpower utilization, Division of occupational analysis and manning tables, Washington, D. C., June 1944. [Washington. 1944.] v, 103 pp. *9331.113A87

U. S. War production board. A handbook on wage incentive plans . . . Compiled by the Management consultant division, War production board. Washington, D. C. [1945.] iv, 39 pp. 9331.2A124
"Compiled under the direction of J. W. Nickerson . . . and . . . James H. Eddy."—*P. iii.*

Welty, Malcolm W., *editor.* Labor contract clauses in the automotive and aviation parts manufacturing industry. Detroit, Automotive & Aviation Parts Manufacturers. 1945. xvi, 488 pp. 9331.11A3

Language

Ashton, Eric Ormerod. Swahili grammar (including intonation). Longmans, Green. [1944.] xii, 398 pp. PL8702.A7

Bryant, Alfred T. An abridged English-Zulu word-book. [Mariannhill, South Africa.] 1945. [7]–475 pp. *PL8843.B7 1945

Huse, Howard Russell. Reading and speaking foreign languages. Univ. of North Carolina. [1945.] vii, 128 pp. PB35.H8
The author defends language study, criticises present methods of instruction, and suggests a scientific one.

Ketchum, Roland, and Jay E. **Greene.** Improving your vocabulary and spelling. New York, Noble and Noble. [1945.] viii, 150 pp. Illus. PE1449.K4 1945
A thousand exercises in the correct and effective use of words.

Simon, Walter. How to study and write Chinese characters; Chinese radicals and phonetics, with an analysis of the 1200 Chinese basic characters. London, Lund, Humphries. 1944 [i. e. 1945.] xliv, 405 pp. PL1171.S5 1945

Literature

Essays. History of Literature

Alexander, William Hardy. Seneca's Dialogi. The text emended and explained. Univ. of California. 1943– *2590a.43.12 No. 12
University of California publications in classical philology, v. 12, no. 12.
Contents. — Dialogi III, IV, V. De ira libri tres.

Franklin, Benjamin, *1706–1790.* A Benjamin Franklin reader, edited by Nathan G. Goodman; original drawings by Fritz Kredel, text illustrations by Rafael D. Palacios. Crowell. [1945.] xxi, 881 pp. PS745.A3G5
"This collection is an attempt to present, in a single volume, a comprehensive picture of Franklin's prodigious talents as reflected in his writings." — Editor's *Preface.*

Lange, Victor. Modern German literature, 1870–1940. Cornell Univ. 1945. xi, 223 pp. PT395.L3
An interpretative survey of the main spiritual trends in the German literature of the period as they were manifested in poetry, fiction, drama, and philosophical works.
Bibliography, including translations, pp. 141–206.

Saintsbury, George, *1845–1933.* French literature and its masters [by] George Saintsbury, edited by Huntington Cairns. Knopf.

1946. ix, 326, xxx pp. PQ119.S18
A selection from the contributions of George Saintsbury to the Encyclopedia Britannica.
Contents. — Joinville. — Rabelais. — Montaigne. — Corneille. — Madame de Sévigné. — Racine. — Montesquieu. —Voltaire. — Rousseau. — Balzac. — Gautier. — French Literature from the Beginning to 1900.

Tuell, Anne Kimball. John Sterling, a representative Victorian. Macmillan. 1941. xiv, 405 pp. Illus. PR5473.S8T8

Van Doren, Mark. John Dryden, a study of his poetry. Holt. [1946.] x, 298 pp. PR3424.V3 1946
Previously published in 1920 as "The Poetry of John Dryden."

Poetry

Coblentz, Stanton Arthur, *editor*. The music makers; an anthology of recent American poetry. New York, Ackerman. [1945.] v–xxxiii, 275 pp. PS614.C552

[Lanusse, Armand,] *1812–1867, compiler*. Creole voices; poems in French by free men of color, first published in 1845, edited by Edward Maceo Coleman . . . with a foreword by H. Carrington Lancaster. A Centennial edition. Washington, Associated Publishers. 1945. xlvi, 130 pp. PQ3937.L8L32

Nicholson, Norman. Five rivers. Dutton. 1945. 96 pp. PR6027.I 295F5

Stories. Aphorisms

[**Afanaśev**, Aleksandr N.,] *1826–1871*. Russian fairy tales; illustrations by A. Alexeieff. Pantheon. [1945.] 661 pp. PZ8.A26 Ru
Selected from Afanas'ev's collection of Russian folk tales. *cf. p. 612.*
Translation by Norbert Guterman. Folkloristic commentary by Roman Jacobson.

Blicher, Steen Steensen, *1782–1848*. Twelve stories . . . translated from the Danish by Hanna Astrup Larsen, with an introduction by Sigrid Undset. Princeton Univ. for the American-Scandinavian Foundation. 1945. 305 pp. PZ3.B6186 Tw

Cobb, Irvin S., 1876–1944. Cobb's cavalcade; a selection from the writings of Irvin S. Cobb, edited with an introduction by B. D. Zevin. Cleveland, World Pub. Co. [1945.] 11–466 pp. Ilus. PS3505.O 14A6 1945

Luz y Caballero, José Cipriano de la, *1800–1862*. Aforismos y apuntaciones ordenados y anotados por Roberto Agramonte. Retrato de José de la Luz por José Marti. Prólogo de Rafael Garcia Bárcena. [La Habana.] 1945. liii. 431 pp. PN6275.L8

Roberts, Kenneth Lewis. The Kenneth Roberts reader, introduction by Ben Ames Williams. Doubleday, Doran. 1945. xi, 460 pp. PS3535.O 176A6 1945

Local History

Bill, Alfred Hoyt. The beleaguered city, Richmond, 1861–1865 . . . Knopf. 1946. xiv, 313, xviii pp. F234.R5B5
An account of everyday life during the terrible years of the Civil War.

Coventry, England, Guild of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, St. John the Baptist and St. Katherine. The records of the Guild of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, St. John the Baptist and St. Katherine of Coventry. Published for the Dugdale Soc. by Oxford Univ. Press. 1935–44. 2 v. *2503.180.13,19

Sickels, Alice L. Around the world in St. Paul. Univ. of Minnesota. [1945.] x, 262 pp. Plates. F614.S4S5
The author describes the Festivals of Nations which she arranged as executive secretary of the International Institute of St. Paul, Minnesota. One chapter, "Eating Internationally," includes recipes.

Snow, Edward Rowe. Famous New England lighthouses. Boston, Yankee Pub. Co. [1945.] [17]–457 pp. F4.S58
Histories of the lighthouses of the New England district, and incidents in the lives of their keepers — "the heroes of the coast."

Writers' program, *Louisiana*. Gumbo ya-ya, compiled by Lyle Saxon, state director, Edward Dreyer, assistant state director, Robert Tallant, special writer. Material gathered by workers of the Works progress administration, Louisiana Writers' project, and sponsored by the Louisiana State library commission. Drawings by Caroline Durieux. Houghton Mifflin. [1945.] xiii, 581 pp. GR110.L5W7
"Gumbo Ya-Ya" means "Everybody talks at once." History, folk-lore, manners and customs of Louisiana, including a chapter on the Negro slaves. The illustrations are noteworthy.

Medicine in the War

Cooper, Page. Navy nurse. McGraw-Hill. [1946.] x, 226 pp. Plates. D807.U6C6
A plastic account of the remarkably skilled and courageous work done by the Navy Nurses in the various theatres of war and in the hospitals at home.
"The Corps has never relinquished that flexible and personal quality which is so important in the care of sick and wounded men. Their relatives and friends should take particular interest in 'Navy Nurse' for the insight it gives into the workings of the Navy's Medical Department."—*Foreword* by *Vice Admiral* Ross T. McIntire.

Griffin, Alexander R. Out of carnage. Howell, Soskin. [1945.] 327 pp. RC971.G75
An account, illustrated by many concrete cases, of the stupendous medical, surgical, therapeutic, and preventive work accomplished in the war. Includes chapters on "soul surgery" — the treatment of psychoneurotic patients — the new ice therapy, war burns, the discovery and use of penicillin, blood plasma, malaria control. typhus and DDT, etc.

Page, Robert Collier. Air commando doc. by Lt. Col. Robert Collier Page . . . as told to Lieut. Alfred Aiken. New York, Ackerman. [1945.] 186 pp. Plates. D767.6.P3
The story of a specially selected group of flight surgeons and their operations and arrangements in Burma and India. Illustrated with photographs.

Music

Literature

Arban, Jean Baptiste, *1825–1889*. Arban's Complete conservatory method for trumpet (cornet) or E♭ alto, B♭ tenor, baritone, euphonium and B♭ bass in treble clef; edited by Edwin Franko Goldman and Walter M. Smith. Newly revised

authentic edition. Fischer. [1936.] 347 pp. Illus. MT442.A72C6
Twelve celebrated fantaisies and airs variés, by Arban: pp. 300–347.

Carner, Mosco. Of men and music; collected essays and articles. London, Williams. [1945.] 182 pp. Illus. (music). ML60.C37 04

Cesana, Otto. Course in modern counterpoint. Modern Music Publications. 1940. Loose leaf. MT55.C48

Chase, Gilbert. A guide to Latin American music. Library of Congress. [1945.] xiii, 274 pp. Illus. (music). *ML120.S7C47

Eschman, Karl. Changing forms in modern music. Schirmer. [1945.] xii, 180 pp. Illus. (music). MT58.E84

Gronowicz, Antoni. Paderewski. Montréal, L. Parizeau. 1945. [7]–236 pp. French text. ML410.P114G73

Mapleson music library, *New York.* Catalogue no. 1, 2. Mapleson music library . . . [New York. 1940?–43.] *ML138.M16
Reproduced from type-written copy.

Squier, Victor Carroll. Antonio Stradivari, his life and work (1644–1737). Battle Creek, Mich. 1944. 91 pp. Plates. ML424.S8S65

Ulanov, Barry. Duke Ellington. New York. Creative Age Press. [1946.] x, 322 pp. ML410.E44V4
"A complete Duke Ellington discography" pp. 277–311.

Scores

Bach, Johann Christian, *1735–1782.* Sonatas for violin and piano, newly edited for practical use by Ludwig Landshoff. London, Hinrichsen Edition. [194–?] 2 v. in 1. *and* 2 pts. in 1. M219.B23S6

Bach, Johann Sebastian, *1685–1750.* Thirty-five chorale preludes . . . Arranged and edited for pianoforte by W. Gillies Whittaker in four books with English and German analytical notes. Oxford Univ. [1931.] 4 v. in 1. M38.B2T88

— Wachet auf, no. 4 of church cantata 160, "Sleepers wake" . . . arranged by M. Esposito. London, Oxford Univ. [1925.] 9 pp. *M1060.B23W3

Bonnet, Joseph, *1884–1944.* The polyphonic art of organ-playing on three manuals and pedal, including an original quatuor by Louis Marchand . . . and three canonic chorale-preludes by Johann Sebastian Bach . . .transcribed for three manuals and pedal, annotated and edited by Joseph Bonnet. Schirmer. 1944. iii, 4–15 pp. M7.B65P6

Boyce, William, *1710–1779.* The power of music; an overture for strings and optional woodwind . . . transcribed and edited by Constant Lambert. London, Oxford Univ. [1937.] 8 pp. *M1004.B69P6

Caccini, Francesca, *b. 1581.* La liberazione di Ruggierro dall' isola d'Alcina, a balletto by Francesca Caccini, edited by Doris Silbert. Northampton, Mass., Smith College. [1945.] [10], 141 pp. *M.484.753 no. 7
Music reproduced from manuscript copy.
Vocal score with piano accompaniment.

Couperin, François, *1668–1733.* Overture and allegro from La sultane suite . . . orchestration and free transcription by Darius Milhaud. Philadelphia, Elkan-Vogel. [1944.] 23 pp. *M1060.C84S95
Reproduced from manuscript copy.

Cowell, Henry. Exultation, for string orchestra, or 4 violins, 2 violas, 2 cellos, bass. Berlin, Magdeburg. 1931. 8 pp. *M1145.C69E9

Dethier, John V. Tone poem. Birchard. [1938.] 16 pp. *M1045.D48T6
Orchestral score.

— Second tone poem. Birchard. [1939.] 16 pp. *M1045.D48S4
Orchestral score.

Elwell, George Herbert. Introduction and allegro. Published for the Juillard School of Music by the American Music Center. [1944.] 52 pp. *M1045.E42 I 5
Orchestral score.

Fiedler, Max, *1859–1939.* Lustspiel-ouverture für Orchester. Berlin. [1914?] 49 pp. *M1004.F.54L8
Reproduction of manuscript copy.

Fitelberg, Jerzy. Konzert für Violoncello und Orchester; Ausgabe für Violoncello und Klavier; Klavierauszug vom Komponisten. Wien, Leipzig. 1932. 54 pp, *and* pt. M1017.F58
Score: violoncello and piano, and part.

Glazunov, Aleksandr K., *1865–1936.* Concerto en mi bémol pour saxophone alto et orchestre à cordes. Paris. [1936.] 24 pp. *M.1105.G53C6

Gould, Morton. Cowboy rhapsody, for band; arranged from the composer's original score by David Bennett. Mills Music. [1940.] 40 pp. *M1258.G68C6
Full score.

Freed, Isadore. Sonorités rythmiques; six pièces pour piano. Paris. [1932.] 21 pp. *M25.F74S6

Janssen, Werner. Foster suite, for orchestra. Boston, Birchard. [1937.] 43 pp. *M1003.J35F6
On themes from Stephen Foster's songs.

Jelobinsky, V. Six short etudes . . . for pianoforte. New York, Am-Rus Music Corp. 1936. 19 pp. M25.Z54S5

Kubik, Gail. Sonatina for violin and piano. Schirmer. [1943.] 18 pp. *and* pt. M219.K82S6
Score: violin and piano, and part.

Lambert, Constant. Aubade héroïque, for small orchestra. 1942. London, Oxford Univ. [1944.] 20 pp. *M1045.L35A8

Lewis, H. Merrills. This is America, for chorus of mixed voices. Gray. [1943.] 19 pp. M1533.L68T5
With piano accompaniment.
Words by Katharine Janeway Conger.

Kennan, Kent. Night soliloquy, for flute, piano and strings. Rochester, N. Y., Eastman School of Music. [1940.] 10 pp. *M1105.K45N5

Koo, Ts Zung, *compiler.* Folk songs from China . . . collected by Tz Zeung Koo: English text by Irene Gass and Arthur Waley; music arranged by Reginald Redman; edited by Maurice Jacobson. Schirmer. 1943. 23 pp. M1804.K66F6
With piano accompaniment; melodies also in tonic sol-fa notation.

Loeffler, Charles Martin, *1861–1935*. The passion of Hilarion, opera in one act and two tableaux after a play by William Sharp. [Boston, Birchard. 1936.] 278 pp. *M1500.L64P3
Reproduced from manuscript copy.

Luening, Otto. Prelude to a hymn tune by William Billings. New York, Edition Musicus. [1943.] 13 pp. *M1004.L84P7
Orchestral score.

Maconchy, Elizabeth. String quartet no. 3 (in one movement). [London?] Hinrichsen Edition. [194–?] 24 pp. *M452.M19 no.3

Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus, *1756–1791*. Fantasy for a musical clock (K. V. 608); transcribed for orchestra from the original 4–line score, by Eric Werner. New York, Associated Music Publishers. 1941. 52 pp. *M1060.M6F3

Parker, Horatio, *1863–1919*. A star song; lyric rhapsody for solo quartet, chorus and orchestra, the text by Henry Bernard Carpenter. Cincinnati, Church Co. 1902. 3–97 pp. *M1530.P37S8
Full score.

Piston, Walter. Prelude and allegro, for organ and strings. New York, Arrow Music Press. [1944.] 25 pp. *M1105.P58P7

Prokof'ev, Sergei S. Peter and the wolf, a musical tale for children . . . For piano solo by Thomas F. Dunhill. Winthrop Rogers edition. Boosey, Hawkes, Belwin. [1942.] 34 pp. Illus. M1626.P963 1942

Purcell, Henry, *1658 or 9–1695*. . . . Suite for strings (with optional woodwind) . . . arranged by John Barbirolli. London, Oxford Univ. [1937.] 11 pp. *M1003.P97S8
"From the Dramatick music."

Read, Gardner. Prelude and toccata for small orchestra. Scarsdale, N. Y., Published for the Juilliard Foundation by E. F. Kalmus. 1941. 29 pp. *M1045.R43P7

Rore, Cipriano de, *1516–1565*. The madrigals of Cipriano de Rore, for 3 and 4 voices. Edited by Gertrude Parker Smith. Northampton, Mass., Smith College. [1943.] 120 pp. *M.484.753 no. 6
A cappella vocal score reproduced from manuscript copy.

Rossini, Gioacchino Antonio, *1792–1868*. La boutique fantasque, ballet. Full score. [London.] Chester. [1919.] 187 pp. *M1520.R68B6
At head of title: Rossini-Respighi.
Reproduced from manuscript copy.

Siegmeister, Elie. Ozark set, for full orchestra . . . Orchestra score. Marks Music Corp. 1944. 96 pp. *M1003.S42 O 9
Reproduced from manuscript copy.
Contents. — 1. Morning in the hills. — 2. Camp meeting. — 3. Lazy afternoon. — 4. Saturday night.

Tartini, Giuseppe, *1692–1770*. Concerto in D Minor by Giuseppe Tartini for violin and piano; concerto version with original cadenzas by Joseph Szigeti. Fischer. 1943. 13 pp. *and* pt. M1013.T37C6
Score: violin and piano, and part.

Thomson, Virgil. String quartet, number 1. New York, Arrow Music Press. [1944.] 56 pp. M452.T45 no. 1
Miniature score.

Van Vactor, David. Overture to a comedy no. 2. [New York,] Published for the Juilliard School of Music by the American Music Center. 1942. 69 pp. *M1004.V25 O 9

Vaughan Williams, Ralph. Household music; three preludes on Welsh hymn tunes for string quartet or alternative instruments. Full score. London, Oxford Univ. [1943.] 30 pp. *M452.V38H6

Whithorne, Emerson. Quartet for strings. New York, Cos Cob Press. [1931.] 30 pp. M452.W48Q3
Miniature score.

Navigation

Riesenberg, Harry E. Treasure hunter. McBride. [1945.] 260 pp. Plates. G525.R548
A history of treasure hunting and deep sea salvage. About half the book is the biography of Sir William Phips, who became Governor of Massachusetts Colony.

U. S. Coast Guard. Log book and certain information for use in lifeboats and life rafts. United States merchant vessels. Washington. 1944. v, 89 pp. Illus. *VK211.U62 1944
"Navigation in emergencies, prepared by Dr. Bart J. Bok": pp. 73–85.

U. S. Nautical almanac office. Tables of sunrise, sunset, and twilight. Issued by the Nautical almanac office, United States Naval observatory under authority of the Secretary of the navy. Washington. 1945. 196 pp. *7941.1 1946 Suppl.

Periodicals

Americas, The; a quarterly review of inter-American cultural history. v. 1– July, 1944– Washington, Academy of American Franciscan History. [1944– *F1401.A58

Arizona quarterly; a journal of literature, history, folklore. v. 1– Spring 1945– [Univ. of Arizona. 1945– *F806.A73

Asiatic folk literature society. Proceedings . . . v. 1, no. 1– 1944– Calcutta. [1944– *GR1.A8

Chinese mind; an interpretation. v. 1, no. 1–4. 6–11/12. Jan. 1943–Nov./Dec. 1943. New York, People's Foreign Relations Ass'n of China. [1943– *DS721.A1C5

Commentary, incorporating Contemporary Jewish record. v. 1. Nov. 1945– *DS101.C65

Conference, the magazine of human relations. [no. 1– Feb. 1945– National Conference of Christians and Jews. Illus. *HN51.C65
Supersedes the conference's Bulletin, –1944.

Habanero, El: papel politico, cientifico y literario, redactado por el dr. Félix Varela . . . seguido de Las apuntaciones sobre El Habanero; estudios preliminarés por Enrique Gay Calbó y Emilio Roig de Leuchsenring. Univ. de la Habana. 1945. lxxxvii, 245 pp. F1783.H13
Contains the first six of the seven numbers originally published, the editor having been unable to locate a copy of the seventh number. *cf. P. xxx.*

Logos, v. 1, no. 1– Oct. 1945– [Boston,] Emmanuel Alumnae Ass'n. 1945– Illus. *LH1.E5L6

Russian affairs . . . v. 1– Oct. 1944– Inst. for Russian Studies of the Rand School of Social Science. [1944– *D731.R93

Scottish art and letters. no. 1– [Glasgow, MacLellan. 1944– Plates. *AP4.S3734
Includes book reviews and selections in verse.

Walkabout; Australia's geographic magazine. v. 1–11. Dec. 1934–Sept. 1945. Melbourne [and] Sydney, Australian National Publicity Ass'n. [1934–45.] Plates. *G51.W3

Philosophy

Bergson, Henri Louis, *1859–1941*. The creative mind . . . translated by Mabelle L. Andison. New York, Philosophical Library. [1946.] 307 pp. B2430.B4C72

Chandler, Albert R. Rosenberg's nazi myth. Cornell Univ. 1945. 146 pp. CB425.R74C5
An exposition and criticism of the chief Nazi philosopher's racial mysticism, with emphasis on its hostility to Catholics and Jews.

Politics and Government

Carr, William George. Only by understanding, education, and international organization . . . Foreign Policy Ass'n 1945. 96 pp. Illus. 7571.96.52
"Post-war social education" [by] Roy A. Price, pp. 90–94.

Massachusetts. Governor, *1939–1945* (Leverett Saltonstall). Six crucial years. The story of Massachusetts from 1939 through 1944 as told in messages, proclamations and addresses of His Excellency, Governor Leverett Saltonstall. Boston. 1945. 371 pp. *J87.M417 1939

United nations conference on international organization, *San Francisco*. 1945. Facsimile of the charter of the United nations, statute of the International court of justice, and interim arrangements, in five languages, signed at the United nations conference on international organization, San Francisco, California, June 26, 1945. [San Francisco. 1945.] [230] pp. JX1976.A3F2

U. S. Delegation to the United nations conference on international organization, San Francisco, 1945. Charter of the United nations. Report to the President on the results of the San Francisco conference by the United States delegation, the secretary of state. [Washington.] 1945. 266 pp. *JX1976.4.U55

Psychology

Horney, Karen. Our inner conflicts; a constructive theory of neurosis. Norton. [1945.] 250 pp. RC343.H76
A work on psychoanalysis, but deviating from the Freudian formula. The author recognizes conflicting attitudes of "moving toward," "moving against," and "moving away from" people.

Moore, Arthur Russell. The individual in simpler forms. Eugene, Or. 1945. x, 143 pp. XIII plates. *BF21.Q7 no. 2
University of Oregon monographs. Studies in psychology no. 2. April 1945.

Sladen, Frank Joseph, *editor*. Psychiatry and the war. Springfield, Ill., C. C. Thomas. [1943.] xxii, 505 pp. RC602.S53
"A survey of the significance of psychiatry and its relation to disturbances in human behavior to help provide for the present war effort and for post war needs."

Religion

Brodie, Fawn M. No man knows my history; the life of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet. Knopf. 1945. ix, 476, xix pp. Plates. BX8695.S6B7
Bibliography: pp. 466–476.

Filas, F. L., *S. J.* The man nearest to Christ; nature and historic development of the devotion to St. Joseph. Bruce. [1945.] xix, 217 pp. BT690.F5 1945
Belongs to the Religion and Culture series.
Bibliography: pp. 195–210.

Knox, Ronald Arbuthnott. God and the atom. Sheed & Ward. 1945. 3–166 pp. BT1101.K73
Monsignor Knox gives a discussion of the moral and religious upheaval caused in men's minds by the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima. While he thinks that it would have been better not to have dropped it, he warns against despair, for atomic energy is "God's gift, but a terrible one; all his gifts are terrible" — but may be rightly used by our free will.

Rockefeller, John D. The Christian church, what of its future? [Protestant Council of the City of New York. 1945.] 13 pp. BR123.R62

Sperry, Willard L. Those of the way. Harper. [1945.] 146 pp. BR121.S727
The Dean of the Harvard Divinity School gives thirteen Lenten meditations for the troubled modern, the first being on "The First Christians," who were known as those of "The Way," and the last, "Works meet for Repentance," treating of our post-war world.

Tyberg, Judith. Sanskrit keys to the wisdom-religion; an exposition of the philosophical and religious teachings embodied in the Sanskrit terms used in theosophical and occult literature. Covina, Calif., Theosophical Univ. 1943. xvi, 163 pp. BP527.T9 1943

Ward, Maisie. The splendor of the rosary; with prayers by Caryll Houselander, and pictures by Fra Angelico. Sheed and Ward. 1945. 164 pp. Plates. BX2163.W3
Explains the use and the meaning of the Rosary. The author is the daughter of Wilfrid Ward and the wife of Mr. Frank Sheed of the firm of Sheed and Ward.

Science

Allport, Noel Lionel. Colorimetric analysis. London, Chapman & Hall. 1945. xii, 451 pp. Illus. 8275.3

Harrar, Ellwood S., and J. George **Harrar.** Guide to southern trees. McGraw-Hill. [1946.] ix, 712 pp. Illus. QK482.H33

Maurer, Edward R., *and others*. Mechanics for engineers; statics and dynamics. Wiley. [1945.] xvii, 425 pp. 8211.4
An earlier edition by Edward R. Maurer and Raymond J. Roark has title: "Technical Mechanics."

Weygand, Conrad. Organic preparations . . . translated and revised from the German text. New York, Interscience Publishers. 1945. xiii, 534 pp. Illus. 8286.40

Yarwood, J. High vacuum technique; theory, practice, industrial applications and properties of materials. 2d edition revised. London, Chapman & Hall. 1945. viii, 140 pp. 8215.8

Sports

Baker, L. H. Football: facts and figures . . . with a foreword by Grantland Rice. Farrar & Rinehart. [1945.] xvi, 732 pp. Plates. GV951.B203

A scientist's comprehensive history of the game, based on extensive research. He begins with a history of football from antiquity to 1871, and a history of early football in America from 1620 to 1869. The book includes sections on the players, on coaches, major college teams, rules and plays, etc.

Best sports stories of 1944– and a sports record book including the year's headlines day by day. Dutton. 1945– Plates. *GV583.B4

Self, Margaret Cabell, *editor*. A treasury of horse stories . . . illustrated by Edwin Megargee. New York, Barnes. [1945.] xvi, 368 pp. Plates. QL795.H7S4

Prose and verse, drawn from various periods, which deal with the horse. Among the authors are Shakespeare, Thackeray, Browning, Kipling, Longfellow, Galsworthy, Masefield, Chesterton, William Rose Benet, and many others.

Underwood, Thomas Rust, *editor*. Thoroughbred racing and breeding; the story of the sport and background of the horse industry. Coward-McCann. [1945.] vii, 245 pp. Illus. SF334.U5

"American turf literature": pp. 203–210.

Technology

Aeronautics

Mattingly, Charles. American air navigator. Chicago, Ziff-Davis. [1944.] 229 pp. Illus. 4036E.183

Nikolsky, Alexander A. Notes on helicopter design theory; a series of lectures delivered March–April 1944 at Princeton university. Princeton Univ. 1945. 228 pp. 4036D.51

Stewart, Francis S. Airframe materials. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xi, 237 pp. Illus. 4036A.192

Electrical Engineering

Electronic engineering master index, The; a subject index to electronic engineering periodicals. Jan. 1925/June 1945– 1st– annual edition. 1945– New York, Electronics Research Pub. Co. [1945– 8017L.53

Tarboux, J. G. Introduction to electric power systems. Scranton, Pa., International Textbook Co. 1944. xiii, 385 pp. 8014A.80

U. S. Bureau of ships. Electric motors and controllers. Washington. 1945. [69] pp. *8012.445

At head of title: Bureau of ships manual, chapter 63.

Van Gieson, D. Walter. Electrical drafting applied to circuits and wiring. McGraw-Hill. 1945. viii, 140 pp. Illus. 8014.387

Wright, Ralph Ross. Electronics laboratory manual. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 77 pp. 8017L.54

Mechanical & Civil Engineering

Adams, Arthur Stanton, and George Dewy Hilding. Fundamentals of thermodynamics. Harper. [1945.] x, 289 pp. 4032E.44

"A complete revision of [the author's] 'Fundamentals of thermodynamics,' copyright, 1937 . . . (revised 1942)."

Addison, Herbert. A treatise on applied hydraulics. 3d edition revised and enlarged. Wiley. [1945.] ix, 614 pp. Plates. 4028.217

First edition published 1934 under title: "A Text Book of applied Hydraulics."
Bibliography: pp. 597–605.

Manley, R. G. Waveform analysis; a guide to the interpretation of periodic waves, including vibration records. Wiley. 1945. xi, 275 pp. Plates. 4030.88

Rosenthal, Ernst. Porcelain and other ceramic insulating materials. London, Chapman & Hall. 1944– Illus. 4037A.100

Contents. — v. 1. Raw materials, manufacturing processes, testing and characteristics.

Wahl, A. M. Mechanical springs. Cleveland, O., Penton Pub. Co. xi, 435 pp. 4031A.154

Metallurgy

Alico, John. Introduction to magnesium and its alloys. Chicago, Ziff-Davis. [1945.] xvii, 183 pp. Plates. 8027.228

American foundrymen's association. Foundry sand testing handbook; standards and tentative standards adopted by the American foundrymen's association, following recommendations of The A. F. A. committee on foundry sand research. 5th edition. Chicago, Technical Development Program, American Foundrymen's Ass'n. 1944. vii, 176 pp. Illus. 8025A.104

"Bibliography on sand testing and control:" pp. 113–130.

Bulian, Walter, and Eberhard Fahrenhorst. Metallography of magnesium and its alloys. London, Hughes. [1944.] x, 117 pp. Illus. 8027.229

A translation from the German by the technical staff of F. A. Hughes & co. limited and Magnesium elektron limited of "Metallographie des Magnesiums und seiner technischen Legierungen."

Miscellaneous

Banhagel, E. W. Logarithms and slide rule for practical use. Chicago, Ziff-Davis. [1945.] vii, 141 pp. Illus. 4010D.146

Eder, Josef Maria. History of photography . . . translated by Edward Epstean. Columbia Univ. 1945. xx, 860 pp. *8029.305

"Biography of Josef Maria Eder, by Hinricus Lüppo-Cramer": pp. [720]–728.

Forging manufacturers' association, inc. Magnetic particle testing of commercial forgings. New York. [1944.] 4014.414

Mayer, Fritz, *1876—1940*. The chemistry of natural coloring matters; the constitutions, properties, and biological relations of the important natural pigments . . . Translated and revised by A. H. Cook. New York, Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1943. 354 pp. 8032.248

U. S. Bureau of ships. Lighting. Washington 1945. 40 pp. *4019D.18

Chapter 64, "Lighting," Bureau of ships manual.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXI, Number 6

Contents

Page

THE FOUNDING OF AMHERST COLLEGE (*with facsimile*) 203

LETTERS FROM SYMONDS TO SWINBURNE 212
By Evelyn Grantham

ETCHINGS BY AUGUSTUS EDWIN JOHN 222
By Arthur W. Heintzelman

A MARY POPPINS WEEK (*with facsimile*) 224
By Eva J. Anttonen

TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS
Leon Trotsky: *Stalin* 229
Ralph Ingersoll: *Top Secret* 229
Alan Moorehead: *Eclipse* 230
Harry Butcher: *My Three Years with Eisenhower* 230
Philippe Soupault: *Age of Assassins* 230
Arturo Castiglioni: *Adventures of the Mind* 231
Nelson Glueck: *The River Jordan* 231
Gene Fowler: *A Solo in Tom-Toms* 232
J. D. Ratcliff, *editor: Science Year Book of 1946* 232
Alma Mahler: *Gustav Mahler: Memories and Letters* 232

LIBRARY NOTES
Herbals and Garden Books 233
Ethan Allen's Captivity 233
Retirement of Miss Gibbs 234
The Fifth Monarchy — a Prophecy 234

LIST OF RECENTLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS 235

⁂

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library 15–17 Blagden Street, June, 1946, Vol. XXI, No. 6

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution;
by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

JUNE, 1946

The Founding of Amherst College

An Exhibition in the Treasure Room

AN exhibition of books, photographs, prints, and manuscripts from the Library's collections has been arranged to mark the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Amherst College. It relates mainly to the early history of the institution. The letters, which discuss every phase of college life, have not been published before.

Francis Bernard, Governor of Massachusetts, issued a charter for the establishment of a college in the western part of the colony in February 1762: supporters of Harvard, however, forced its cancellation two months later. The village of Amherst, first settled in 1731, had received its name (in honor of General Jeffrey Amherst) and been made a "district" only three years earlier. But it developed quickly; by 1814 an Academy was opened there, and in 1818 a group of citizens started a Charitable Fund as the basis of "an Institution for the Classical Education of indigent young men of piety and talents." A copy of its constitution is on view, as are portraits of and letters by some of the participants in the movement — John Fiske, Nathaniel Smith, and Joseph Lyman. They were the founding fathers of the College, the cornerstone of which was laid on August 9, 1820, by the Reverend Dr. David Parsons, President of the Board, "in presence of a numerous concourse of spectators." Noah Webster, Vice President, delivered an address, entitled *A Plea for a Miserable World;* the Library's copy is in the original blue wrappers. After fervent appeals to Christian principles, the speaker frankly discussed the difficulties of the enterprise. "It encounters opposition," he stated, "but opposition to a good cause must stimulate exertion, and contribute to ultimate success. And why should it be opposed? It has no competitor, it interferes essentially with no other seminary, for none exists of a similar character. Will not New England supply it with students? . . ." But the clash was then not with Harvard, too strong by that time to care, but with Williams, which was founded in 1793.

The new college opened with fifty-six students, but by 1827 the number was estimated at two hundred. A report of the Committee of both Houses of the Legislature, issued in that year, shows the struggles of the institution; its debts in a few years rose to over $20,000. Its chief income was derived from tuition — thirty-six dollars, of which six dollars were deductible if the student lived in the village. And the expenditure was considerable — $1200 for the President's salary, $800 for one professor, and $700 for each of the other four professors. The situation of Williams, thanks to its endowment, was more favorable, although the tuition was only twenty-two dollars and fifty cents. But Williams, too, needed more money; so the Committee was convinced that education in the Commonwealth would be best served by the union of the two colleges. However, the will to live was too strong in both institutions.

The Reverend Dr. Zephaniah Swift Moore was the first president. Born in 1770, he preached and taught school, was professor of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew at Dartmouth, and was elected president of Williams in 1815. Disapproving of that college's location, he resigned and accepted the invitation to Amherst. Fifteen students accompanied him. He served at Amherst for only two years, till his death in 1823. Heman Humphrey, pastor at Pittsfield, succeeded him, directing the College for twenty-three years. He was followed by Edward Hitchcock, the professor of chemistry and natural history, who carried on the work for another ten years. William A. Stearns was the fourth and Julius H. Seelye the fifth president, during whose long administrations the College doubled its size and resources.

Numerous photographs of the faculty and the classrooms have been included in the exhibit. The greater proportion of the professors were clergymen, and most of the students were preparing for that calling; it is not surprising, therefore, that the larger number of their publications were sermons and philosophical studies. But science was not neglected either. One of the earliest items in the cases is *An Essay on the Temperature of the Interior of the Earth*, translated from the French by the Junior Class in 1828, and printed at Amherst by John S. and Charles Adams, who published most of the college material. Early engravings show the first of the buildings. Noteworthy is an autumnal view of the town, a soft colored lithograph made by the wife of Professor Hitchcock in 1833.

There are nearly a dozen autograph letters about college affairs. The earliest, by Professor Hitchcock, is dated March 6, 1831, and is addressed to John Griscom, principal of the Friends School in Providence. Having sent him a number of pamphlets relating to Amherst and mentioning plans for a new building, he describes the innovations in the curriculum:

> First as to the New or Parallel Course adopted some years since — last year we were obliged to discontinue it — not because we were convinced of its inutility: for we are still decidedly of opinion that for certain classes of the community it is a system of education far preferable to the one common in our Colleges; and we regard the young men (now in College) who were formerly members of the New Course as having an education

> worth at least a thousand dollars more than their companions in the Old Course. But the multiplication of Gymnastic seminaries and the strong prejudice got up against us by the friends of other Colleges prevented the public from sending us enough scholars to defray the expenses of the New Course and we are too poor to sustain it without such support. We have however incorporated the study of French into our course of studies and this we do think of very great importance. Perhaps there would not be so many prejudices to encounter against a Modern Course of study in your denomination as in our own.
>
> The best of our College buildings have rooms large enough to accommodate two students. To each are attached two closets which may be used as bed rooms and also for studying. There is also a third closet for wood, etc. We think it of great importance that these three closets should be attached to each room.

The writer's next letter, April 28, 1835, is to a prospective colleague, who had evidently been enquiring about his duties. Professor Hitchcock did his best to prepare him, so that he should not be disappointed:

> I do not know precisely how many will be in the *college harness* next term, but we have supposed you would instruct the senior class in Moral Philosophy and if there be time in the Evidences of Christianity. We also expect that you will take your turn in supplying the pulpit and conducting weekly evening lectures and the monthly concert. There will be four of us probably to perform these duties in rotation. Besides these things there is always much miscellaneous business which we divide among us as nearly in just proportion as possible. The fact is we have *this whole college* to keep in motion and it often becomes necessary to do what does not belong to our particular department or some of the wheels would stop. Including preaching I think my *extra duties* here have been nearly as great as those appropriate to my department and for two or three years past they have been more trying to my health. Though I have had more than my equal share because I am the oldest officer.
>
> Our labours during the last six weeks have been exceedingly severe owing to the existence of an interesting revival. The state of feeling in College still continues good and about one third of those without hope at the beginning of the term have been apparently converted.

There is a long letter of March 20, 1837, to Bela B. Edwards, editor of the *American Biblical Repository*. First Professor Hitchcock apologizes for the delay in completing his article on the deluge; college duties kept him from writing. The first part of that opus, some sixty pages, had appeared in the January issue; the second and third parts, comprising seventy-five more pages, followed in October and January. He found that "the Mosaic account of the deluge stands forth fairly and fully vindicated from all collision with the facts of science." The first instalment of the article had brought a severe rebuke from Professor Silliman, the famous chemist of Yale. To this he refers in the letter:

> He thinks I have done great injury to the cause of geological theology by intimating that Mr. Lyell [Sir Charles Lyell, the British geologist] may be an infidel. My conscience does not trouble me much on the subject. The

> decided manner in which I have animadverted in that article upon the works of several authors will doubtless bring odium upon me from several quarters and it would not be strange if I should find myself the centre of half a dozen fires.

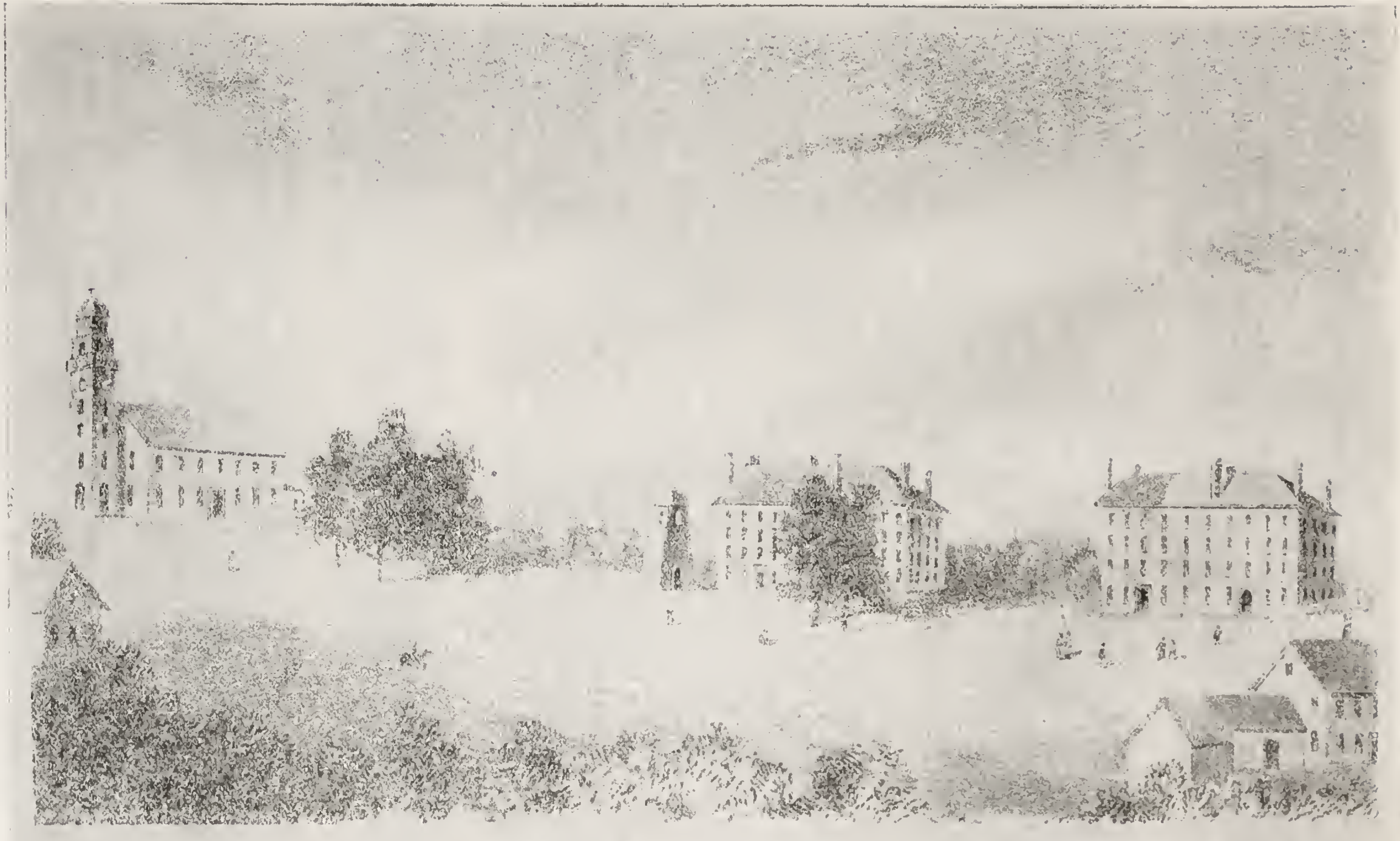
The last paragraph speaks of the College at large:

> Mr. Reed's legacy to our College is certainly very liberal. We had not heard it till the receipt of your letter. We had comforted ourselves under legislative repulses by the consideration that as long as the Lord can use the College for promoting his cause he will sustain it — and that we ought not to wish its continuance longer.

In his next letter to Edwards, November 8, 1841, Professor Hitchcock asks information about all sorts of books; but mainly he was interested "in the best commentary on the 2d Epistle of Peter, especially the 3d chapter." At that time he was lecturing in a number of towns "on the wonders of science compared with the wonders of romance." In March 1846 he sent Edwards, just going abroad, notes of introduction to European scholars. He himself would have liked to go but his "pecuniary means" would not allow it. However, he noted for consolation, "The Spirit of God seems to be among us and a few have yielded their hearts to his influence in College." In the final letter of the group, January 31, 1850, Professor Hitchcock, then President, discusses the grave problem of choosing a trustee. He names one or two prominent members of the General Court and asks for Edwards's opinion, emphasizing that they should possess "piety and business talent," the requisite qualifications for office.

Edwards, one of the earliest of the graduates, was the recipient of many confidences. There are also four letters addressed to him by Nathan Fiske, who taught languages and rhetoric. Writing on July 26, 1837, Professor Fiske asks his correspondent's help in soliciting publicity:

> For many reasons the coming year seems to me to be a year of great importance to the welfare of the College. We are sensible that some adverse influences have operated on us for a year or two, tending to divert students from this institution. Probably the circumstances of the past year and present term will be seized and diligently used by those, who wish to injure us, or build up other Institutions at our expense. I am led to ask you, whether some little notices of our College in a Boston paper might not be useful at this time? A mention of some of the *facts* of an interesting character respecting its history, etc., might perhaps do good. You know how soon such things are forgotten: If repeated, they fall under the eye of persons who never before knew them. They at any rate *remind* friends of the subject. If any allusions are made to our recent difficulty, it may be turned to good account, by intimating that it will increase public confidence, as I sincerely trust it will, as it may indicate that the College will be *governed,* altho *mildly* and *kindly*. If some notice would do good, could you not find a moment to write a few words and get them inserted in such paper or papers as you would judge wise? Allow me to say that Dr.



Pendleton's Lith. 9 Washn. St Boston

E. MILLS [illegible] COLLEGE [illegible]

> H[umphrey] would be much pleased to have you do so, if consistent with your views of what is fit and best, as he has just intimated to me.

He also speaks of the recent restlessness of the student body, in connection with the anti-slavery movement:

> I would give you here an exact statement of our *"rebellion,"* as it has improperly been termed; if I had room and time; but I suppose it would after all be of no great importance in your view; it would however satisfy you, as you no doubt now believe, that the Faculty *could not have done less* than they did in the case.

On February 16, 1839, he again writes to Edwards, who was then a professor at the Theological Seminary at Andover. Fiske, forever concerned for the welfare of the College, asks him to try to persuade a young graduate to stay on as a tutor. "It is easy to see," he writes, "that the existence of a general disposition to decline the service on the part of the better scholars must soon operate very much to the injury of the Institution." But his main topic was finance. He hopes that the College may benefit from the influence of his friend:

> You have learned the fate of our Petition to the General Court. What now must be done? Shall we *stay* here and see the College sink deeper and deeper in the abyss of debt? Is there not a diminution of the *public confidence* in us? Is it not time for *me* to make way for a better? Sure I am that something must be done, *very soon,* or the fond hopes of many respecting this Institution will be blasted. Would any influence from you as to Mr. George Shepard be salutary for the College? He you know has become master of a large estate by the death of his wife's mother, I know he has said he intended to do something for some college. Would not a letter from you to him do some good? He used, I know, to entertain the most profound respect for your opinions. Could he not be led to see it well to found a Shepard Professorship, say of *Sacred and Profane History and Antiquities* — or give $10,000 as a permanent fund for a Shepard Library — or to build a Shepard Hall?

His last letter in the Library he addressed, on July 11, 1842, to Edwards in the latter's capacity as head of the Committee of the Alumni. Professor Fiske loved decorum and the confusion at dinners rankled with him. So he wrote:

> What has long pained some of us, and has sometimes been spoken of by visitors, and has probably been noticed by all, must have been observed by you when present; viz. the great disorder occasioned by persons successively leaving the table, seizing and swallowing what they could get and then hurrying singly to be gone. I never knew such rudeness at any other place. Whoever has attended the dinner at Cambridge must have felt the salutary influence that attends the custom of having all remain and join in singing a hymn at the close; such was the custom until recently, and I suppose still is; it must tend to impart dignity to the occasion and the Institution, to bind together the Alumni, to revive and cherish their old pleasant associations and to strengthen from year to year their attachment to the College. Now cannot the Alumni, at our next Commencement, institute

such a custom with us? Cannot a suitable hymn or song be selected or composed for the purpose of being handed down and sung from year to year on that occasion?

In a note of March 13, 1850, Ebenezer Snell, professor of mathematics, sends word to Edwards that there are 5500 books in the College library and about 3600 volumes in each of the two Society libraries. The latest of the letters, November 28, 1879, is an enquiry from Professor Richard Mather to Judge Mellen Chamberlain, librarian of the Boston Public Library, for books about John Flaxman, the British artist, which he needed for his course on "historical sculpture."

There is a large amount of material to illustrate student life. Successive generations started their own periodicals. On display are copies of *The Shrine*, published in 1832 and 1833, of which the Library has the entire set of twelve issues. It was an unusually fine magazine, calling forth the best available talent. Each number contained literary, historical, and speculative essays, poems, and reviews. The set of *The Indicator,* produced between 1848 and 1851, is also complete. "Strictly local in its design and conduct," the editors announced, "it seeks for support only within its own narrow circle. Our only promise is to indicate the literary taste, spirit, and acquirements of the undergraduates of Amherst College." The magazine's purpose was, as they stated, "the literary advancement of its contributors." At the same time the five editors made it clear that they were responsible only for their own productions, for sometimes they were "forced to Hobson's choice." There are numbers of *The Amherst Collegiate Magazine*, of 1856 and 1857. In the latter year the name was changed to *The Ichnolite.* In the first article President Hitchcock wondered how his students had happened to invent the title; he imagined that "the great amount of *footmarks in stone* in the Appleton Ichnological Cabinet" suggested the idea. However, the eagerness with which he developed the theme — how the word is the symbol of permanence, confidence, lofty ambition, and so on — leaves one with a suspicion that he himself had something to do with the choice. A new feature of the paper was a greater emphasis on current events in College. It continued until the Civil War. In 1868 the *Amherst Student* was started, coming out every fortnight. The Library has many numbers.

From the first, college life included membership in one of the literary societies. The speeches of distinguished guests were sometimes printed. Among those on view are Caleb Cushing's *Oration,* 1836; Charles Sumner's *Fame and Glory,* 1847; and Daniel Dickinson's *The Union,* 1861. Of special interest is an engraving of Frazar Stearns, the son of President Stearns, who led the group of men that enlisted in 1861. He was killed at Newbern in the following March. Professor Tyler's *Memorial* about him is also shown. Emily Dickinson's poem, the autograph manuscript of which is placed near the engraving, may have been written with young Stearns in mind:

Success is counted sweetest
By those who ne'er succeed.
To comprehend a nectar
Requires sorest need.

Not one of all the purple host
Who took the flag to-day
Can tell the definition,
So clear, of victory

As he, defeated, dying,
On whose forbidden ear
The distant strains of triumph
Burst, agonized, and clear!

Finally there are several class albums — photographs of young men, clean shaven, with long hair and huge bow ties, in the best tradition of Bulwer-Lytton; or with mustache and goatee; but more often than not, with plain huge beards reaching to the waistcoat.

The records of the alumni are, of course, vast. There are several early leaflets giving the Order of Exercises at Commencement; year books of various classes, with biographical sketches and reminiscences; and anthologies of undergraduate verse published in recent years. Important early graduates include Henry Ward Beecher, whose penchant for oratory was manifest even in college. A classmate of his, Orson Squire Fowler, had an enthusiasm for phrenology. So the two became partners; on public platforms Fowler would demonstrate while Beecher lectured. Henry Lobdell won fame as a missionary, combining the careers of clergyman and physician. In a letter of May 1848, addressed to Professor Edwards Park of the Andover Theological Seminary, he asks for information about scholarships at that institution. "I entered this College three years since," he wrote, "with the expectation of practising Medicine after graduating and attending a course of Lectures at some Medical Institution. I had been here but a short time when I thought it was evidently my duty to study Theology. About six months since I decided with several other classmates to go on a Foreign Mission." He realized his hopes. In 1851 he sailed for Beyrut, and carried on missionary work among the Arabs; at the same time he sent home the valuable archeological material which forms the Nineveh Gallery at Amherst. Scarcely three years later he died at Mosul at the age of twenty-eight.

The exhibit features the early history of the College. Yet Amherst has contributed a fair number of distinguished men to American life of the last half-century. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State in Wilson's cabinet, Henry Clay Folger, the founder of the Folger Library in Washington, Calvin Coolidge and his friend Dwight W. Morrow, as well as Harlan F. Stone, the late Chief Justice, were all Amherst graduates.

Letters from Symonds to Swinburne

THE Library has acquired six letters from John Addington Symonds to Algernon Charles Swinburne, written over a period of ten years from 1872 to 1882, and constituting, apparently, all of Symonds's part in their tenuous relationship. They have never been published; nor, as far as is known, have Swinburne's answers been preserved. In his published works Swinburne refers to Symonds on only one occasion, which will be mentioned later, although the poet's name appears frequently in Symonds's correspondence.

In October of 1872 Symonds went to a dinner party at Oxford given by Benjamin Jowett, the famous translator of Plato, who as Master of Balliol College exerted a great influence, beneficent and despotic. Here he met and had an evening's conversation with Swinburne. Symonds was then thirty-two years old. He had taken his degree at Oxford in 1862, winning the Newdigate Prize for his poem *The Escorial.* After continental travel, he returned in the same year to Oxford, where he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen, and won the Chancellor's Prize with an essay on the Italian Renaissance. In 1866 appeared a grave tubercular infection; but, in spite of his illness, he managed to prepare his first book, *An Introduction to the Study of Dante,* published in 1872.

Swinburne, whom he now met for the first time, was only three years his senior. Like Symonds, he had been one of Jowett's classics students, but left the university during the younger man's first year. Already, however, he had achieved a great name in England. *Atalanta in Calydon* was the literary sensation of 1865. This choral dramatization of the Greek legend was followed immediately by *Chastelard,* a poetic drama derived from the life of Mary Stuart; while the publication of the first series of *Poems and Ballads* scored his third success in a single year. It was this last volume that elicited the first barrage of charges against his morality — "an unclean, fiery imp from the pit," "the libidinous laureate of a pack of satyrs" — all of which sound a little absurd today. In 1867 he began his espousal of the cause of republican Italy with *A Song of Italy,* which culminated in *Songs before Sunrise,* published in 1871.

On the night of Jowett's dinner party, then, Swinburne and Symonds were both young men; but one, though it would not then have been believed, had already passed his peak, while the other had scarcely entered the foothills of an extensive career. In a letter to his good friend, Henry Sidgwick, a distinguished English philosopher, written on October 23, 1872, Symonds jots down his impressions of the poet:

> He is more amiable than I expected — very modest, yet childishly pleased with his pet works and thoughts; very enthusiastic and not in any way *blasé;* clearly of a strong brain physically, and at any rate of a memory

> as yet unimpaired. That *Songs before Sunrise* are being translated into Italian for propagation of Mazzinism, that he proposes to translate our old ballads into French for Victor Hugo, that he is learning Aeschylus by heart, are a few of the many things he said.

At this time Symonds was still undecided as to a choice of career. He had published a scholarly volume, but, like many critics before and since, felt he was really a poet *manque*. The functions of scholar and poet, which in the past generation or two have tended toward clear separation, were commonly enough combined in the nineteenth century's "man of letters." While Symond's scholarship was less sound than that expected of the modern specialist, it was illuminated by the insight of a sensitive nature. As for his verse, he was dissatisfied with it, but practised it lovingly and achieved some formal grace. Shortly after the meeting with Swinburne, he deferentially submitted some of these experiments to the famous poet for criticism. Swinburne appears to have read them and sent their author his not unfavorable judgment. The first of our letters, dated December 27, 1872, is one of thanks for this favor:

> I feel the courtesy of your letter all the more deeply because I have suffered ever since I wrote to you from the sense of having perhaps been guilty of an unpardonable breach of good manners. Had it been possible to "call back yesterday" I should certainly, after writing to you, have undone what I did selfishly and with too little thought of all the claims that must be made upon your kindness by those who have a better right than myself and of all the important work you have constantly on hand.
>
> But your letter, so full of generous appreciation (far beyond my most sanguine hope) and so patient in the expression of the nuances of your opinion, has now sunk my feeling of regret for having troubled you below a deeper feeling of gratitude.
>
> I shall treasure your words; and I know that, if I am capable of improvement, I have in them the teaching I need, and by which I shall do my utmost to profit. The sense of your sympathy is a great support to me in the midst of a *selva selvaggia* of conflicting aims and wishes and instincts.

It is not surprising to find Symonds echoing Dante here. In the recently published *Dante* he had explained the *selva selvaggia* of the *Inferno* in terms of Dante's spiritual life, but it becomes a term of broader significance yet — "that wild and rough and stubborn wood whose bitterness was scarce less terrible than death — in the midst of which Dante found himself at the beginning of his journey is a true metaphor . . . for the trouble of the poet's soul."

He then goes on to discuss problems of versification which had been suggested by Swinburne's letter:

> What you say about the ending of poems particularly interests me. It has been my instinct more than my deliberate practise to relax the mood toward the close, partly from the desire to leave the central core of feeling as concentrated as possible, partly no doubt from an inartistic inability to prolong the force of the wave, which after rising, curving, and falling, seems to have nothing left but to seethe in foam.

> That you do not think I have utterly failed in the use of so difficult a metre as *terza rima* is very gratifying to me. My first intention was to treat it somewhat after the fashion of Elizabethan Blank Verse, allowing the interlinked triplets of rhyme to control the movement of the whole structure to some extent and to satisfy the ear with recurrences of sound. You most forcibly indicate the special dangers of this metre for one who like myself is habitually diffuse in style. It is only a very firm as well as copious pen that can avoid being carried away into wildernesses of mere versification — or else of being made stationary and crystalline by a servile observance of arbitrary pauses.
>
> The story of Bianca was told me two years ago by a lady. It is substantially matter of fact, except that I have laid the scene in Venice and provided for an abrupt conclusion. Therefore to me it seems no more than a prosaic "pièce justificative" of "La Fille aux Yeux d'Or". *That* is quite one of the most perfect studies of all French literature. No real critic can fail to see that its bloodstained climax is in art the right and logical outlet for what would else have been a *cul de sac* of Titanic passions. There is to my sense a sort of tragic catharsis in the murder scene — a thunderstorm with showers of blood for rain clearing the stifling atmosphere which Balzac has so wonderfully enclosed within the narrow space of that mysterious secret chamber.

"La Fille aux Yeux d'Or" is one of Balzac's most romantic short stories, with the morbid perversion of its theme and its dénouement of murder and suicide. But the poetic justice of blood is part of history as well as fiction, as the Bianca story shows. The true scene of the history was Pistoja, a town lying to the north of Florence, which, as Symonds goes on to relate in his *Dante,* had harbored a family of Cancellieri, divided into two branches, the Bianchi and the Neri. "These cousins," he wrote, "do not seem to have lived in less than ordinary medieval amity, until a lad of the Neri wounded one of the Bianchi in a quarrel, and was sent by his father to apologize at the house of the injured man. The head of the Bianchi branch did not see fit to treat the matter lightly. He took the youth and chopped his right hand off upon a dresser, and bade him tell his father that, 'Injuries are effaced with blood and not with words.' "

This letter concludes with a reference to one of Swinburne's forthcoming poems. The *quarta rima* which Swinburne had devised was a variation on *terza rima,* a conventional Italian verse form used by Dante, with which Symonds practised extensively. Except for Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind" and Bridges's "London Snow," there are no really successful specimens of this form in English, probably because it makes too heavy a demand upon the stock of rhymes offered by the language.

> I shall look with great interest [Symonds writes] for your poem in the *Fortnightly.* I cannot even imagine what its new *quarta rima* will be. By the way, I am so ignorant as not even to have read the name of the Indian book you speak of. When I see you I must hear what it is and where to get it. I do not know much about Oriental literature, though Sâdy in French and English is often in my hands.
>
> You have been very kind to me, and I do not know what words to find

> to thank you with. Your letter is like the touch of a magnetic hand. I can only again thank you and beg you to believe me to be yours ever truly and gratefully.

What Indian book it was to which Swinburne had referred him, we can only guess. Oriental literature was at that time enjoying great popularity both in Europe and America. The *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*, Edward Fitzgerald's free translation from the Persian, is the most notable result of this interest. In 1872 it was going through its third edition, but Swinburne had known the first version, published in 1849, since Rossetti introduced him to it early in 1862. The form of the Persian quatrain, as well as the hedonist philosophy of the Orient, charmed him, and led almost immediately to his long pagan lyric, *Laus Veneris*. Sâdy (or Saadi) was a Persian poet of the thirteenth century, longer and better known in the West than any other. Such was the popularity of his *Gulistan* that it was translated into English three times during the nineteenth century. Of the best of these translations an edition was published at Boston in 1865, with a preface by Emerson. He finds in Saadi an easy charm: "The word *Saadi* means *fortunate*. In him the trait is no result of levity, much less of convivial habit, but first of a happy nature, to which victory is habitual, easily shedding mishaps, with sensibility to pleasure, and with resources against pain. But it also results from the habitual perception of the beneficent laws that control the world. He inspires in the reader a good hope."

In his next letter, written a few weeks later on January 20, 1873, Symonds praises the "Memorial Verses on the Death of Théophile Gautier," where Swinburne had demonstrated his experiment in *quarta rima*. The poem was included later among six others, written in English, French, Greek, and Latin, which he contributed to *Le Tombeau de Theophile Gautier*. This was a handsome volume issued in October 1872 by the publisher Alphonse Lemerre, to which the best contemporary French poets — notably Hugo, Coppée, Leconte de Lisle, Mallarmé, Dierx, and France — contributed praises of an admirable artist. Symonds begins:

> I have for some days been wishing to write and tell you how very beautiful I think the new metre you have given us is. It seems to me to bear the same relation to *terza rima* as the double roses of Paestum do to the single rose upon the Coin of Rhodes (which I cannot believe to be Mr. Browning's *Balaustion* or wild pomegranate, as some assert).

This graceful tribute, while intelligible to the classicist whom Symonds addressed, bears explanation. The reference in Virgil's *Georgics* to the double roses of Paestum ("biferique rosaria Paesti") is the most famous among several such allusions in Latin literature. The roses, however, have long since vanished. The single rose on the coin of Rhodes appeared with the words "rhodion" or "rho" upon the reverse side. This wild rose blossom may have developed from the fig leaf which appeared on coins before the founding of Rhodes in the fifth century B. C. Another theory seems to be that it is the wild pomegranate flower, which in Greek is called *balaustion*. Browning had written a very long poem whose heroine bore this name.

> But what moves my admiration most [Symonds goes on] is your management of this *quarta rima*. Though the metre is so intricate, there is to my sense at least no confusion, no hurry, but a perfectly free and stately evolution of natural masses of rhythm — if I may use a phrase which belongs rather to the bronze-caster's than the poet's art. I do not know whether it is any satisfaction to a poet to hear that his listeners find that he draws new charms from each new instrument he touches. But this seems to me a simple truth about your last published poem. The 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th quartets are to my mind most splendid — the beauty of music and of thought and of feeling that transmutes my soul to its own substance as I read. I only long for the voice of the singer singing them.
>
> To anyone who knows the work of Théophile Gautier the critical value of your poem is as great as its imaginative force. I can fancy that his soul in Elysium — if there be some dim myrtle-grove where he now dwells with the great spirits — is satisfied as with choric song outpoured to the accompaniment of sweetest flutes. The 38th quartet has in it an exquisite pathos. Again the quartet about Mdlle. de Maupin is perfect.

Mademoiselle de Maupin, Gautier's romance about the search for a perfect mistress, is celebrated by Swinburne in a sonnet, where he praises it as "the golden book of spirit and sense," and again in the quatrain from "Memorial Verses," which runs:

Veiled loves that shifted shapes and shafts, and gave
Laughing, strange gifts to hands that durst not crave,
   Flowers double-blossomed, fruits of scent and hue
Sweet as the bride-bed, stranger than the grave.

The thirty-ninth quatrain recalls the fact that Gautier died, still in the prime of his power, at the age of sixty-one.

Couldst thou not wait till age had wound, they say,
Round those wreathed brows his soft white blossoms? Nay,
   Why shouldst thou vex thy soul with this harsh air,
Thy bright-winged soul, once free to take its way?

The letter concludes with the mention of a family at Henley and a recent trip to London, after which Symonds speaks of the Barone Seymour Kirkup, a devoted Dante scholar of Florence, who decades earlier had been present at the cremation of Shelley. He had collected a valuable library, and was intimate with Landor, the Brownings, and many other leaders in the English literary set in Italy.

> I heard from Mr. Kirkup the other day, who seems to be at Florence still and full of Dante-enthusiasm. He must be a very interesting old man.
>
> We are greatly indebted to you for such a stanza as that which begins: "The lovely laughter:" No one else has so fashioned in English into imperishable form the most evanescent phantoms of the imaginative world.

The lines which Symonds found so admirable run:

The lovely laughter, the clear tears, the call
Of love to love on ways where shadows fall,
Through doors of dim division and disguise,
And music made of doubts unmusical. . .

Almost three years elapse before, on December 30, 1875, Symonds approaches Swinburne again, this time to praise *Erechtheus*. He had already written a review of it for the *Academy* of January 8, 1876. The poem was an extremely lengthy and tedious tragedy, in its structure conforming closely to classical models. It had almost no success with the public, and the first edition was not exhausted for many years.

> I hardly know [Symonds writes] whether the long intermission of any communication between us, after much kindness received by me from you in past years, will not have effaced me from your memory. But, be this as it may, I cannot refrain from telling you thus in private, better than I can hope to say it in the public press, with what pure and soul-enlivening joy I have read your last poem. It seems to me the highest height to which you have climbed, and not only the loftiest, but placed in the clearest and keenest ether of impassioned thought — so that they whom you have taken thither return as with a glimpse of divine things to earth again. This intense beauty of conception in *Erechtheus* so satiates me that I have no critical faculty left to sum up the particular excellences which scholar and playreader and poetry lover and seeker after emphatic lines will severally and each to his abundant satisfaction find therein.
>
> I often wonder whether it will ever be my good fate to see you again and exchange words with you.

Swinburne must have answered this letter immediately, with a question about the *Academy* review, for in his next letter Symonds continues his gingerly discussion of *Erechtheus*. Swinburne, who was one of those who never learn and never forget anything, had despised Euripides from early school days. Never did he express his contempt more violently than while engaged with *Erechtheus;* for he was using material which had passed through the hands of Euripides himself, though only a fragment of the ancient drama survives. One reviewer had the misfortune to describe Swinburne's poem as a "translation from Euripides." This error occasioned a blast of fury which may, to some degree, have been abated by Symonds's letter of January 4, 1876, and the subsequent review, both of which make gratifying comparisons with Aeschylus. "If it be fashioned upon the style of any one of the three Attic tragedians," Symonds wrote in the *Academy*, "it is probably to Aeschylus that we should look for Mr. Swinburne's model." To the poet he wrote:

> The public expression of my admiration for *Erechtheus* to which I darkly alluded is an article I wrote upon the poem for the *Academy* and which was in print before I addressed you. I trust you will not find in it any false note struck — although I do venture to say that the description of Chthonia's death is as beautiful as any similar messenger's speech in Euripides. I hope my recognition of the Aeschylean elements in the play will seem to you right.

> It gives me sincere joy to think that you read and liked my book about Greek poets. I am just about to print another series, which will contain Essays on the Fragments of the Tragic and Comic Poets.
>
> I wish I was in London more often and that I could stay there longer. It is the most tiresomely treacherous health — breathing apparatus choked by fog and nervous system tired by talk — that keeps me out of London and relegates me to my home here with Italy and Switzerland for playgrounds. However, I am going to London tomorrow, when I fear I shall not find you.

Symonds, who was still living at his family home, Clifton, near Bristol, had already completed one of his two major works, *The Greek Poets,* which appeared in 1873 and 1876; and embarked upon the other, his great study of the revival of learning, *The Renaissance in Italy,* whose seven volumes were published between 1875 and 1886. Although his interest in the Greeks was throughout his life secondary to that in the Renaissance, *The Greek Poets* is Symonds's most happily inspired effort. In both, the imaginative quality of Symonds's scholarship, while not seriously affecting the truth, infuses well-worn material with fresh vitality.

His next letter follows the last by a few weeks, inquiring now about a mysterious poem which had just been published with an introduction by Swinburne. It was *Joseph and His Brethren,* by an unknown Charles Jeremiah Wells. The author was a man of seventy-six, who long ago had been the intimate friend of Keats and Hazlitt. After a momentary spurt of creation, he had resigned himself to failure and obscurity. In 1847 Dante Gabriel Rossetti had come across his prose *Stories After Nature,* 1822, and a huge drama in blank verse, *Joseph and His Brethren,* 1824. He read the latter with "insane exultation," and hoped to have it re-issued, even offering to make illustrations. When in 1860 no publisher had yet been found, he turned Wells over to Swinburne, who accepted the role of hierophant rapturously. With zeal the more remarkable because of his weak wrists, which made writing difficult, Swinburne copied out most of the drama from the British Museum's copy, and wrote an article analyzing it. Nevertheless, not until sixteen years later, in 1876, could he persuade his own publishers, Chatto & Windus, to issue *Joseph,* with an introduction based on his early article. "There are lines," Swinburne wrote, "even in the overture of his poem which might, it seems to me, more naturally be mistaken even by an expert in verse for the work of the young Shakespeare, than any to be gathered elsewhere in the fields of English poetry." A ruffle of interest passed over the literary world, and on January 30, 1876, Symonds wrote:

> You would greatly oblige me by telling me more than you have thought fit to tell the public — if indeed you know aught in addition — about the life of Mr. Charles Wells, whose magnificent drama soars on our astonished eyes like some finished statue of Lysippus abandoned in his workshop and unearthed by accident after years have done their worst to bury it. Is he even alive — as I conjecture from some words of yours that he is? And if

so, what is he doing, and what chance is there of his having been creating Phraxanors in darkness all this while?

The more I read *Erechtheus,* the more glorious it appears to me, and perfect in all its parts. I am glad to see the reviewers have not been insensible.

Whether or not Wells created more characters of the strength and beauty of Phraxanor, the heroine of this drama, whom Swinburne could compare only to Shakepeare's Cleopatra, must remain a matter for conjecture. It is known that he wrote much verse and prose during his long life, but before the re-publication of *Joseph* had destroyed it all.

Swinburne awaited *Joseph's* reception impatiently. "Week after week," he wrote to his friend Theodore Watts-Dunton on April 9, 1876, "I look eagerly for a notice in the *Academy* and the *Examiner,* and throw them down in disgust at finding none, and wait another week in the heart-sickness of hope deferred." Two weeks later, in the *Academy* of April 22, he read an enthusiastic and exhaustive review by Symonds which must have satisfied him. Symonds called it "a really great dramatic poem," and, harking back to Swinburne's comparison with Shakespeare, added that it "recalls the fire of Marlowe's imagination, the sententious fullness of Chapman, the flowing rhetoric of Decker, the incisive epigrams of Tourneur," etc. However, Swinburne's fanatical devotion failed to create more than a temporary flutter. Another edition was brought out in 1908 in "The World's Classics," but *Joseph* is once again forgotten. Its dramatic manner probably had considerable influence on Swinburne's own.

Early in 1877 Symonds suffered a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on largely by his feverish hard work. Though recovery was not expected, he revived sufficiently to be moved that summer to Davos-Platz in the Alps, where his health was slowly fortified. Home in England was permanently abandoned, and the remaining sixteen years of his life were spent in exile with his family. In the meantime, Swinburne was sinking into what his friends regarded as a desperate physical condition. In September 1879 Watts-Dunton took him to the famous house in Putney to enforce living habits more normal than those to which he had been accustomed. The poet lived on for thirty years, enjoying better health than he had ever known before; but the lyric fever had subsided, leaving only a crochety, bourgeois old Englishman. In 1882 he finished and published *Tristram of Lyonesse,* most of which had been written twelve years earlier. Watts-Dunton and Swinburne feared a scandal over the poem's amatory complexion; however, nobody objected to it on these grounds; it was detestably dull.

Even the magnanimous Symonds watered down his praise. "I am bound for my own part," he writes in the *Academy* of August 4, 1882, "to confess that, in spite of the forcible reality with which Mr. Swinburne has set forth what is permanently human in this tale of passion, in spite of the pathos of the tragedy and the splendour of the psychological analysis, I feel here the same failure to combine things that differ — medieval material and modern artistic method — which is discernible in the *Idylls of the King*." In a letter of July 9 to Horatio F. Brown, who was to be his biographer, he remarks more candidly: "*Tristram and Iseult* is a remarkable production, but it is not interesting, and Italian renders one a little touchy about such profluent verbiage." Nevertheless, he writes cordially to Swinburne on August 6, as soon as the review is off the press:

> I have appeared in the pages of the *Academy* as "taster" for its public of your new volume — one, I venture to think, of the most beautiful and satisfying you have given, out of so many, to English poetry.
>
> This makes me wish to write to you. My article, as there printed, does not contain the last touches I gave it in proof — slight touches, it is true, but of some importance in my own opinion, since they softened some asperities, and enforced the point of sympathetic judgment. I am also sorry to see that in one place at least my carefully collated and corrected quotations of your words were not attended to. Nor was a *lapsus pennae,* by which I had originally reckoned only forty-one sonnets, put right as I directed.
>
> I have said enough to indicate that the notice is not just what I meant it to be. I do not want to accuse the editor of laches. He was probably run hard, by the awkwardness of having so distant a contributor.
>
> There is no reason to harp on this string. I would rather thank you personally for poems which have been to me a light in darkness here.
>
> I lead a difficult life, condemned by a slow disease — *quella malattia dei polmoni la quale comminando adagio non perdara mai* (that disease of the lungs which, slowly threatening, is never lost) — to exile in a monotonous valley of the Alps, where I freeze, where the pulses of enjoyment slacken and energy fails, where there is but little companionship, where books are scarce and have to be dragged over passes nearly the whole year deep in snow.
>
> I wish you good speed in happier circumstances than mine, thanking you the while if words of thanks may carry benediction.

The last somber note dimly alluded to the "vile body" against which he was courageously struggling. A month after the writing of this last letter, however, a commodious gingerbread chalet was completed to house Symonds's family. During these last years, he devoted himself to translation, notably from Michelangelo and Benvenuto Cellini. Where his original writing suffers from that morbid passion of the late nineteenth century for the picturesque, his translations are unquestionably among the finest in English. Here, where his subject matter is chosen for him, he freely spends the color and warmth that are his finest qualities.

In 1893 he died at Rome in the midst of a trip through a glorious Italian spring. Professor Jowett, who had loved and encouraged him throughout his life, survived him only a month. It was the death of Jowett that occasioned Swinburne's only published reference to Symonds. In "Recollections of Professor Jowett" he indulged himself in a scurrilous allusion to the "Platonic amorist of blue-breeched gondoliers," which is one of the cruelest and most unjust of the many cruel and unjust remarks which he made during his life.

Symonds's gracious letters and Swinburne's one known remark upon their author offer a poignant contrast between the two men. The poet's meanness sharpens the sense of gentleness and sympathy which makes itself felt in all that Symonds wrote. Swinburne, in spite of his sensational popularity, fell far short of his aspiration to be a really great poet. Symonds's ambitions were modest, but he fulfilled them as Swinburne did not his. With the keen passion that perhaps only an invalid can experience, Symonds believed, above all, in life as against art. "Life is deeper than thought," he had said. "I am nothing if not cultivated, or, at least, the world expects only culture from me. But in my heart of hearts I do not believe in culture except as an adjunct to life."

Jowett, the stern schoolmaster, judged his old pupil with far greater understanding than did the poet Swinburne. In the epitaph he wrote upon him from his own deathbed he made this lucid summary: *Vir luminibus ingenii multis et industria singulari, cujus animus infirmo licet in corpore literarum et historiae studio ardebat* (A man of many brilliant talents and of singular industry, whose spirit, although in an infirm body, burned with zeal for literature and history).

EVELYN GRANTHAM

Exhibitions in the Print Department

Etchings by Augustus Edwin John

AUGUSTUS EDWIN JOHN was born at Tenby on the coast of Pembrokeshire, South Wales, on January 4, 1879. He showed an early interest in art, and his unusual talent in drawing was rewarded by his being accepted as a pupil in the Slade School of Art in the University of London at the age of fifteen. During his four years at the school he made steady progress under Poynter and Brown in painting and drawing, and under Alphonse Legros in the graphic arts — perhaps the greatest teacher of etching we have known. In 1895, while still a student, and only nineteen years of age, John won the prize for composition with his painting "Moses and the Brazen Serpent."

John's career as an artist has been one of steady progress. His spontaneous attack in his first efforts as an etcher demonstrates unusual technical resources. His earliest plates were studies of himself, and from them he broadened his subject matter by depicting various Liverpool characters, tradespeople, old men and inhabitants of the obscurer sections of the city. At this period of his development his etchings were carefully studied and modelled upon the work of the great Dutch master, Rembrandt. This influence soon became absorbed by his own method of approach: while there was still some imitation, John used the master as a means to what he himself wished to accomplish. With this solid foundation as a start, it took only a few productive years for him to become an etcher of individuality and distinction.

With the exception of ten plates, all of John's etched work was done within the decade 1901–1910. There were four portraits published in 1919, but these were actually etched about 1914. Not until 1919 did he pick up his needle again to etch six plates, one a self-portrait for the frontispiece of the de-luxe edition of Campbell Dodgson's catalogue of the artist's work. The remaining five subjects were: "A Girl's Head, J.," "A Girl's Head, K.," "A Man Etching," "A Portrait of the Artist in a Hat," and "Portrait of J. Hope Johnstone." In the earlier portraits of W. B. Yeats, Jacob Epstein, Wyndham Lewis, and Charles McEvoy, we find work of considered technique and fidelity, but at the same time, with an ease and fleeting quality that serve as a prediction of what to expect. Had John continued to etch, there is every indication from these plates that his prints would have kept pace with his painting. Perhaps he will experience another period, as Forain did after twenty-eight years of an idle needle.

From his etched portraits it is a natural step to his treatment of figures. Many of these plates are small, and several have been mentioned by connoisseurs as masterpieces. There has been criticism that these plates, with few exceptions, are lacking in concentration and apparent finish; but one must consider the subject rather than the manner in which John treats it. From an artistic point of view this is an excellent substitute for greater development. Such small plates as the "Philosopher and Courtesan," "Fruit Sellers – A and – E.," "The Little Pilgrims," "The Little Family," "Out on the Moor," "Rambling by the Lake," and a number of miniature prints of nudes, demonstrate with what intensity the artist recorded these complete incidents and scenes. They might be called unfinished notes by many, but if we keep in mind that these are results of a quick and dramatic temperament we can clearly see the reason for their rapid recording. John never seems to select, for the imaginative scene was to him instantaneously a reality which he transferred to the plate under an immediate impulse. "Maenad Resting," "The Woman in the Cave," "The Valley of Time," "The Little Grotto," "Summer Night," "The Weary Women," "Les Femmes Damnées," and "The Precipice," are a few of the plates which show that it is not one or more personages he wished to depict, but rather the scene. These are a fragment of life or imagination, an entire composition, not this or that central figure, but a moment taken from nature or mythology. He sets forth in the limited space of a few square inches complete scenes, subordinating all detail to the whole, and parts to the general effect.

John's larger and more important plates were exhibited in the Albert H. Wiggin Gallery four years ago (see More Books, March 1942). These impressions and those in the present show were collected by the well-known British etcher, Gerald Brockhurst, when a student of John's some time ago. Brockhurst had the opportunity to select an impression from each plate that John etched and thus put together one hundred and fourteen subjects, which with states and trial proofs number one hundred and fifty-one etchings and drypoints. Many of the prints are very rare, as the artist pulled few impressions from certain plates; of some there are only two or three examples in existence. This and the collection in the possession of Mr. Campbell Dodgson are the two most comprehensive ones of John's etched work, either here or abroad. The scarcity of his prints has, in great part, kept them out of most collections.

There are many plates worthy of special mention whose every line is essential. The same is true in his painting; there is not a superfluous stroke of the brush, always great simplification, absence of theories, and no preaching. A study of these prints will reveal an artist whose work is fresh and constantly developing new interest. In art circles John is considered a modern master. At the age of sixty-seven he is still unarrested in his progress, and his work continues to be imbued with independence and certainty. It would be interesting, after his absence of nearly three decades from the copper plate, to see what these years of experience in painting with a wider pattern of ideas and creative possibilities would produce.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Children in the Library

A Mary Poppins Week

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Library Association, Miss Eva J. Anttonen, Children's Librarian at the East Boston Branch Library, read a paper about the Mary Poppins Week which she had arranged there some time ago. For the benefit of those who are so unfortunate as not to be acquainted with Mary Poppins, it should be noted that the name is the title of a book which is regarded by now as a classic among modern fairy tales. Written by P. L. Travers, with illustrations by Mary Shepard, the work was first published in 1934 and has its sequels in Mary Poppins Comes Back *and* Mary Poppins Opens the Door. *They are intimately known to countless children. Miss Anttonen's paper was greatly appreciated by her audience, and we print it here, in abridged form, with pleasure.*

Since April 15 Miss Anttonen has been in Mexico City, where she is on leave of absence from this Library and is serving for a year as Children's Librarian at the Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin.

WE began rather innocently. A huge blank piece of paper was tacked up on the wall of the Children's Room. It boldly announced: Sign up for Mary Poppins Week! Sign up for what? It was a good thing nobody asked. But everybody signed up. Some children signed up all the time.

Everybody knows that there is nothing that is quite as pleasant as a party. Therefore, it was decided, it should be a party. But what kind of a party? The best kind, naturally, is a birthday party. It turned out that Mary Poppins had been in print just ten and one-half years. There it was! We were celebrating her ten and one-half birthday! The one-half was lots of fun. Even on the cake there was one-half a candle.

In the schools we dropped the hint that Mary Poppins would like very much to receive some birthday cards designed by her admirers. One third grade class, whose teacher took my hint at its one hundred percent value, made it into an art project. Since the third grade was not acquainted, except by hearsay, with Mary Poppins, she read them stories from the books. What could be better?

Obviously, since birthday cards were appearing all the time, it seemed a good idea to have the cards judged from the point of view of art. A jury was chosen. The cards would be selected on the day of the party, the last day of Mary Poppins Week. What else would be happening then? Well, I had decided to worry about one day at a time. The first day to think about was the first Saturday, the grand opening of Mary Poppins Week. Some children from the fourth grade of the Chapman School, who had written an original play called *The Child Who Did Not Like Books* and who had been practicing it at odd times in the library, found that they would be ready to give it the first Saturday. There! The program was arranging itself! This original play, some stories about Mary Poppins, and the first contest.

But we certainly did not expect the 370 children who showed up, as counted by our friendly policeman when they were finally seated absolutely everywhere. Every day at four o'clock the new contest was posted. We soon

Reproduced from "Mary Poppins" by P. L. Travers,
by Courtesy of Reynal & Hitchcock, Publishers.

learned that the contest paper must be tacked up very high to avoid crowding in front of it. In general the contests were as follows: The Mary Poppins Zoo, which was to name as many books as possible with an animal or animals in the title. Some children were very proud of finding the *Lion-Hearted Kitten,* which gave them two points. The highest score was 72 titles. The second contest was simply Scrambled Names out of Mary Poppins — Mr. Wigg, Robertson-Ay, Andrew, etc. To keep the contests from becoming too difficult, for there were many third grade children, the third contest was a Mary Poppins Acrostic. Fourth was a list of book characters sending birthday greetings to Mary Poppins. The problem was to state in what book they were to be found. It was disappointing that so few children knew who Tigger was. Nearly everyone got the Potato Faced Blind Man and Hatrack the Horse; few knew Diamond from *At the Back of the North Wind.* It was very illuminating and showed us just which books had been neglected. The fifth contest was completely left to chance. The crew who were correcting papers madly all week were getting tired. So we simply played a variation of Pin-the-Tail-on-the-Donkey. It was a Spin-About to see who could pin Mary Poppins's umbrella or carpet-bag. This was done specifically for the little children who were finding it hard to keep up but were sending in answers valiantly, mostly wrong ones. Friday, the sixth and last contest before the party on Saturday, was another variation of Guess-Who-It-Is. This time pictures of various book characters were placed all around the room to be identified.

In the meanwhile, from the very first day we found that we were stampeded. Now again, we had another stroke of luck. Since the contests were only for those through the sixth grade, a few of our good readers and daily visitors, some Junior High School girls, felt keenly neglected. We decided to turn over most (if not all) of the clerical work in relation to the contest to them. They adored correcting the papers, keeping lists of the scores, and so on. In fact, they kept lists of every kind, none strictly necessary, but they enjoyed keeping them! They also helped in making up some of the contests. Their opinions were consulted concerning each day's affair. The six of them came in directly after school closed, prepared scrap paper for the children who might need it, were ready and willing to help explain just what the new contest was, helped control the noise, organized the collection of contest papers. Surprisingly too, in the case of many of the answers, the Junior High girls looked them up in the card catalog to check on spelling or to see if the title actually existed in the library. They were inclined to be much stiffer as to grading than we should have been — in fact, we had to beg them not to be too hard on the third graders, whose spelling was sometimes very, very far from the original. We found also that they made a schedule for themselves, one-half hour on the floor answering questions, one-half hour at the desk correcting papers. They even nominated their own official "bouncer" for the afternoons and their own code of what merited "bouncing." It was very hard indeed on any child who was found cheating or misbehaving. Thus, the law was in their hands for the week. We had suggested they make paper bands to wear on their sleeves with the words "Library Aid." The smaller children would be able to spot them better in the crowd. This idea also underwent many changes from day to day. They loved wearing the signs, and somehow, each day they had a new one on — with better printing or a new combination of colors. Never would they have begun their afternoon's work without first pinning on their signs. The Library Aids became a real part of the week and they were certainly aids.

We quite unintentionally got some more help, in this case, a little more dubious. Just before Mary Poppins I had been invited to attend the opening of a small school library in the Hugh Roe O'Donnell School. I was a bit worried. Would the children from the Hugh Roe O'Donnell School forget our library? The school had elected their own classroom librarians. I invited these miniature librarians of the third grade to be our special guests during Mary Poppins Week. Then, I forgot about it. Sure enough, they showed up in a group. In desperation, we put them at a desk by themselves, gave them stiff paper, pencils, crayons, rulers, and they made signs for themselves! These signs said "Hugh Roe O'Donnell Librarians." Making these signs kept them busy for the rest of the week. Finally, in time for the last event, the Mary Poppins party, we had a band of children, each with his own sign proudly pinned to his arm. On that day they acted as very official hosts and hostesses, the meaning of which had been carefully explained to them.

Birthday cards had been popping in from everywhere. All of them showed care and love. One child found a four-leaf clover and made her card with the four-leaf clover glued on. Another decided to sew. Using pretty colored thread she sewed a birthday cake for Mary. Of course we had examples of verse. The cards that came as a result of the school projects were very gay in design, using mainly the motif of the umbrella, the carpet bag, and the hat.

There had been no time to decorate the whole room in a real Mary Poppins manner. Besides, our Children's Room is exceedingly large. We concentrated on one area, therefore, until it became a Mary Poppins Corner! Even now I somehow feel that it is her corner and so do the children. Knowing that a feature attraction was needed, I constructed a large paper-doll figure, Mary Poppins herself. Really she should have been in a dark blue suit, Norfolk style with silver buttons. Another suit, however, is mentioned. It might have easily been light blue. Anyway I know that Bert the Match-Man likes blue. Without any doubt, she had to have coal black hair, bright blue eyes, and a nose that turned up. She should look also "rather like a wooden Dutch doll." At best I could hope only faintly to suggest her, begging the forgiveness of Mary Shepard, the illustrator. The simplest way to make the Mary Poppins paper-doll was to trace around a friend of mine who has a Mary Poppins figure. That's exactly what happened! The whole figure was made a little larger than reality to obtain an illusion of not-quite-but-a-little-more-than human size.

We had planned to suspend Mary Poppins from the ceiling with balloons. But somehow, mysteriously, there did not seem to be a balloon in Boston that month. The problem also was: would balloons stay balloons for a week? And how many balloons would be needed per square foot of Mary? That required too much science. We compromised and tried to suspend Mary between the lights on the ceiling. We tried every possible way, but Mary would sag or dangle in an un-Mary-like manner. I realized then that she should have been made like a kite with a wire or stick supporting her back and her arms, or she should have been strung like a puppet. It was too late for any improvising. We did the best we could. We tacked her to the wall above the fireplace with paper stars and paper balloons.

All during the week the excitement had been growing. The contest winners were going to be announced at the party. The birthday cards were going to be judged. The best Mary Poppins poems were going to be read. And at the very end we were going to have a birthday party — and a birthday cake. Miss Nourse, our branch librarian, had promised to make one. It was beautiful in pink and white, with ten and one-half candles, and Happy Birthday to Mary Poppins written on it. But something was missing.

I had a queer feeling all along that I would have to dig up a real Mary Poppins from somewhere. Child after child had asked "Will Mary Poppins herself come?" Why couldn't I bluntly and simply say, "No, Mary Poppins will not come"? Instead I said, "Maybe if the East Wind blows hard enough — maybe she will come." The terrible part of maybe, the important and beautiful part, was that I was beginning to believe it myself. I had fallen into my own trap — or dream. My friend who had the Mary Poppins figure is also as much like Mary Poppins as anyone I know. I invited her. She did not promise she would come. After all, Mary Poppins herself never promised a thing.

Saturday morning arrived. Long before nine o'clock, lines of children crowded the door. Our Library Aids were there, very much dressed up, with their signs on, and also pink corsages which the East Boston Branch staff made for them. The Hugh Roe O'Donnell librarians were there too, shining like pennies and with their signs on. They were going to be ushers too along with their other duties. Before the doors opened, I had the Library Aids hide (the way you hide peanuts in a peanut hunt) slips of paper with words of all sorts chosen from the Mary Poppins books. The Library Aids had made these, using their best printing art. We had hundreds of slips. There were two magic slips. These had the words: Umbrella, Carpet Bag. Our program was not going to begin until ten o'clock. In that interim we had a Mary Poppins Hunt with everyone hoping he would find the magic slips. This kept them busy as bees, scrambling under tables, looking under chairs, along the edges of shelves, on the window sills.

Ten o'clock came! We began the program. The answers to the contests were given. The scores were announced. Winners stood up proudly and were applauded very, very loudly. Then some Mary Poppins poems were read by the young poets. Another storm of applause. Suddenly we were interrupted by the arrival of a great many telegrams wishing Mary Poppins the best possible birthday. These were all opened and read to the audience, who approved of each telegram with thunderous noise. The telegrams were a surprise to me too. One of the assistants in the Children's Room had made them up and then typed them out on blanks she obtained from the Western Union.

It was time for the cake! With great ceremony it was brought forth, with candles lit and very bright and expectant. There were hundreds of "ohs" and "ahs." Then we gave the East Wind its real test. We all closed our eyes and sang "Happy Birthday Mary Poppins" and then when we opened our eyes again, yes, there she was! This time there was absolute silence. The East Wind had come through. Mary Poppins had come for a few minutes.

The East Boston Branch Library would always be a little different now. It had now entered the realm of possibility, an enchanted kingdom. If Mary Poppins had come, then, maybe, sometimes, Alice might come or the Peterkins or Ratty or Toad of Toad Hall. Or maybe . . . the possibilities are infinite, which is, of course, the great privilege we have in working with children's books.

What could be better than to move from the heart of the book to the heart of the child? The most inclusive meaning of education, according to John Dewey, denotes any change wrought in an individual as a result of experience. Though we could discuss what kind of change we want, for the moment it is sufficient simply to call it a change. The significant idea lies in the word *experience* or what he calls "experimental naturalism." I think everything that happened during Mary Poppins Week could be classified under those words. Books are too inclined to be a part of our abstract education. The atmosphere of books is apt to be static. For that reason we need an occasional stir, a few firecrackers; foreground, not only background. In the kind of competitive world we have today, it is not enough for the library just to be; it must make itself known, and if it has to turn a few somersaults, it will do it no harm.

EVA J. ANTTONEN

Ten Books

Stalin. By Leon Trotsky. Edited and translated by Charles Malamuth. Harper. 1946. 516 pp.

THIS biography of Stalin by his chief antagonist has met with sharply contrasting receptions. There is no doubt that Trotsky was a brilliant writer, under whose pen every page comes alive. He knew, of course, the historical background, and did extensive research for his facts. Thus he describes Stalin's life from his days at the theological seminaries at Gori and Tiflis until his participation in the Revolution and after. He follows his hero — or rather villain — in his relationships with fellow students, his activities in the revolutionary movements of the Caucasus, his numerous imprisonments and exiles, his connections with the Party — only to prove that Stalin, with all his enormous egotism and lust for power, never achieved first rank. Other biographies have recorded that he was "one of the best" students at school; Trotsky pounces upon this to show that he was not *the* best. In the same way he proves that in the committees of the underground Stalin's name was usually mentioned five or six places from Lenin's, or not at all. Sly and vengeful, Stalin was feared rather than beloved; the quality which Lenin came to prize in him, too, was his ruthlessness. From the beginning, he was a "practico" and not a theoretician. His writings as an editor of *Pravda* were mediocre and clumsy, merely echoing Lenin's phrases. Even at St. Petersburg he remained a provincial. The explanation of how such a personality could seize absolute power can be found, according to Trotsky, in his genius for machine politics. Stalin always knew how to bide his time, and by inciting his rivals against each other he let them destroy themselves. All this adds up to an impressive and almost convincing story — until the reader suddenly remembers that this is 1946 and that meanwhile the same Stalin has defeated the mightiest German armies in a tremendous war. In the light of the last few years, Trotsky's tireless efforts to disentangle Stalin's rôle in the debating society of Tiflis Seminary, or to find out which sentences in an article of his were original and which were inspired by Lenin, seem not only trivial but comic. His version of the "purges" remained unwritten; and his accusation that Stalin may have complied with the paralyzed Lenin's request for poison is presented without any evidence. Some people think that it was dangerous to publish the book, because Russophobes may seize upon it to further their ends. Yet it will probably do no harm; its approach, with all its talent and passion, seems decidedly antiquated. In any case, it helps one to understand why there was no room for two such men as Stalin and Trotsky even in vast Russia. *(Z. H.)*

Top Secret. By Ralph Ingersoll. Harcourt, Brace. 1946. 373 pp.

THE author's earlier book, *The Battle Is the Pay-Off,* an account of the North African campaign, must have been uniformly pleasing to the military, with its emphasis upon the necessity of severe training. His present book, on the other hand, is bound to arouse sharp animosities. Mr. Ingersoll's reporting of battle (he took part in D-day in Europe) is just as fresh and powerful as before; but reporting is here incidental to his larger purpose — the presentation of the grand strategy of the War. In this respect *Top Secret* is at once the most ambitious and the boldest enterprise of all such books. To be sure, the author had unusual opportunities for observation; for a year before the invasion he was assigned to the planning section of the Allied Headquarters in London, and in the field he served as one of the liaison officers between the armies of General Bradley and Field Marshal Montgomery. Suspecting the British of political motives in making military decisions, he believes that the Continent could have been invaded earlier. Churchill, however, would have much preferred an invasion through the Balkans, so as to keep the Russians out of these territories. Similar motives dictated the "fruitless" Italian campaign, and Mr.

Ingersoll calls Anzio Churchill's second Gallipoli. The British welcomed Eisenhower as supreme commander, because in him they found a pliable, political general; at the same time they insisted that the three field commanders should be their own men. The author paints a scathing picture of Montgomery, who, contemptuous and arrogant toward the American officers, was especially anxious to grab power. The Field Marshal did not deserve his glory for El Alamein, for he merely executed General Alexander's plans; and he was certainly soundly beaten at Caen and Arnhem, while remaining inactive in the battle of the Ardennes. The victory in Europe was won, according to the author, by the audacious planning of Bradley and the tactics of Patton and Simpson. Undoubtedly Mr. Ingersoll has a right to his views. Yet many readers will question both his judgment and his ability to form a balanced opinion about the operations of several million men. The book is a challenge, which will call forth impassioned replies. (*Z. H.*)

Eclipse. By Alan Moorehead. Coward-McCann. 1945. 309 pp.

The last operation of the Allied Command in Europe — the occupation of Germany — was given the code name "Eclipse." Mr. Moorehead, one of the leading British war correspondents, uses it as the title for his account of the liberation of the Continent. From pleasant, idle days at Taormina he plunged into the bitter fighting in Italy; and his description of the infantry climbing the sheer face of Monte Camino, their faces but a few inches from the mud, the rain streaming off their helmets, is not easily forgotten. He accompanied the invasion forces on D-day, then went on with them to Paris. There he began to understand the terror of the occupation. It was not so much the privations, the presence of foreign soldiers, even the forced labor in Germany, as the loss of freedom to speak one's mind. "By the end of 1944 the total number of people who had been seized by the Gestapo in Paris was greater than the total number of air-raid deaths in London," he writes. Paris lived in an all-pervading atmosphere of fear — and out of fear grew bitter hatred, both there and elsewhere. After preaching freedom of speech for years, the author realized that this was really the one thing the people cared about. In military affairs, he has a much higher opinion of Field Marshal Montgomery than some other recent critics. He believes, however, that the basic factor which stopped the Germans in the Ardennes Attack was the amazingly courageous fighting of the American units. (*S. W. F.*)

My Three Years with Eisenhower. By Captain Harry C. Butcher. Simon and Schuster. 1946. 911 pp.

Captain Butcher, the first "naval aide" to a commanding general in the history of the U. S. Army, was chosen personally for his position by General Eisenhower. One of the first assignments given him by his chief was that of keeping a diary of their daily activities. Hence this detailed report of the period between July 1942 and July 1945 deals with headquarters affairs, not with the struggle of the men on the beachheads. Nevertheless, though the author intended to stress "the human-interest story," he has naturally been compelled to include a good deal of the strategy and tactics of the campaigns in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, and Germany. He is a conscientious if sometimes naive reporter, and a sincere admirer of General Eisenhower. This does not prevent him from disclosing, though by implication rather than outright statement, that "Ike" is a very human and a very humble man. He shows him torn and weary, worn by the constant conflict between the political and the military and his ultimate concession that these two powers must be interdependent; he reveals him, too, chafing under the prolonged "trans-atlantic essay contest" which preceded every major action. The account bristles with names which will go down in history — De Gaulle, Montgomery, Churchill, Roosevelt. Fortified by maps and statistical data, it should prove of real value to historians of the future and of interest to readers of today. (*E. G. P.*)

Age of Assassins. By Philippe Soupault. Knopf. 1946. 315 pp.

In March 1942 the author, a well-known

French poet and one of the founders of the Surrealist movement, was arrested for high treason by the Vichy authorities in Tunis. This is the record of his six months in confinement, written for the sake of the millions who have lived in prisons and concentration camps and who will be misunderstood, if not forgotten, by the world of free men to which they return. He encountered no horrors and not much brutality; but he is a trained and honest writer, and he makes it quite clear, without heroics, what captivity means. "Life in prison," he states, "deprives you of all appetites except the appetite for liberty." The intense craving to escape obsessed not only the "dissidents," interned for political reasons, but also the mixed crowd of thieves, deserters, and murderers, most of whom were more or less accustomed to a cell. He became daily more and more embittered against the Vichy regime, not from vengefulness, but because he saw how deeply even the roughest of his jailmates despised its cowardice and corruption. When he was suddenly released, he was revolted by the degeneration which had taken place in his own town. He had learned in prison that "the only way to survive is not to take things lying down," and he could not feel any joy in being free until the Germans moved toward Tunis and the French army finally turned to resistance. (*H. McC.*)

Adventures of the Mind. By Arturo Castiglioni. Knopf. 1946. 328 pp.

Dr. Castiglioni is a distinguished Italian historian of medicine, now on the faculty of Yale. In fifty years of research, he writes in his preface, he has been impressed by the universal belief in magic forces, with its consequent effect upon the collective mind. Hence he wonders if collective mental disorders should not be handled much like epidemics. Developing this theme, he presents the story of "some of the most important adventures of the mind among different peoples." It is by no means a "popular" survey, but it is genuinely interesting. It covers such general subjects as divination, sorcery and its trappings, secret societies, and the occult sciences. More specifically it touches upon magic in the East, in the Middle Ages, among the American Indians, and in modern times. The author does not confine himself to primitive rites and folk superstitions; he includes also spiritism, mesmerism, and all types of magic therapy. As he points out, these may not be entirely false: mesmerism, for instance, contributed much to the modern study of the subconscious. The closing chapter, on political conditions, repeats his warning that prophylaxis against propaganda of racial superiority, nationalism, and violence is as essential as defense against war. (*H. McC.*)

The River Jordan. By Nelson Glueck. Westminster Press. 1946. 268 pp.

The author is Director of the American School of Oriental Research at Jerusalem, which, in coöperation with the Smithsonian Institution, has done much archaeological work in the Jordan Valley. "Our recent explorations," he writes, ". . . have shown beyond doubt that it was once densely inhabited." Professor Glueck's account, written with simplicity and charm, is remarkable in combining geography and prehistory, as well as the rich background of Old and New Testament history, with the new discoveries and his own experiences with the hospitable Arabs. The extraordinary photographs of the landscape and of architectural and ceramic remains are an integral part of the description. The reader is guided along the whole length of the river down into the plains of Moab. The author describes the different regions, reconstructing the life of past cities from the *tells*, artificial mounds whose layers of debris represent so many strata of superimposed settlements. On the eastern shore, for instance, there is the Tell Deir'alla on the site of Succoth, where the patriarch Jacob built booths for his cattle. The potsherds found strewn on this mound indicate civilizations as far back as the Middle Bronze age. Here, too, were fragments of slag, evidences of a flourishing industry which utilized the copper and iron of the Wadi Arabah in Solomon's reign. On the western shore, the mound over Biblical Jericho contains seventeen strata of successive settlements, from the thirteenth century B.C. back through millennia. (*M. M.*)

A Solo in Tom-Toms. By Gene Fowler. Viking. 1946. 390 pp.

Mr. Fowler's narrative of his Rocky Mountain boyhood is, in reality, the story of a thirty years' search for the father who walked out of the house even before he was born. When Charles Devlan finally came down from his hermitage on the slope of Squaw Mountain, the quest was ended. Father and son discussed together Gene's heritage and his life in Denver; his mother, who died when he was a small boy; his pioneer Grandmother Wheeler, "poor in worldly goods yet rich of mind," unflinchingly honest, fearing only "God and gunpowder"; his grandfather, always optimistically hoping to find long-promised wealth in the mountains. In telling of his family, his friends, and his heroes, Mr. Fowler re-creates the early days in the West. Paul Whiteman, Jack Dempsey, and Courtney Ryley Cooper were among his friends. Anecdotes of Buffalo Bill, Ivy Baldwin, the high-wire walker, Scout Wiggins, who was with Kit Carson, confidence men, gamblers, miners, and newspapermen add color to his tale, and he writes with humor and understanding both of his childhood pranks and his beginning struggles as a reporter. (*M. C. J.*)

Science Yearbook of 1946. Edited by J D. Ratcliff. Doubleday. 1946. 245 pp.

This annual compilation of popular scientific articles from leading periodicals this year describes for the first time many secret war discoveries. Among the most interesting is one discussed by the editor himself — the production of synthetic gasoline from our vast supplies of natural gas. A huge processing plant now under construction in Carthage, Texas, bids fair to solve the problem of dwindling oil. Radar, outstanding product of war research, and the amazing electronic tube have tremendous future applications, and the "walkie-talkie" two-way radio is already in civilian use. Impregnated wood, under compression, develops the strength of metal to replace our depleted mineral resources. Cloth from chicken and goose feathers may revolutionize the textile industry. Medical research has produced streptomycin to vie with penicillin in the conquest of infection, as well as amino-acid proteins, hypertension therapy, and the new science of psychosomatic medicine, which links mental disorders with physiological treatment. Overshadowing all these new marvels, however, is the release of atomic energy, discussed in three articles from *Time, Business Week,* and the book *Almighty Atom.* The quest of the ages ended with the tapping of the ultimate source of power by nuclear fission. What possibilities lie ahead of this new knowledge depends upon the wisdom and safety with which we use it. (*L. A. S.*)

Gustav Mahler: Memories and Letters. By Alma Mahler. Viking. 1946. 277 pp.

Written by Mahler's widow, this book is the story of the last decade of his life, from 1901–1911, with only the briefest sketch of his early years. Derived from diaries and recollections, it gives an intimate picture and contains many amusing anecdotes as well as illuminating observations. It also includes the first considerable number of his letters translated into English. The story includes lively reminiscences of his six years as Director of the Vienna Opera, his long stormy talks with Richard Strauss and Schönberg, his fiercely concentrated work on his own symphonies, and the concerts which he conducted in foreign countries. Both he and his wife were delighted with New York. "Americans," writes Mrs. Mahler, "are very critical . . . They really know something about music." It is remarkable, however, that Mahler's appointment as conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra is spoken of as if the orchestra had been newly organized for him, with no apparent realization that it was then in its sixty-ninth year. Boston they found "dull and sedate." Their only invitation came from Mrs. Jack Gardner, and when they arrived they could find neither door nor bell and returned happily to their hotel. The last third of the book is devoted to Mahler's correspondence, particularly with his wife. What he himself once wrote about Wagner's letters applies here: "They give an insight into an important, perhaps the most important, aspect of this . . . great man's life." (*R. G. A.*)

Library Notes

Herbals and Garden Books

THE Library has on display in the Treasure Room an exhibition of early herbals, flower prints, and books on gardening.

Medieval herb gatherers drew their knowledge from three fifteenth-century works which are on exhibit: the German *Herbarius,* Augsburg 1488, the *Hortus Sanitatis,* printed in the same city about eleven years later, and the *Herbarius Patavie,* Passau 1485. All are copiously illustrated with woodcuts depicting "plants and other created things which serve the health." Also finely illustrated is the *New Kreüterbuch* of Leonhard Fuchs, the great Renaissance botanist, printed at Basle in 1543. Among others, it contains the earliest European portrayal of such homely American plants as the Indian corn and the pumpkin.

The beginning of scientific botany appears in the herbal compiled by the English divine William Turner, and printed at Cologne 1568. Described as "the father of English botany," Turner did much to expose the superstitions which still clung about the gathering of "simples." Other English works include Gerard's beautiful *Herball* of 1597 — the most popular of all the sixteenth-century garden books — Tusser's *Five Hundreth Pointes of Good Husbandrie,* 1599, a practical little manual which remained in use for over two centuries, Parkinson's *Theatrum Botanicum,* 1640, and Coles's *Adam in Eden, or Nature's Paradise,* 1657.

England learned much from her colonies. Frampton's *Joyfull Newes out of the Newe Founde World,* 1577, used the first drawing of a tobacco plant, with a discussion of its virtues; and Josselyn's *New England Rarities,* 1672, was a pioneer study of the herbs of New England. The potato too, then comparatively new, appears in Gulielmus Piso's illustrated study of the plants of the Indies, Amsterdam 1658.

Several cases are filled with eighteenth-century flower prints, interesting both as scientific drawings and as works of art. The French *Traité des Arbres Fruitiers,* printed in Paris in 1807, contains some of the finest color stipples of the period. Friedrich Campe's *Anleitung zum Blumenzeichnen,* Nuremberg 1802, is a charming manual of flower painting

Many of the volumes on gardening are famous works, printed with almost spectacular lavishness. Humphrey Repton's *Sketches on Landscape Gardening,* London 1794, is one of the loveliest products of the "picturesque" school of landscaping, the style which "improved" real landscape to make it look like a painting. English books of this period, in which the Library is rich, are filled with delicate engravings. **H. McC.**

Ethan Allen's Captivity

"INDUCED by a sense of duty to my country, and by the application of many of my worthy friends . . . I have concluded to publish the following narrative," writes Ethan Allen in the introduction to *A Narrative of Colonel Ethan Allen's Captivity,* his story of the attack on Fort Ticonderoga and his detention by the British some time thereafter. A copy of the second edition, Philadelphia 1779, which runs to forty pages, has recently been acquired by the Library.

Allen had been the "colonel commandant" of the Green Mountain Boys, a band of Vermont rangers, ever since their organization in 1770. After the battle of Lexington he was asked to assault Ticonderoga, where eighty cannon were stored. With eighty-three men of his band, Allen crossed Lake Champlain during the night of May 9, surprised the enemy and compelled them to give up the fort. Four months later he was seized by the British when engaged with only one hundred and ten followers in a foolhardy attempt to capture Montreal. They took him to England for execution but, finding that their prisoners were fewer in number than those held by the Americans, they thought it wise to send him back again. In May 1778 he was exchanged for a British officer and later returned to Vermont.

The *Narrative,* composed from memory, deals chiefly with his cruel treatment after his capture. "I have been very generous with the British, in giving them full and ample credit for all their good usage..." he writes, "which was easily done, as I met with but little." The Americans were confined, sometimes in irons, in filthy cells for long periods at a time. Although occasionally they were allowed proper food and care, usually they were abused. The most friendly consideration was offered by certain Irishmen, who sent provisions aboard to the prisoners when their vessel was anchored at Cork.

Unfortunately, the tale is not dependable. The writer does not even mention Arnold in the taking of Ticonderoga. **T. C.**

Retirement of Miss Gibbs

MISS Laura R. Gibbs, Chief of the History Department, retired on April 30, after twenty-one years of service.

Miss Gibbs is a graduate of the University of Illinois, where she took her degree in library science; later she took an M.A. in history at Columbia. After some general work at the libraries of the University of Illinois, Harvard, and Radcliffe, she was head cataloguer at the Brown University Library from 1908 to 1918, when she became a cataloguer at the Columbia University Library. From 1919 to 1925 she was engaged in organizing information bureaus for directory publishers in New York and Boston. She entered the Library service in June 1925, and was connected with the general reference department until 1937, when she began to specialize in history reference. It was in 1940 that she was made Chief of the newly-created History Department.

Readers who consulted Miss Gibbs found her alert and helpful, with a sharp sense of humor and a keen interest in new fields — as, for instance, the general collection on Spanish-American history, which she did much to build up.

The Fifth Monarchy — a Prophecy

AN addition to the Library's large collection of Puritan tracts is a first edition of *A Brief Description of the Fifth Monarchy or Kingdom* [**G.389A.356] by William Aspinwall, printed by Simmons in London in 1653. The *Short Title Catalogue, 1641–1700,* lists only one American library — that of the Union Theological Seminary in New York — which owns a copy.

The tract appeared in the year at the end of which Cromwell became Lord Protector. Little is recorded of William Aspinwall, a non-conformist minister who flourished between 1648 and 1662, when he was ejected through the Act of Uniformity. He was a member of the fanatical "fifth monarchy men."

Basing his faith on a literal interpretation of the vision of four beasts and ten horns in the Book of Daniel, the preacher proclaims the destruction of monarchies and the advent of a fifth monarchy, of which Christ alone shall be King and which the Saints shall rule as Vice-regents. The prophecy concerning the tenth horn or King has already been "fullfilled in Charls, late King . . . a fierce & arrogant Tyrant & persecuter of the Saints." The author denies that Christ's rule is only a spiritual one, but declares that it is also a civil government. Justice shall be administered by a Supreme Council of the nation, which will appoint the executive officers. But whereas the delegation of judicial administration appears to be authorized by Scripture, "Legislative power Christ hath not any where delegated to any person..." Therefore parliaments, diets, and the like will have no place in the Fifth Monarchy.

The tract abounds in Biblical quotations, largely from the Old Testament, with several phrases interspersed in Hebrew. In an epilogue the author prophesies that "the uttermost endurance of Anti-Christ's dominion" will be the year 1673, as he has proved from Scripture. Alas! In that year Charles II sat on the throne and England revelled in all the license of the Restoration. **M. M.**

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

This list should be used in conjunction with BOOKS CURRENT, *a quarterly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* BOOKS CURRENT *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* MORE BOOKS *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* BOOKS CURRENT *only.*

General Reference Books in Bates Hall

Biography

Diccionario biográfico de Chile, 4a edición. Editores Empresa periodistica Chile. Santiago. 1942. 1080 pp. **Gen. Ref. CT690.D5**

Sibley, John Langdon, *editor.* Biographical sketches of those who attended Harvard College. v. 7. Harvard. 1945. 706 pp. **Gen. Ref. CT213.S5**

Directories. Year-Books

American Jewish Year Book. 1945–46. Philadelphia, Jewish Pub. Soc. 1945. 760 pp. **Gen. Ref. AY E184.J5A6**

Ayer, N. W., & Son's Directory of newspapers and periodicals. 1946. Philadelphia, Ayer. 1946. 1335 pp. **Gen. Ref. Desk =2140.17A 1946**

Book Review Digest, The. Forty-first annual cumulation. Wilson. 1946. 895 pp. **Gen. Ref. 821.10=6153.27**

Brassey's Naval and shipping annual. London, Clowes. [1945.] 324 pp. **Gen. Ref. Centre Desk V10.N3**

India Office, The, and Burma list . . . 1945. London. 1945. 393 pp. **Gen. Ref. JQ202.A3**

National Catholic Almanac. St. Anthony's Guild. 1946. 800 pp. **Gen. Ref. AY81.R6N3**

Occupational Therapy Yearbook, The. 1945. New York, American Occupational Therapy Ass'n. [1945.] 350 pp. **Gen. Ref. RM735.A1 O 35**

United States, Civil Service Commission. Official register of the United States. 1945. Washington. 1945. 397 pp. **Gen. Ref.AY JK5 1945**

Yearbook of American churches. 1945. New York, Round Table Press. 1945. 178 pp. **Gen. Ref.AY BR513.L4**

Miscellaneous

Boston (Archdiocese). Guide to the religious life, archdiocese of Boston. [Framingham, Mass.] 1945. 2 v. **Gen. Ref. Closet BX2524.B7A5**

"Furnishes . . . specific knowledge concerning the manner of life and objectives of the various religious communities within the confines of the diocese."—*Foreword.*

Cuba en la mano; Enciclopedia popular ilustrada. La Habana. 1940. 1302 pp. **Gen. Ref. AE63.C8**

Bibliography

Bowker lectures on book publishing, The. Second series . . . New York, The Typophiles. 1945. 134 pp. *Z278.B782

Contents. — Some aspects of the economics of authorship, by Elmer Davis. — Literature for sale, by Ann Watkins. — The technical book publisher in wartimes, by James S. Thompson. — The history and technique of map making, by Helmuth Bay.

Galland, Joseph S. An historical and analytical bibliography of the literature of cryptology. Northwestern Univ. 1945. viii, 209 pp. *3600a.162.10

Kennedy, Arthur Garfield. A concise bibliography for students of English systematically arranged. Stanford Univ. [1945.] vii, 161 pp. *Z2011.K35 1945

Second edition, 1945.

Mill, John Stuart, *1806–1873.* Bibliography of the published writings of John Stuart Mill, edited from his manuscript with corrections and notes, by New MacMinn . . . J. R. Hands . . . James McNab McCrimmon. Northwestern Univ. 1945. xiv, 101 pp. *3600a.162.12

Weiss, Harry B. American letter-writers. 1698–1943. New York Public Library. 1945. 54 pp. *Z1231.L4W4

Reprinted from the bulletin of the New York public library of December 1944 and January, 1945.

Biography. Letters

Burton, Katherine. According to the pattern; the story of Dr. Agnes McLaren and the Society of Catholic medical missionaries. Longmans, Green. 1946. 252 pp. BV2300.S53B8

The life and work of Dr. Agnes McLaren as a pioneer woman physician and medical missionary.

She instigated the movement to supply medical ministrations to the women and children of India, which has resulted in effective hospital and dispensary service.

Curtis, Edith Roelker. Lady Sarah Lennox, an irrepressible Stuart, 1745–1826. Putnam. [1946.] viii, 346 pp. DA506.N2C8

The life of a strong-willed and gay aristocrat in the time of King George III, who was her admirer.

Manning, Clarence A. Soldier of liberty; Casimir Pulaski. New York, Philosophical Library. [1945.] 304 pp. E207.P8M3

Casimir Pulaski was a Polish patriot and a hero of the American Revolution, who died at the battle of Savannah, Georgia. in 1779.

Mark Twain, *1835–1910*. Mark Twain, business man, edited by Samuel Charles Webster. Little, Brown. 1946. xii, 409 pp. Illus. PS1331.A3W4

Contains a collection of family and business letters, most of which have not previously been published, largely concerned with Mark Twain's publishing venture with the editor's father, Charels L. Webster. *cf. Foreword.*

Wellard, James. General George S. Patton, jr., man under Mars. Dodd, Mead. 1946. xv, 277 pp. Illus. E745.P3W4

An objective, analytical study of the character of the late General Patton and the story of his life, with detailed accounts of his victorious campaigns and a discussion of the soldier-slapping episode. The author was a war correspondent with General Patton's armies in Tunisia, Sicily, and Europe from November, 1942 to May, 1945.

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

American maritime council. Foreign trade and shipping. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 307 pp. NBS

Biegeleisen, J. I. Poster design. Greenberg. [1945.] 100 pp. NBS

Bonneville, Joseph H., and Lloyd E. Dewey. Organizing and financing business. 3d revised edition. Prentice-Hall. 1945. 393 pp. NBS

Borden, Neil H. [and others.] National advertising in newspapers. Harvard. 1946. 486 pp. NBS

British iron and steel federation. Statistics of the iron and steel industries (for the years 1939–1944). London, Steel House. 1945. 57 pp. **HD9510.B86

Corporation manual, The. 47th edition. New York, United States Corporation Co. 1946. 3071 pp. **HD2777.C82

Davison's textile catalogues and buyers guide, 1945. Ridgewood, N. J., Davison Pub. Co. 1945. 407 pp. **TS1530.D26

Distribution and warehousing directory. 1946. New York, Distribution and Warehousing Publications. 1946. 362 pp. **HF5488.D61

Dutch East Indies. Centraal cantoor voor de statistiek van het Department van economische zaken. Indisch verslag. 1939. Batavia. 1939. 531 pp. **HA1811.A3

Evans, John J. A program for personnel administration. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 100 pp. NBS

Everberg, Carl B. Extension agreements with debtors; a manual of procedures and methods. Ronald Press. 1944. 132 pp. NBS

Fanning, Leonard M. Our oil resources. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 311 pp. NBS

Faunce, Frances A. The practical manual for office workers. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 154 pp. NBS

Fiske, Edward R. The veterans' best opportunities. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1946.] 324 pp. NBS

Food products directory . . . v.II. 1945–46. San Francisco, W. J. McCamman. 1945. 1035 pp. **TX345.F68

Gilbert, Glen A. Air traffic control. Ziff-Davis. [1945.] 274 pp. NBS

Harris, Seymour E. Inflation and the American economy. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 559 pp. NBS

Hat life year book . . . 1946. New York, Hat Life Inc. 1946. 276 pp. **TS2182.H36

Hegarty, Edward J. Building a sales training plan. McGraw-Hill. 1945. NBS

Henry, J. Fred, *editor*. Your future in aviation. Prentice-Hall. 1945. 329 pp. NBS

Hubbell, Richard. Television programming & production. Farrar & Rinehart. [1945.] 207 pp. NBS

Kahm, Harold S. A small business of your own with capital investment from $100 to $2000. Knickerbocker Publishing Co. [1945.] 128 pp. NBS

Lewis, R. Duffy, and Dorothy Stote. How to build an infants' and girls' wear business; a manual for retailers and prospective shop owners. Hobson Book Press. 1946. 136 pp. NBS

MacLean, Joseph Brotherton. Life insurance . . . 6th edition. McGraw-Hill. 1945. NBS

Merchant tailors and designers association of America. Year book and convention report. 65th. 1945. 117 pp. **TT570.M55

National association of housing officials. Housing directory. 1945. The Association. 103 pp. **HD7293.A3.N27h

New York times. The newspaper: its making and its meaning, by the members of the staff of the New York Times. Scribner. 1945. 207 pp. NBS

Nicholson, Emrich. Contemporary shops in the United States. Architectural Book Pub. Co. [1945.] 192 pp. NBS

Oxford university, Institute of statistics. The economics of full employment. Oxford, Blackwell. 1945. 213 pp. NBS

Planning and post-war planning; state organizations, membership directory. Chicago, American Soc. of Planning Officials. Jan. 1945. 39 pp. **AS25.A51

Rae, Walter. Editing small newspapers; a handbook for young journalists. M. S. Mill. [1943.] 214 pp. NBS

Ready reference fur buyers telephone directory. 1945. New York, Ready Reference Pub. Co. 1945. 496 pp. **TS1066.R28

Roper, Burt W. State advertising legislation. New York, Printers' Ink Pub. Co. 1945. 302 pp. **HF5818.R78

Security dealers of North America. Feb. 1946. New York, Herbert D. Seibert. 1946. 1148 pp. **HG4907.S44

Stanley, Alexander O. Approach to Latin American markets. Dun & Bradstreet. [1945.] 154 pp. NBS

Strachey, John. Socialism looks forward. Philosophical Library. 1945. 153 pp. NBS

Timasheff, Nicholas S. The great retreat; the growth and decline of communism in Russia. Dutton. 1946. 470 pp. NBS

Women's wear daily. Accessories directory. Spring 1946. New York, Fairchild Pub. Co. 1946. 160 pp. **TT495.W87a

Young, Thomas. Profit in postage stamps; a study of mint United States issues as an investment. Bernard Ackerman. 1945. 87 pp. NBS

Drama

Barnouw, Erik, *editor*. Radio drama in action; twenty-five plays of a changing world. Farrar & Rinehart. [1945.] xii, 397 pp. PN6120.R2B35

Twenty-five dramas and dramatic dialogues which have been broadcast, including "Will this Earth hold?" by Pearl S. Buck, "A Child is Born," by Stephen Vincent Benet, "Pacific Task Force," by T/Sgt. Lawrence Lader, "London by Clipper," by Norman Corwin, "The House I live in," by Arch Oboler, etc. The editor provides a brief commentary on each.

D'Usseau, Arnaud, and James **Gow**. Deep are the roots. Scribner. 1946. xxvi, 205 pp. PS3507.U925D4

A play dealing with the return of a Negro war veteran.

Lancaster, Henry Carrington. Sunset, a history of Parisian drama in the last years of Louis XIV, 1701–1715. Johns Hopkins Press. 1945. 365 pp. PQ536.L3

A sequel to the *History of French Dramatic Literature in the Seventeenth Century* by the author, who is Professor of French Literature at Johns Hopkins University.

Economics

Atwood, Albert W. The great stewardship, a story of life insurance. [1945.] viii, 201 pp. 9368.3A212

Bagger, H. Sabin. See here , private enterprise! A birdseye book clarifying current controversies. New York, Island Workshop Press Cooperative. 1945. 9338.91A45

A popular presentation of the evils of uncontrolled big business and its propaganda, and an argument for cooperatives.

Baker, John Calhoun. Directors and their functions; a preliminary study. Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard. 1945. xiii, 145 pp. 9338.7A167

Contents. — Directors and their environment. — Directors and their problems. — Specific directorates: a case approach. — The American tobacco company. — Climax molybdenum company. — General foods corporation. — Standard oil company (New Jersey). — Comparisons. — The board chairman: a challenge. — Findings and interpretations.

Banks, Murray. Store activity manual; for trainees in a cooperative program. McGraw-Hill. 1945. x, 223 pp. 9381.1A152

Edwards, Corwin D., *editor*. A cartel policy for the United nations, by Corwin D. Edwards, Theodore J. Kreps, Ben W. Lewis [and others.] Columbia Univ. 1945. vi, 124 pp. 9338.8A28

Papers originally presented as lectures at Columbia University by five authors discussing various aspects of American policy toward international cartels after the war.

Fanning, Leonard M., *editor*. Our oil resources. McGraw-Hill. 1945. viii, 331 pp. Illus. 9338.22A114

Financing small business . . . Durham, N. C., Duke Univ. 1945. 9332.7A147

Henius, Frank. Dictionary of foreign trade. Prentice-Hall. 1946. xxiii, 745 pp. Illus. *9380.03A6

Henry, J. Fredrick, *editor*. Your future in aviation . . . foreword by Mrs. James H. Doolittle. Prentice-Hall. 1945. vi, 329 pp. 9387.7A94

Howenstine, E. Jay, *editor*. Post-war markets; a guide based upon official information prepared by the Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Washington, Public Affairs Press. [1945.] vii, 184 pp. 9381.04A109

Institute on money and the law, New York university, 1945. Money and the law; proceedings, the Institute on money and the law, 1945. New York university School of law and the Economists' national committee on monetary policy, New York, N. Y., January 15–16, 1945. [New York. 1945.] v-viii, 159 pp. 9332.A211

Knorr, Klaus Eugen. World rubber and its regulation. Stanford Univ. [1945.] x, 265 pp. 9338.116A32

Lawrence, Armon Jay. A vocabulary of business and economic terms of popular usage. Univ. of Kentucky. [1945.] 134 pp. 9330.1A518

League of nations. Commercial policy in the post-war world; report of the economic and financial committees. Geneva. 1945. 124 pp. 9382.A80

Series of League of nations publications II. Economic and financial. 1945. II. A. 7.

"Short list of important League of nations documents relating to trade and commercial policy": pp. [118]–24.

Marti, D. B. Income tax and social security course, for secretarial and bookkeeping students. Prentice-Hall. [1945.] viii, 117 pp. 9336.2473A133

— Supplement problems and forms. Prentice-Hall. [1945.] [34] pp.

Middleton, Philip Harvey. Freight transport in the United States . . . prewar, war, and postwar. Introduction by Harry A. Wheeler. Chicago, Railway Business Ass'n. 1945. *9385.9731A25

Pelzer, Karl Josef. Pioneer settlement in the Asiatic tropics; studies in land utilization and agricultural colonization in southeastern Asia. American Geographical Soc. 1945. xviii, 290 pp. Plates. HD855.P4

"This study has been made with the cooperation of the Secretariat of the Institute of Pacific relations and constitutes a report in its International series."

Shannon, F. A. The farmer's last frontier, agriculture, 1890–1897. Farrar & Rinehart. [1945.] 9338.173A166

The Economic History of the United States, vol. V.

Stark, Werner. The history of economics in its relation to social development. London, K. Paul, Trench, Trubner, [1945.] viii, 80 pp. 9330.9A70

A critical and comparative history of economic theory.

Tait, Samuel W. The wildcatters, an informal history of oil-hunting in America. Princeton Univ. 1946. xvi, 218 pp. 9338.22A110

Tompkins, George R. Medicinal products; United States equivalents and alternatives: alkaloids, biologicals, chemicals, glandular products, pharmaceutical specialties, vitamins. By George R. Tompkins, assisted by S. N. Samuelsen. Washington. 1945. xii, 107 pp. 9381.73A70
U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Industrial series, no. 11.

U. S. Civil aeronautics administration. Civil aviation and the national economy. The United States Department of commerce . . . Civil aeronautics administration. [Washington.] 1945. xii, 147 pp. Illus. *9387.7A97

Wernette, John Philip. Financing full employment. Harvard. 1945. x, 126 pp. 9330.173A436
The author, President of the University of New Mexico, was formerly on the faculty of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard. He suggests an integrated program comprising credit control and a Federal Stabilization Board which may either stimulate or repress the volume of spending.

Wythe, George. Industry in Latin America. Columbia Univ. 1945. viii, 371 pp. 9338.09A6

Education

Bollinger, Elroy William, and Gilbert G. **Weaver**. Occupational instruction; how to analyze and organize for teaching. Pitman Pub. Corp. [1945.] viii, 136 pp. Illus. LC1043.B55

Education under enemy occupation in Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland. [Washington. 1945.] 71 pp. 7596.63 1945 No. 3
Federal security agency, Paul V. McNutt, administrator. U. S. Office of education, John W. Studebaker, commissioner.

Fine, Benjamin. Democratic education. Crowell. [1945.] iii, 251 pp. LA226.F5
The Education Editor of the New York Times presents the views of the academic, classical school of educators and the so-called "democratic" school which emphasizes contemporary civilization and considers vocational needs. He gives information on the history and methods of different colleges, and discusses the requirements of the veteran.

Lynd, Helen Merrell. Field work in college education. Columbia Univ. 1945. xi, 302 pp. LB2394.L9

Schweinburg, Eric F. Law training in continental Europe; its principles and public function. Russell Sage Foundation. 1945. 129 pp. 5636.37

Sheviakov, George V., and Fritz **Redl**. Discipline for today's children and youth. Washington Dept. of Supervision and Curriculum Development, N. E. A. 1945. 64 pp. LB3011.S471

Fine Arts

Archaeology

Drucker, Philip. Ceramic sequences at Tres Zapotes, Veracruz, Mexico. Washington. 1943. ix, 155 pp. 65 plates. *4360.66.140
Smithsonian institution. Bureau of American ethnology. Bulletin 140.
"A . . . study based on material collected by the National geographic-Smithsonian joint archaeological expedition to southern Veracruz, Mexico in 1940".—*P. 1.*

Reisner, George Andrew, *1867–1942.* A history of the Giza necropolis. Harvard. 1942– Plates. *4072.04–107
Based upon work with the "Hearst expedition" of the University of California and that of Harvard University and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. cf. *Preface.*

Architecture. Decoration

Architecture, a profession and a career. Washington, American Inst. of Architects. 1945. 57 pp. 8101.01–107
Published jointly by The Association of collegiate schools of architecture, The National architectural accrediting board, The National council of architectural registration boards and The American institute of architects.

Barre granite association. War memorials of reverence; significant symbols that properly immortalize the honor, respect and gratitude of a people. [Barre, Vt., Barre Granite Ass'n and Vermont Marble Co. 1945.] [39] plates. *8111B.106
These designs for public memorials have been made by designers in a contest sponsored by The Barre Granite Association and The Vermont Marble Company.

Callaghan, Jane, and Catharine **Palmer**. Measuring space and motion. New York, John B. Pierce Foundation. 1944. 46 pp. Illus. 8122.02–117 v.5

Dean, John P., and Simon **Breines**. The book of houses, 150 photographs, 100 plans, many other illustrations. New York, Crown Publishers. [1946.] x, 143 pp. 8117.05–152

Hillyer, Elinor. Mademoiselle's home planning scrapbook . . . illustrations by Frederick Chance. Macmillan. 1946. 61, [8] pp. 8118.05–177

Olsson, Martin, *editor*. Stockholms slotts historia. Stockholm. 1940–41. 3 v. Plates.
Contains English summaries. *8097.08–112

Spears, Ruth Wyeth. Make and remodel home furnishings. New York, Barrows. [1944.] ix, 11–192 pp. Illus. 8118.05–178

Crafts

Allen, Edith Louise. Rugmaking craft. Peoria, Ill., Manual Arts Press. [1945.] 96 pp. 8187.03–113

Brod, Fritzi. 200 motifs and designs . . . with an introduction by C. J. Bulliet. New York, S. Daye Press. [1945.] 24 plates.
In portfolio. *8162B.108

Cox, Warren Earle. Chinese ivory sculpture. New York, Crown Publishers. [1946.] xiii, 17–112 pp. Illus. *8167.08–500

Hitt, Henry C. Old Chinese snuff bottles; notes, with a catalogue of a modest collection. Bremerton, Wash. 1945. v, 110 pp. Illus. *8161.09–153
Continuous strip 21 x 1593 cm. folded to form 60 leaves, attached to cover.
Lithographed from hand lettered copy by Lowman & Hanford, Seattle.

Lewis, (F.) *ltd., publishers.* British designers: their work, with an introduction by Ernest W. Goodale . . . Series two. Collected and published by F. Lewis . . . Leigh-on-Sea, Eng. [1942.] *8186.03–254
In portfolio.

Marble, Albert C. Historical cup plates. [Worcester, Mass. 1944?] [156] mounted plates on 78 ll. *8173.08–309

Mera, Harry Percival. Indian silverwork of the Southwest. Santa Fe, N. M. [1944– 8176.05–950

Drawing. Engraving

Daumier, Honoré Victorin, *1808–1879.* Married life: twenty-four lithographs. New York, Pantheon Books. [1944.] *8157B.204
In portfolio.

Degas, Hilaire Germain Edgar, *1834–1917.* Degas; a portfolio of 10 reproductions. Studio Publications. [1945?] *8141B.208

Klee, Paul, *1879–1940.* The drawings of Paul Klee [by] Will Grohmann. New York, C. Valentin. 1944. *8141.06–505

Painting. Sculpture

Campos, Jules. José de Creeft. New York, E. S. Hermann. 1945. 9–32 pp. 113 plates. 8084.04–430
Reproductions of the works of the Spanish sculptor, who made his reputation in Paris and has since 1928 lived in the United States, of which he is now a citizen. He employs the method of direct carving in stone.

Edye, M. Louise. Home craft course in Pennsylvania German illuminated manuscripts . . . published by Mrs. C. Naaman Keyser. [Allentown, Pa., Schlechter's.] 1945. 24 pp. Facsims. 8079.06–900

Mackenzie, De Witt. Men without guns, text by De Witt Mackenzie . . . descriptive captions by Major Clarence Worden. Illustrated with 137 plates from the Abbott collection of paintings owned by the United States government. Philadelphia. Blakiston. 1945. xi, 47 pp. 4097.09–135
A folio volume of excellent reproductions in color of paintings by twelve artists showing the medical corps in action. They represent the wounded in all stages from evacuation under fire to rehabilitation at a hospital.
"Their paintings constitute an authentic and valuable contemporary history of Army Medicine in the war . . ."—Foreword by Major General Norman T. Kirk, the Surgeon General.

Paris, Palais des beaux-arts. Exposition de l'art italien de Cimabue à Tiepolo, Petit palais. 1935. [Argenteuil. 1935.] xiv, 500 pp. Illus. *4102.01–106

Smith, Bernard. Moses Soyer. New York, A. C. A. Gallery. [1944.] 58 pp. Plates. *8060.06–915

Spencer, Stanley. Stanley Spencer, by Elizabeth Rothenstein. New York, Oxford Univ. 1945. 25 pp. 82 plates. 8062.04–915

Whitney museum of American art, New York. Ralph Earl 1751–1801. Catalogue by William Sawitzky. Whitney museum of American art, New York, October 16–November 21, 1945. Worcester art museum, Worcester, Massachusetts, December 13, 1945–January 13, 1946. [New York. L. F. White Co. 1945.] 46 pp. *8060.03–475

Posters. Commercial Art

General cable corporation. Fight talk. New York General Cable Corp. [1945. 110] pp. Illus. 8145.08–103
Replicas of a series of wartime posters produced and distributed by General Cable Corporation.

Tannahill, Sallie Belle. P's and Q's; a book on the art of letter arrangement. Doubleday, Doran. 1945. xvi, 109 pp. 4099.07–91

Genealogy

Bowen, Richard LeBaron. Early Rehoboth, documented historical studies of families and events in this Plymouth colony township. Rehoboth, Mass., Priv. print. 1945– Plates. *F74.R3B63

Cooley, LaVerne C., *compiler.* A short biography of the Rev. John Cotton of Boston and a Cotton genealogy of his descendants. Batavia, N. Y., Priv. print. 1945. 129 pp. Plates. *CS71.C851 1945

Davis, Walter Goodwin. The ancestry of Joseph Neal, 1769–c.1835 of Litchfield, Maine. Portland, Maine, Southworth-Anthoensen Press. 1945. 145 pp. *CS71.N345 1945

White, William. Some records prior to 1700 of White of Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire and a few of other English shires with incidental records of more than 80 other families, specially indexed. Philadelphia, Allen, Lane & Scott. [1945.] 41 pp. *CS439.W487 1945

History

Ancient and General

Cheney, C. R., *editor.* Handbook of dates for students of English history. London, Offices of the Royal Historical Soc. 1945. xvii, 164 pp. CE61.C8C4
"Select bibliography": pp. xi–xvii.
"Calendars for all possible dates of Easter": pp. 33–161.

Daniel-Rops, Henry. Histoire sainte; le peuple de la Bible. Paris. [1945.] 409 pp. Illus. DS118.D3

Latourette, Kenneth Scott. The Chinese, their history and culture. Macmillan. 1946. 2 v. in 1. DS706.L3 1946
The third edition, revised and enlarged. "The effort has been made . . . to bring the book fully down to date — in its summary of existing knowledge of the history and culture of the Chinese, in its account of recent events, and in bibliography."—Author's *Preface to the Third Edition.*

World War II

Behan, John M. Dogs of war. Scribner. 1946. 80, [38] pp. Illus. D810.A65B4
Over a hundred remarkable photographs showing dogs employed in the various theatres of war. Mr. Behan was Chief Petty Officer in the Coast Guard, where he trained dogs for war.

Charteris, John, *Brigadier-General.* The British army to-day. [New York, British Information Services. 1945.] 61 pp. Illus. UA649.C5

Hayes, Carlton J. H. Wartime mission in Spain, 1942–1945, by Carlton J. H. Hayes, late American ambassador to Spain. Macmillan. 1945. viii, 313 pp. D754.S6H3
Dr. Hayes's account of his embassy to Spain, and his success in securing conditions favorable for Allied operations.

Hutton, Bud, and Andy **Rooney**. The story of the Stars and Stripes. Farrar & Rinehart. [1946.] xi, 240 pp. D731.S73H8
Two combat correspondents give a gripping, first-hand account of the writing and publishing of the newspaper for soldiers, "Stars and Stripes."

Janta, Alexander. Bound with two chains. New York, Roy Publishers. [1945.] 234 pp. D805.G3J28
Memoirs of a Polish prisoner of war who pretended to be a Frenchman for the sake of better treatment by his captors. As he was a working prisoner, his experiences were varied and are recorded to the day of his freedom in France.

Kerillis, Henri de. I accuse De Gaulle. Harcourt, Brace. [1946.] xiv, 270 pp. DC373.G3K42
A literal translation of a book written primarily for Frenchmen. The author, a former follower of De Gaulle and from the start active in the Resistance movement, is living in exile and is one of the founders of the French De Gaullist newspaper *Pour la Victoire*.

— De Gaulle, dictateur; une grande mystification de l'histoire. Montréal. 1945. 442 pp. DC373.G3K4

Pendar, Kenneth. Adventure in diplomacy; our French dilemma. Dodd, Mead. 1945. ix, 280 pp. D752.P4

Pratt, Fletcher. Night work; the story of Task Force 39. Holt. [1946.] 267 pp. Illus. D769.53.39th.P7

Schoenfeld, Seymour J. The Negro in the armed forces, his value and status, past, present, and potential. Washington, Associated Publishers. 1945. x, 84 pp. E185.63.S3

Shafter, Richard A. Destroyers in action. New York, Cornell Maritime Press. 1945. x, 246 pp. Illus. V840.S5
"Mr. Shafter has brought out the many and varied ways in which destroyers are employed in wartime and has added many interesting items concerning their historical background."—*Foreword* by *Vice-Admiral* H. F. Leary.

Szalet, Leon. Experiment "E," a report from an extermination laboratory. New York, Didier. [1945.] 284 pp. D804.G4.S88
A detailed account of the proceedings in the Nazi concentration camp of Sachsenhausen, by a Pole who was one of the few to escape.

U. S. Army, *5th army*. The final campaign across northwest Italy, 14 April–2 May 1945. Headquarters IV corps, U. S. army, Italy. [Milan. 1945.] vii, 119 pp. Illus. D763.I 8U6

— *Sixth army*. The Sixth army in action, a photo history, January 1943–June 1945. [Kyoto, Japan. 1945.] 68 pp. Illus. D769.26 6th.A5
"Published . . . by the 8th Information and historical service. United States Sixth army, December 1945."—*P. 3.*

Warburg, James Paul. Unwritten treaty. Harcourt, Brace. [1946.] 186 pp. U21.W35
The author analyzes "the purposes, technique and weapons of psychological warfare," as used in the late war, and discusses "the question of psychological warfare demobilization and disarmament in the interest of durable peace."

Post-War

Jackson, Robert H. The case against the Nazi war criminals. With a preface by Gordon Dean, of counsel for United States. Knopf. 1946. xiii, 216 pp. Plates. D804.G42J3
Documents of the first International Criminal Court in history.
Contents. — Opening Statement for the United States of America, by Robert H. Jackson. — Appendices: I. Agreement for the Prosecution and Punishment of the Major War Criminals of the European Axis. II. Text of the Indictment.

Raeburn, Ben, *editor*. Treasury for the free world; introduction by Ernest Hemingway. New York, Arco Pub. Co. [1946.] xix, 417 pp. D445.R2
Fifty-two distinguished statesmen, philosophers, publicists, and scientists contribute toward the discussion of proposals for the new world and the peace. These include Benedetto Croce, Bertrand Russell, Julian Huxley, Gilbert Murray, Ralph Barton Perry, Frederick L. Schuman, Sumner Welles, Henry A. Wallace, Thomas Mann, Albert Einstein, and others. Concludes with a section of poetry.

Journalism

Simpson, Gertrude W. Working with newspapers. New York. National Publicity Council. 1945. 31 pp. PN4784.P8S5

Sutton, Albert Alton. Education for journalism in the United States from its beginning to 1940. Evanston, Northwestern Univ. 1945. x, 148 pp. Illus. *3600A.162.14

Language

Arberry, Arthur John. British contributions to Persian studies. Pub. for the British council by Longmans, Green. [1942.] 32 pp. PK6007.A7

Winstedt, *Sir* Richard Olof. A simple Malay reader. K. Paul, Trench, Trubner. 1945. xiv, 79 pp. PL5108.W54

Literature

Essays. History of Literature

Booth, Edward Townsend. God made the country. Knopf. 1946. xxv, 330, xx pp, Illus. PN452.B6
Essays on poets and prose writers who were inspired by country life, from Hesiod to Emerson and Tolstoy.

Bowra, Cecil Maurice. From Virgil to Milton. London, Macmillan. 1945. vii, 246 pp. PN1303.B65
Contents. — Some characteristics of literary epic. — Virgil and the ideal of Rome. — Camões and the epic of Portugal. — Tasso and the Romance of Christian chivalry. — Milton and the destiny of man.

Brodin, Pierre. Loti. Montréal, Parizeau. 1945. 9–382 pp. Plates. PQ2472.Z8B7

Frankel, Herman. Ovid: a poet between two worlds. Univ. of California. 1945. viii, 282 pp. *PA25.S25 v.18

Harlan, Aurelia Brooks. Owen Meredith, a critical biography of Robert, first earl of Lytton. Columbia Univ. 1946. ix, 292 pp.
Bibliography; pp. [267]–278. PR4956.H3

Kridl, Manfred. Literatura polska (na tle rozwoju kultury). New York, Roy Publishers. [1945.] [5]-608 pp. PG7012.K7

Long, William J. English literature, its history and its significance for the life of the English-speaking world. Enlarged edition. Ginn. [1945.] xv, 636 pp. PR85.L65 1945

MacCarthy, Bridget G. Women writers, their contribution to the English novel, 1621–1744. Cork Univ. 1945. 288 pp. PR113.M3 1945

NBC university of the air. The world's great novels; a broadcast series presented by the NBC university of the air as a public service feature of the National broadcasting company. Handbook. v. 1– 1944/45– New York, Pub. for the National Broadcasting Co. by Columbia Univ. Press. 1944– PN3491.N2

Troyer, Howard William. Ned Ward of Grubstreet; a study of sub-literary London in the eighteenth century. Harvard. 1946. viii, 290 pp. PR3757.W8Z8
Bibliographical references in "Notes" (pp. [211]–228). "A bibliography of the writings of Edward Ward": pp. [231]–277. "Doubtful attributions": pp. [278]–282.

Poetry. Novel

Bordeaux, Henri. Le remorqueur, roman. Paris. [1944.] 310 pp. PQ2603.O 6R36
Printed in Canada.

Parsons, Kitty. Buccaneer ballads and legends of cape Ann and Essex county. [Rockport, Mass.] 1944. 67 pp. Illus. PS3531.A694B8

Pushkin, Aleksandr S., *1799–1837.* Three Russian poets, selections from Pushkin, Lermontov and Tyutchev in new translations by Vladimir Nabokov. Norfolk, Conn.. New Directions. [1944.] 37 pp. PG3237.E5N3

Turnbull, Eleanor L., *editor and translator.* Contemporary Spanish poetry, selections from ten poets, translated by Eleanor L. Turnbull, with Spanish originals and personal reminiscences of the poets by Pedro Salinas. Johns Hopkins. 1945. xiii. 401 pp. PQ6267.E3T8
Spanish and English on opposite pages.

Wordsworth, Wiliam, *1770–1830.* A Wordsworth anthology; selected with an introduction by Laurence Housman. Scribner. 1946. vi, 151 pp. PR5853.H6

Medicine. Hygiene

Gunn, Selskar M., *1883–1944,* and Phillip S. Platt. Voluntary health agencies, an interpretive study . . . under the auspices of the National health council. Ronald Press. [1945.] xviii, 364 pp. **HV688.U5G3**

Ratcliff, John Drury. Yellow magic, the story of penicillin. Random House. 1945. xv, 173 pp. Plates. RS165.P38R3
An account of the discovery, development, production, and effective use of penicillin. Noteworthy illustrations.

Seagrave, Gordon S. Burma surgeon returns. Norton. [1946.] 268 pp. D807.B8S4
Dr. Seagrave, medical missionary of Namkham, Burma, follows his previous record *Burma Surgeon* with this absorbing narrative of the perilous and ingenious work accomplished by his polyglot unit at the casualty stations under Japanese fire on the march back to Burma.

Seliger, Robert V., and Victoria Cranford. A guide on alcoholism for social workers. Baltimore, Alcoholism Publications. 1945. [7]–94 pp. RC367.S42

Yale university, Laboratory of applied physiology. Alcohol, science and society; twenty-nine lectures with discussions as given at the Yale summer School of alcohol studies. New Haven, Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol. 1945. xii, 473 pp. HV5035.Y3

Music

Literature

Chase, Ann Hastings, *arranger.* The singing caller; a book on the square dance with calls and music, collected and arranged by Ann Hastings Chase, assisted by Seth Holcombe, caller; Shepherd Holcombe, fiddler; John Butler, illustrator. New York, Association Press 1944. 78 pp. MT950.C44

Drinker, Henry Sandwith. Drinker library of choral music, presented to the Association of American colleges by Dr. Henry S. Drinker, and made available to college, high school and church choruses and choirs, under the supervision and in the custody of Westminster choir college. [Princeton? N. J. 1943.] vii, 53 pp. *ML128.V7D75

Durlacher, Ed. The play party book; singing games for children . . . Pictures by Arnold Edwin Bare; music arranged by Ken MacDonald. Devin-Adair. [1945.] [95] pp. Col. illus. MT948.D87
With music.

Ewen, David. Listen to the mocking words. Arco Pub. Co. [1945.] 160 pp. Plates. ML65.E94L5
At head of title: A medley of anecdotes about music and musicians, compiled by David Ewen; illustrated by A. Birnbaum.

Gajard, Joseph. The rhythm of plainsong according to the Solesmes school, by Doms. [*sic*] Joseph Gajard, choir-master of Solesmes. Translated by Dom Aldhelm Dean, monk of Quarr. Fischer. [1945.] 67 pp. Illus. (incl. music). ML3082.G145 1945

Heyer, Anna Harriet. A check-list of publications of music. School of Music. Univ. of Michigan. [1944.] xiii, 49 pp.
"Lithographed." *ML113.H49

London, National gallery. National gallery concerts, in aid of the Musicians' benevolent fund. 10th October 1939–10th October 1944. London, The Trustees. 1944. 76 pp. Plates. *ML286.8.L5N3
Contents. — A great adventure, by Dame Myra Hess. — From the National gallery, by Sir Kenneth Clark. — From the audience, by E. M. Forster. — A short history of the concerts, by Howard Ferguson. — Artists who have appeared at the concerts. -- Works performed at the concerts.

Moisenco, Rena. Twenty Soviet composers. London, Workers' Music Ass'n. 194[illegible].] 64 pp. ML106.R8M6

Scores

Beethoven, Ludwig van. Die Wuth über den verlornen Groschen, ausgetobt in einer Caprize. [New York. 1945?] X numb. ll. *ML96.B4W8

Photostat of original version for piano of Rondo a capriccio, op. 129.

Britten, Benjamin. Rejoice in the Lamb, festival cantata. Words by Christopher Smart . . . Winthrop Rogers edition. Boosey, Hawkes, Belwin. [1943.] 40 pp. M2023.B86R4

Score: solo voices (SATB), Chorus (SATB) in both staff and tonic sol-fa notation, and organ.

Bukofzer, Manfred F. "Sumer is icumen in"; a revision. Univ. of California. 1944. 79–113 pp. Illus. *M2.C17 v. 2. no. 2

"The original form of 'Sumer is icumen in' ": pp. 111–113.

Canteloube, Joseph. Le mas, pièce lyrique en trois actes; paroles et musique de J. Canteloube. La partition chant et piano. Paris. [1929.] 326 pp. *M1503.C25M3

Vocal score with piano accompaniment.

Cowell, Henry. Three anti-modernist songs. Words from the book "Music since 1900" by Nicolas Slonimsky. New York? 1938. 17 pp. *M1621.C69T5

Contents. — 1. A sharp where you'd expect a natural. — 2. Hark! From the pit a fearsome sound. — 3. Who wrote this fiendish "Rite of spring."

Finney, Ross Lee. String quartet. Arrow Music Press. [1939.] 25 pp. M452.F5Q5

"Performance time 21 minutes."
"This score is reproduced from the composer's manuscript."

Glière, Reinhold M. Ten duets . . . For two cellos. New York, International Music Co. [1944.] 2 v. M287.G74.op.53

Two scores for violoncellos 1–2.

Händel, Georg Friedrich, *1685–1759*. The gods go a-begging . . . arranged by Sir Thomas Beecham. [London,] Cramer. 1929. 56 pp. *M1003.H135G6

"Ballet suite . . . culled from various operas of Handel with one exception, the 'Hornpipe'; which is a movement from one of the 'Concerti grossi'."

Hennefield, Norman, *editor*. Masterpieces of organ music: selected compositions of the old masters. New York, Liturgical Press. [1943– 17 v. M7.H46M3

Hindemith, Paul. Symphonic metamorphosis of themes by Carl Maria von Weber, for orchestra. New York, Association Music Publishers. [1945.] 59 pp. M1045.H62S9 1945

Miniature score reproduced from manuscript copy.
"Time: 18 minutes."

Jemnitz, Alexander. Serenade für Violine, Viola und Violoncello. Wien. Leipzig. 1928. 28 pp. M351.J45S4

Miniature score.

Jones, Griffith John, *compiler*. God of the amen, a choral service for festival occasions, with voice speaking choir. Philadelphia, Oliver Ditson Co. [1941.] 36 pp. M2023.J758G6

Kabalevskii, Dmitri. Symphony no. 2. New York, Leeds Music Corp. 1945. 3–171 pp. M1001.K32 no.2

Biographical sketch and critical notes, signed Harold Sheldon.

Lévy, Ernst, *editor*. [Two Swiss folk-songs harmonized for SATB unaccompanied. Boston? 194–?] 5 pp. *ML96.L49T9

In manuscript.
Contents. — Maria della glisch. — Le ranz des vaches.

Lewis, Leo Rich, *1865–1945*. The consolation of music. Trost der Musik: H. Lingg. Short cantata for solo quartet, chorus and orchestra . . . The English translation by Fred. Field Bullard. [Revised edition.] Medford, Mass., Tufts College. 1941. 53 pp. M1533.L685C6 1941

Loeffler, C. M. T. Music for four stringed instruments. Schirmer. [1923.] M452.L64M8

Society for the Publication of American Music. Publications.

Lopatnikoff, Nicolai. Concerto for violin and orchestra . . . [New York,] Associated Music Pub. [1946.] 151 numb. ll. *M1012.L86 op.26

Reproduced from manuscript copy.
Loose-leaf. Double leaves, Chinese style.

Luening, Otto. Two inventions. Piano solo. New York, Mercury Music Corp. [1943.] 6 pp. M25.L84 I 5

McDonald, Harl. Daybreak. Words by John Donne. Philadelphia, Elkan-Vogel. 1939. 6 pp. M1621.M25D3

Song with piano accompaniment.

Miles, Russell Hancock. The chambered nautilus, short cantata for mixed voices with alto and soprano solo; the text by Oliver Wendell Holmes. New York, Gray. [1944.] 32 pp. M1533.M631C5

With piano accompaniment.

Piston, Walter. First symphony. Schirmer. [1945.] 119 pp. *M1001.58 no1.

Poladian, Sirvart. Armenian folk songs. Univ. of California. 1942. v, 77 pp. Illus. *M2.C17 v.2. no. 1

Includes unaccompanied melodies (Armenian words).
"This study is based on the analysis of a collection of folk songs, namely Folksongs, Komitas (transcribed and edited by S. Melikian, published by the Armenian socialist soviet republic institute of arts and sciences, 1931)"—*P. 75.*
Bibliography: pp. 75–77.

Porter, Quincy. String quartet no. IV. Arrow Music Press. [1942.] 29 pp.

Miniature score. M452.P67 no.4
"Reproduced from the composer's manuscript."

Prokof'ev, Sergei S. Alexander Nevsky, cantata for chorus and orchestra. New York, Leeds Music Corp. 1945. 155 pp.

Miniature score. *M1530.P76A4
Edited with special annotations by Harold Sheldon.

Rehberg, Willy, *1863–1937*, *compiler*. Classical duets; easy original piano duets. London, Schott. [1937.] 67 pp. M201.R4C4

Rimskii-Korsakov, Nikolai, *1844–1908*. Capriccio espagnol. Opus. 34. London, Boosey & Hawkes. [194–] 93 pp. (Hawkes pocket scores. [No. 36].) M1045.R57C3

Orchestra score. Analysis in English and Spanish inserted.

Shaw, Martin Fallas. The Redeemer, an oratorio for Lent. London, J. Williams. 1945. 94 pp. M2003.S5R4

Sibelius, Jean. Rakastava (Kanteletar). Den älskande. For string orchestra . . . London, British & Continental Music Agencies. [194–?] 15 pp. M1103.S52R3

"Miniature score edition"

Politics and Government

Fink, Zera S. The classical republicans, an essay in the recovery of a pattern of thought in seventeenth century England. Northwestern Univ. 1945. xi, 225 pp. *3600A.162.9

Bibliography: pp. 199–212. Bibliographical footnotes.

McDunphy, Michael. The president of Ireland, his powers, functions and duties. Dublin, Browne and Nolan. [1945.] 120 pp. JN1441.M3

MacLean, Donald A. A dynamic world order. Bruce. 1945. xii, 235 pp. D825.M24

"A complete and authoritative work on the supreme problem of our day, the establishment of peace and justice in the world, is offered in this inviting volume."—*Preface* by Joseph Husslein, *S. J., General Editor, Science and Culture Series.*

Ogg, Frederick Austin. European governments and politics. 2d edition thoroughly revised. Macmillan. 1945. viii, 936 pp. JF51.O 45 1945

"Twenty chapters (largely adapted from my English government and politics) are . . . devoted to the government of the United Kingdom."—*Preface.*

— The rise of dictatorship in France. Supplement to: European governments and politics. 28 pp. JF51.O 45 Suppl.

Swisher, Carl Brent. The growth of constitutional power in the United States. Univ. of Chicago. [1946.] x, 261 pp. JK34.S93

Charles R. Walgreen Foundation lectures.

U. S. Library of Congress. The Bill of rights; address and remarks by Luther H. Evans . . . and Byron Price . . . on the occasion of the presentation of an original of the Bill of rights to the Library of Congress by Barney Balaban, February 21, 1945. [Washington. 1945.] 13 pp. *JC571.U5 1945

Psychology

Kupper, Herbert I. Back to life; the emotional adjustment of our veterans . . . with a foreword by Dr. Robert H. Felix. [New York,] L. B. Fischer. [1945.] 220 pp. RA790.K85

The author, staff psychiatrist, U. S. Marine Hospital, Ellis Island, bases his excellent presentation of the problems of the returned veteran in his relations to his work, his family, and society on actual case histories.

Miller, Clyde Raymond. The process of persuasion. New York, Crown Publishers. [1946.] viii, 234 pp. BF636.M48

Religion

Hough, Lynn Harold. The meaning of human experience. Abingdon-Cokesbury. [1945.] 367 pp. B945.H693M4

Philosophical, but non-technical, apologetics for the Hebraic-Christian and humanistic tradition, more especially for Christianity. Includes numerous quotations from poets.

Mauriac, François. Sainte Marguerite de Cortone. Paris. [1945.] 212 pp. BX4700.M36M3

Riegler, Gordon A. Socialization of the New England clergy, 1800–1880. Greenfield, O. 1945. 187 pp. BR530.R5

Bibliographical references included in "Foot notes" (pp. 139–167). Bibliography: pp. 169–177.

Science

O'Neill, John Joseph. You and the universe, what science reveals. Washburn. [1946.] vii, 328 pp. Q162.O 5

The contents were originally published in the New York *Herald Tribune.* In brief chapters the author gives a survey of up-to-date knowledge in the anthropological and biological fields, as well as in those of mathematics, geology, physics, chemistry, and astronomy.

Verdoorn, Frans, *and others, editors.* Plants and plant science in Latin America, edited by Frans Verdoorn, in cooperation with J. Acuña, R. H. Allee, J. Ashton [and others.] Waltham, Mass., Chronica Botanica Co. 1945. xxxvii, 381 pp. QK214 V4

Sociology

Crime

California, Adult authority. Philosophy, principles, and program of the California adult authority. [Sacramento?] Department of Corrections, State of California. [1945.] 10 pp. *HV7254.A6 1945

Kvaraceus, William Clement. Juvenile delinquency and the school. Yonkers-on-Hudson, World Book Co. [1945.] x, 337 pp. Illus. HV9106.P3K9

An account of the child-welfare experiment of the Passaic Children's bureau.

Labor

Bureau of national affairs. Washington, D. C. The Wagner act: after ten years, edited by Louis G. Silverberg. Washington. [1945.] iv, 126 pp. Illus. 9331.155A109

Congress of industrial organizations, Dept. of research and education. Substandard wages; an analysis of their extent and effect, and what must be done to establish a higher wage level. Design and presentation by Abraham Joel Tobias. Prepared in cooperation with Textile workers union of America, CIO. [Washington,] Congress of Industrial Organizations. [1945.] [28] pp. Illus. 9331.2A122

Evans, J. J., *Jr.* A program for personnel administration. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xiv, 100 pp. 9331.113A88

Frey, John P. Craft unions of ancient and modern times. [Washington. D. C., The author.] 1945. xi, 120 pp. 9331.88A40

Millholland, Ray. Pay day; labor and management in the American system of free enterprise. Morrow. 1946. xii, 240 pp. 9331.155A112

A history and up-to-date exposition of the relation between labor and management. Includes chapters on "Plant Rules and Discipline," "Horizontal and Vertical Unions," "Job Security," "Women in Industry," etc.

Sullivan, Aloysius Michael. Opportunities in retail trade for service men . . . with statistical information by Robert L. Tebeau: an appraisal of retail trade possibilities with a special supplement on operating expenses of retail grocery stores. Dun & Bradstreet. [1945.] 40 pp. 9381.A151

Thomas, Roland Jay. Problems and answers. Detroit, United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW–CIO). 1945. 29 pp. 9331.8373A70

"Testimony . . . before the subcommittee on Housing and urban redevelopment of the Senate Special committee on postwar economic policy and planning . . .presenting the official position of the CIO regardiug the postwar housing and employment problems, and the program recommended by the CIO."

Weaver, Robert Clifton. Negro labor, a national problem. Harcourt, Brace. 1946. xiv, 329 pp. 9331.673A13

Social Ethics and Theories

Gurvitch, Georges, and Wilbert E. Moore, *editors*. Twentieth century sociology. New York, Philosophical Library. [1945.] 754 pp. HM19.G8

"The papers in Part I are intended to cover the greater part of the special fields in sociology, while those in Part II review the principal tendencies in those countries or regions where the science has been actively developed."—Editors' *Preface*.

Murry, John Middleton. Adam and Eve; an essay towards a new and better society. London, Dakers. [1945.] 222 pp. HQ61.M8 1945

A criticism of the present machine-dominated society from the religious and ethical standpoint, with an attempt at finding a new way of life. Includes a chapter on D. H. Lawrence.

Sport and Dance

Bastien, Joseph. De Medici to Markova. Bruce Humphries. [194–?] Broadside. Illus. *GV1795.B3D4

"Three and a half centuries of ballet."

A biographical table of "ballet's leading figures, noted chronologically."

Comas, Francisco. El arte de bailar, antaño y ogaño. Buenos Aires. [194–?] [23]–278 pp. GV1601.C65

Harper, Frank. Skiing for the millions. Longmans, Green. 1945. x, 242 pp. GV854.H37

Rooks, Cecil F. Light horses. Chicago, Ziff-Davis. [1946.] xiii, 159 pp. Illus. SF285.R8

Technology

Electrical Engineering

Dunlap, Orrin E. Radar, what radar is and how it works. Harper. [1946.] xiv, 209 pp. Plates. 8017B.106

Freedman, Samuel. Two-way radio. Ziff-Davis. [1946.] xxii, 506 pp. 8017C.31

Kiver, Milton S. UHF radio simplified. Van Nostrand. 1945. iii–viii, 238 pp. Illus. 8010D.40

Stokley, James. Electrons in action. McGraw-Hill. [1946.] x, 320 pp. Plates. 8017L.55

General Engineering

Seelye, Elwyn E. Data book for civil engineers. Wiley. [1945– 4010B.209

Contents — [1] Design.

Sohon, Harry. Engineering mathematics. 2d printing. Van Nostrand. [1945.] vi, 278 pp. 4010D.147

Miscellaneous

Aluminum company of America. Alcoa structural handbook. Pittsburgh, Pa. 1945. 215 pp. 8027.230

A reissue, with a few changes in the text, of the second edition of the company's "Structural Aluminum Handbook" published in 1938..

DuBois, J. H., and W. I. **Pribble**. Plastics mold engineering; the fundamentals of plastics mold design and construction. Chicago, American Technical Soc. 1946. ix, 494 pp. Illus. 8031D.50

Miller, Thomas H., and Wyatt **Brummitt**. This is photography; its means and ends. Garden City Pub. Co. [1945.] 260 pp. 8029A.449

Travel and Description

Beals, Ralph Leon. The contemporary culture of the Cahita Indians. Washington. 1945. xii, 244 pp. Illus. *4360.66.142

Burke, Thomas. The English and their country. [Pub. for the British Council by Longmans Green. 1945.] 30 pp. Illus. DA118.B85

Flower, Robin. The Western island, or the Great Blasket . . . Oxford Univ. 1945. vi, 138 pp. Illus. DA990.B65F55

Reminiscences of the author's experiences among the old style Irish folk on the Great Blasket Island, west of Ireland, which has no more than 150 inhabitants. Included are poems by the author and pen and ink illustrations by his wife.

Great Britain, British council. This is London. [Pub. for the British Council by Longmans Green.] [40] pp. DA684.G73

James, Preston E. Brazil. New York, Odyssey Press. viii, 262 pp. Plates. F2508.J3

"Reprint of the section on Brazil in the same author's Latin America . . . brought up to date and with the addition of new material."—*P. [iv.]*

Laughlin, Ruth. Caballeros. Illustrations by Norma van Sweringen. Caxton Printers. 1945. 418 pp. F804.S2L3

On cover: "The Romance of Santa Fe and the Southwest."

Includes accounts of fiestas, old passion plays and others, arts and crafts.

Miller, Henry. The air-conditioned nightmare. New Directions. [1945– E169.M6

An ex-patriate has a somewhat prejudiced look at his country. An example of his attitude and style is the following: "In an hour or so I had seen all I wanted to see of Boston. It seemed hideous to me." —*P. 11.*

Ojike, Mbonu. My Africa. Day. [1946.] xiii, 350 pp. Plates. DT14.O 4

A native African gives the story of his life, and then interprets the customs of his home with reference to the American customs that he has observed. "The same keen intelligence, looking out of Africa, sees an America that opens the eyes of Americans to their own country."—*Introduction* by Pearl S. Buck.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXI, Number 7

Contents

Page

THE LITHOGRAPHS OF JOHN COPLEY (*with facsimile*) 247
By Harold J. L. Wright

MRS. HAWTHORNE'S QUARREL WITH JAMES T. FIELDS 254
By Randall Stewart

TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS

F. S. C. Northrop: *The Meeting of East and West* 264
John Dos Passos: *Tour of Duty* 264
Leland Stowe: *While Time Remains* 264
Harrison Salisbury: *Russia On the Way* 265
Jawaharlal Nehru: *The Discovery of India* 265
William C. Bullitt: *The Great Globe Itself* 266
José Ortega y Gasset: *Concord and Liberty* 266
Robert Van Gelder: *Writers and Writing* 266
Hesketh Pearson: *Oscar Wilde* 267
Bruno Walter: *Theme and Variations* 267

LIBRARY NOTES

Cartonnages Romantiques 268
Albert Dürer Revived 268

LIST OF RECENTLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS 269

⁂

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library 15–17 Blagden St., September, 1946, Vol. XXI, No. 7

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution;
by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

SEPTEMBER, 1946

The Lithographs of John Copley

One of the most important acquisitions of the year in the Print Department is the complete and personal collection of lithographs of John Copley, the eminent English artist. This unique group, given by Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, consists of two hundred and fifty-five prints — with trial proofs and states, three hundred items. The artist and his work could not be described better than by Mr. Harold J. L. Wright, author of the article, who is considered one of the foremost English connoisseurs and writers on the graphic arts today.

Mr. Copley, who is a direct descendant of John Singleton Copley, finds it natural that his prints should be housed in Boston. "Legend has it that one of my ancestresses came over in the Mayflower," he writes. "However, certainly some of my forebears crossed over in the seventeenth century and batches of them went at intervals afterwards, mostly to Boston."

A selection from the collection has been placed on view in the Print Department to open the exhibition season. The prints will be shown in two parts, in September and October.

EMERSON expressed the opinion that time devoted to the production of good work is never lost; that the good workman never says, "There, that will do," but, "There, that is it; now it will last always"; and that such work generally comes into its own, accordingly, sooner or later.

No artist producing during the past half-century has given more time to the steady completion of good work than John Copley. He has neither begrudged the hours spent in making and printing his lithographs, nor swerved from his determination always to put his whole self into them, in an endeavour to endue them with lasting qualities. Taking up the practice of lithography in 1909, he remained devoted to it, eschewing almost all other work through thirty long years, despite all obstacles, technical, physical, and financial. It takes confidence and enthusiasm to maintain such a spirit, especially when practically one's sole encouragements are a belief akin to that described by Emerson, and the hope that one's work, when issued to the world, will be found acceptable by the severest critics as well as by the general public. That Copley's lithographs have been found acceptable, that since they began to circulate they have won sincere admirers, including many among the alert and highly critical younger generation in several countries, has been his greatest reward. Nor has he ever sought a higher, unless to have lived to see artistic lithography estimated as it deserves to be, and no longer occupying that despised position into which its exploitation for commercial purposes had further and further forced it for all too long a time.

To converse with Copley about lithography is to be compelled quickly to realize his whole-hearted devotion to it, and his conviction that the beautiful effects obtainable in a well-managed and, above all, a well-printed lithograph are obtainable in lithography alone. Two findings, resulting from his long practice and his constant experimenting en route, he never tires of stressing — one, that the best lithographs are almost without exception those printed from the drawing made on the stone direct, as against those printed from drawings made on paper and subsequently transferred to the stone for printing; the other, that every lithographer should learn to be his own printer, since no amount of explanation can ever enable a professional printer, especially one used to working more or less by rule, to produce in the print exactly the effects the artist himself desires to see it yield. With but one or two exceptions — posters these — Copley's lithographs have been printed by himself, and he would not have missed the experience for worlds, fatiguing though he found this part of the work. The numerous technical problems he solved as he went along, as the true artist does; for he had early realized the importance of developing an individual technique. Technique, he maintains, is made in the using. In the end, therefore, Copley obtained a mastery of the lithographic art, and has now long since won his place among the finest lithographers of the century.

Not only do his lithographs exhibit technical excellencies which by themselves would suffice to reveal him as a master of the craft; nearly all attain a high level of artistic distinction, and a wealth of mental content, coupled with a frequently novel and always personal approach to the subjects chosen. They are recognizable as Copley's work and no other's, and reveal him as the possessor of a keenly observant eye, a skilful hand, and a fine mind, penetrating, cultured, and contemplative.

It will be seen from the prints exhibited in the Library that he has not been afraid to work on unusual lines when the spirit moved him to do so, and has all along remained untrammelled by convention, unhampered by tradition. For the moment, however, enough of the man who made them in general, and of his ideals and aspirations. Let us turn to the genesis of the prints themselves, of which the Albert H. Wiggin Collection in the Library now has the artist's own complete and on that account unique collection. All are chosen proofs, the majority bearing interesting pencil notes by him, and they include all the "states," where such exist.

John Copley was born in 1875 in Manchester, where his father was Professor of Botany at the University. As a youth he was taken to see the distinguished painter, Ford Madox Brown, whose work, always since admired by him, first inspired him with the idea of becoming an artist. That idea grew also as he watched his father making what were clearly wonderful drawings of fossil-plant structures, in the course of his work. Accordingly, when at fifteen he left school, he proceeded in earnest to learn to draw and paint, first in Manchester, and later, when his family removed to London, at the Royal Academy Schools, which he attended until 1897.

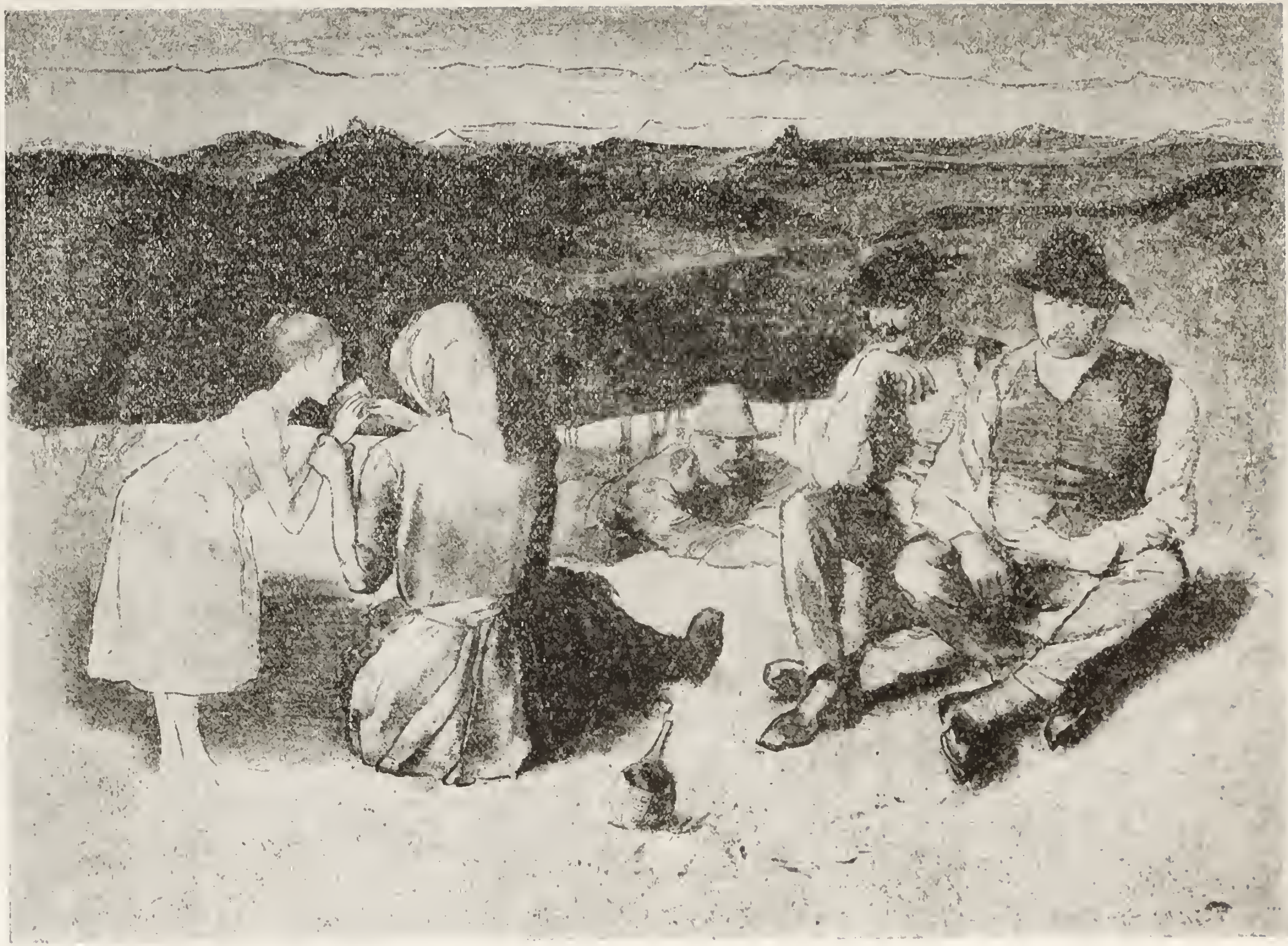
In 1898 he went to Italy for three years, and there fell in love with the work of the great Old Italian Masters (as, for instance, the Tintorettos in the Scuola di San Rocco in Venice), whose influence, therefore, may be noted in many of his own prints. Returning to England in 1900, he worked steadily until 1906, when it first occurred to him to take up lithography. Encouraged by his friend Charles Blake Winchester, who, moreover, gave him a lithographic press, he studied Richmond's *Grammar of Lithography,* and was soon started on his long and enthusiastic journey as a lithographer, producing his first print, "The Archeress," is 1909. This was followed, that same year, by thirty other lithographs, including the amusing and unconventional series of twenty-two which illustrate incidents during an imagined London visit by a notorious impostor of the time — the self-styled "Emperor of the Sahara," Jacques Lebaudy. These were issued bound together in book form, with contents list and captions also lithographed by the artist. Two or three of these and four of Copley's other lithographs of that year were printed by him in colors — one from two stones, for instance, another from nine — and at various times during the next twelve years he produced eight other color lithographs, one from as many as thirteen stones. But these are the exceptions to his general practice of printing in black, for he believes black yields the best effects in lithography, affording greater richnesses, depths, nuances, and contrasts.

An important event, not only for Copley but for lithography itself since, was the formation of the Senefelder Club by A. S. Hartrick, F. Ernest Jackson, and J. Kerr-Lawson in London, in 1908. This club — named after Aloys Senefelder, who invented lithography towards 1800 — was founded to encourage more artists to practice lithography seriously, (instead of merely dabbling in it, as so many had been doing) and to encourage the collecting of lithographs. Its members desired to see lithography elevated from the "trade" it had become to a high and highly-respected art. Joseph Pennell was elected the Club's first President, Copley acting for a time as its Secretary (from 1911 to 1915). To its first exhibition, in January 1910, Copley sent four lithographs, and was greatly encouraged when one of these — "A Lavatory" (or "An Underground Washplace") — one of those mentioned as printed in colors, was purchased for the Victoria and Albert Museum. He was now fairly launched as a lithographer, and for the next fifteen years produced, on an average, a dozen lithographs each year, so that by the end of 1923 one hundred and ninety-four by him had appeared. Since 1923 he has completed and issued a further fifty-eight. The full total of his lithographs stands therefore at two hundred and fifty-two, the last being that entitled "Jonquils and Tulips," done in 1938. For various reasons, physical mostly, he anticipates making no more, though the steady flow of his drawings, paintings, and etchings continues.

The editions of his lithographs very seldom exceeded twenty-five proofs or so; many are well below that figure. That is mainly because he always conscientiously insisted on printing them himself. The stones were then effaced. Many of his earliest lithographs bear the imprint of a small yew-tree, to indicate that they were printed by him at his home in those days — "Yews," at Longfield in Kent. Many bear also a small monogram formed of the letters "S. C.," stamped on the lower margin, with a number subjoined in pencil or ink. This was in accordance with a decision adopted at first by members of the Senefelder Club to mark all their prints thus, the number added below the monogram being that of the print in the edition (though not necessarily in the order of printing).

A more comprehensive review than is possible here of Copley's lithographs up to the end of 1923, with a check list of them, will be found in the illustrated brochure issued by the Albert Roullier Galleries in Chicago, in 1924, written by me and entitled, *The Lithographs of John Copley and Ethel Gabain.* (Ethel Gabain, whom Copley met when both had just begun to make lithographs, and whom he married in 1913, is considered by many our most distinguished woman lithographer. She has some three hundred beautifully executed lithographs to her credit, and is also an accomplished painter. The Roullier Galleries were the first to introduce the lithographs of these two English artists to the American public, and for several years from 1921 onwards held exhibitions of their prints which met with considerable success). Mr. R. A. Walker also reviewed Copley's lithographs, up to 1926, in the *Print Collector's Quarterly,* October 1926. But as yet no full survey and list of those completed since 1923 has appeared in print, though a list exists in manuscript, in which the chronological numbering of the subjects has been continued on from the last number in the Roullier brochure. May we venture the hope that, some day, a fully illustrated *catalogue raisonne* of these masterly lithographs may see the light? It would bring great pleasure, not only to admirers and collectors of them, but to all interested in fine lithography.

Such, then, in brief, has been the course of Copley's career as a lithographer. Through all the years since 1910 he has exhibited steadily — in the frequent exhibitions which the Senefelder Club has held in England and in many other countries, and in other exhibitions at home or abroad, to which lithographs were welcomed. Everywhere they have met high praise and warm appreciation, as we have every reason to be-



"San Gimignano; A Drink," a Lithograph by John Copley

lieve they will meet here in Boston. Once again they will prove their own best advocates, if patiently viewed and seriously studied. If they are related fairly to the best lithographs by other artists working before or at the same time, the high merit of Copley's will be recognized. He need fear no comparisons.

The wide range of subjects in his prints will also be observed. He has found ideas in the home; in restaurants as he watched people conversing, eating, or listening to music; at the theater, and at the ballet when watching the *premiere danseuse;* in courts of law; in parenthood, and in the tender solicitude of mother for child; in men at work, youth in action, age in repose; in fleeting glimpses *en passant* of poised figures and chance groupings; in sunshine, night, and fog effects; in trains and subways; on the race-course and sports campus; in the cities and among the mountains; in great cathedrals; and, not least, in incidents in the life of Christ; for there is in Copley a strong poetic strain which has been the basis of all his thought and vision. His eye, like the poet's, "in a fine frenzy rolling," has glanced continually from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven, in all his journeyings and sojournings, his memory and imagination subsequently enabling him to build the motifs his eye thus found into these arresting lithographs, so instinct with style and personality, so clearly masterly in execution.

Without prejudice to other prints of Copley (which some judges may consider to possess, from certain angles, even greater merit) attention may be specially directed to the following, which have already found admirers elsewhere:

"The Programme Seller"; "Anger"; "Interested Spectators"; "Une Grande Dame"; "Pavlova, in 'Le Cygne'"; "Albano: the Water Carrier"; "Nemi: Priests of the Sacred Grove"; "Carrara Mountains: Evening"; "Rome: The Café Greco"; "Study No. 1: Sewing"; "Le monde ou l'on s'amuse"; "Bearers (1st Version)"; "Age"; "Madonna Protettrice"; "Ladies at a Comedy"; "Jesus and a Woman of the City"; "Fog"; "Precious Ointment"; "Jesus Raised on the Cross"; "The Horse Rake"; "Alassio: Starry Night"; "The Olive Grove"; "Opera Glasses"; "Self-Portrait (full face)"; and "Lac Léman."

Chosen examples of Copley's lithographs are to be found in many of the world's public art museums and print rooms, *e.g.* in the New York Public Library; in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; in Los Angeles; at the University of Wisconsin; in the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum, London; in Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow; in the National Gallery of Canada; at the Hague Municipal Museum; in Weimar and Stuttgart; in Rome (Galleria Corsini); and in the Uffizi, Florence; as well as in private collections in many countries, especially in the United States. But it is only in Boston, in the Albert H. Wiggin Collection, that they can be seen, henceforth, in their entirety.

HAROLD J. L. WRIGHT

Mrs. Hawthorne's Quarrel with James T. Fields

Selections from Letters to Fields by Mrs. Hawthorne and Elizabeth Peabody

By **RANDALL STEWART**

This is the fifth and last group of letters selected by Professor Randall Stewart from the Library's collection of letters written by Mrs. Hawthorne, Julian and Una Hawthorne and Elizabeth Peabody to James T. Fields and his wife. The first group, under the title "The Hawthornes at the Wayside, 1860–64," was published in September 1944; the second, "Hawthorne's Last Illness and Death," in October 1944; the third, "Editing Hawthorne's Notebooks," in September 1945; and the fourth, "Mrs. Hawthorne's Financial Difficulties," in February 1946.

AS her financial difficulties increased, Mrs. Hawthorne not only became more careful of her accounts but subjected Fields's dealings with her to sharper scrutiny. In the last paper we saw her searching the records for a forgotten investment, correcting a statement submitted by Fields, and insisting upon a better bargain with Smith and Elder. Desperation drove her to review her whole financial situation.

In the course of her examination, it was inevitable that Mrs. Hawthorne should look into the matter of royalties for both the recent past and, ultimately, the years of her husband's lifetime. Business relations with Ticknor and Fields, who since 1850 had acted as both publishers and bankers for the Hawthornes, had always been very informal. Indeed, so great had been Hawthorne's confidence in their acumen and integrity that no systematic accounts had been required or rendered. Hawthorne had apparently been content — or practically so —to accept the sums paid him and the statements of amounts in reserve without inquiring into the arithmetical processes by which they had been arrived at. Mrs. Hawthorne now lamented the laxness of the past because she felt that she might have gained something by strict bookkeeping.

Resolved upon reform, she asked Fields on May 2, 1868, for a full statement of her account:

> Can you let me have my account with you? It would oblige me very much and be a great convenience; for I ought to know both my liabilities and my resources. It is of no use to Mr. Hillard but of importance to me. I heartily hope you have for me some money; but I have a fear that none is due me. My illness was very expensive — and I am much straitened, but I will not let Una starve here, if it continues to be honest for me to buy bread.
>
> We used to be most wofully at fault in the days of Mr. Ticknor, because for years and years he would never give Mr. Hawthorne his account, and we never knew whether we might live or die. Not all my efforts could

> persuade him to add up the sum, and Mr. Hawthorne himself would not ask, though he wished exceedingly to know about his affairs. Business is a terrific burthen to me, but if I am in doubt, I can scarcely preserve my balance. Perhaps you ordered it to be sent to me long ago — and there was some mistake.

The reply was unsatisfactory, for she wrote again on May 20:

> I received the sharp lined note written by your amanuensis, enclosing the account. But your clerk does not satisfy me at all, because he lumps my debts to you in a sum, and I have no more idea what I owe you that money for than before. I can recollect Miss Austen's novels which were $4.75, Una's carriage $1.50 — and that is all I know of except the books for Julian, here recorded. I wish to be very clear and exact, and to understand what I am about. Do encourage and help me, since I am trying to be good. Have I then swallowed up all the rent of the 10,000 dollars in your hands for the last year, as well as the copyright income?

Whether or not a satisfactorily itemized statement was finally made, the letters do not tell; but with the approaching publication of *Passages from the American Note-Books,* Mrs. Hawthorne anxiously inquired on June 12 what royalty she might expect from her book:

> For this new book, is the percentage to be as it was for the others, in Mr. Hawthorne's time, fifteen cents? Mr. Hillard writes me that no contract has been made about this new book yet. I am anxious to know what I am to expect. I am sure you will give me all you can, and as much as if Mr. Hawthorne were here, since we need it more — that he is not here.

Fields's reply evidently informed her of a reduction in rate, for she wrote the following protest on August 2:

> My dear friend, will you tell me *why* your house *now* gives 12 per cent instead of 15 per cent for the books? For I supposed the price of the books being higher than formerly, the percentage should keep up to the former mark. But I need to be instructed. You see how fiercely sharp I am getting — as a lioness over her cubs — when their lives are in danger.

This is Mrs. Hawthorne's last reference to royalties: only two letters in the present collection were written after August 2 — one is dated August 3, and the other, undated, acknowledges receipt of the published Note-books. Whether she stopped writing altogether, or Fields destroyed her letters, it is impossible to say. The expression "fiercely sharp," however, was ominous of trouble to come.

Mrs. Hawthorne's rigorous inquiry into financial matters was, as we have seen, the naturtal result of straitened circumstances. But it is doubtful if she would have lost confidence in Fields, or quarreled with him, had it not been for the persuasive influence of her friend Gail Hamilton, who at this same time was challenging the justice of Fields's dealings with his authors. In *A Battle of the Books,* published in 1870, she reviewed both her own case against Fields and Mrs. Hawthorne's. Many years later, Thomas Bailey Aldrich said that Miss Hamilton was to blame for Mrs. Hawthorne's attitude and behavior. The reader is referred to the *New England Quarterly* of September 1944 for some documents which support this view.

Mrs. Hawthorne's dissatisfaction is further revealed in four letters —also preserved in the Boston Public Library — from Elizabeth Peabody to Fields. Corroborating in an interesting way certain parts of *A Battle of the Books,* these letters disclose Miss Peabody's energetic attempts to bring about a reconciliation — "to make all bright and clear." The first letter was written shortly before Mrs. Hawthorne's departure from the Wayside in October 1868. Although Gail Hamilton was not mentioned, references to the difficulties of "other authors" and the "attacks and insinuations" of friends point to her active collaboration.

> I am going into town today to get if possible a long and confidential talk with you in order to beg you — before my sister Sophia goes on Thursday — to make all bright & clear between you and her respecting the past & for the future, but as you may be occupied with others, I will take this written document in my hand, for I think I can make you see that this is not only indispensable that she may not fret herself to death at Dresden with this miserable doubt of your good faith — that has arisen in her mind; — but because it is of *immense importance* to *you* that you should not be suspected of not dealing — I will not say *justly* but *generously* with the widow & orphans of *your dearest friend* (as you so openly have called Hawthorne that Mr. Hillard felt your friendship was the best guarantee that all was right) — in the absence of those *exact accounts* which Sophia is told it was *fatuitous* in Mr. Hawthorne & herself not to have required yearly telling how many books were printed — bound — sold — & at what cost — Mr. Hawthorne's part being a percentage on the copies sold.
>
> I can easily understand what a temptation it was to Mr. Ticknor in his crowded business to be slack in drawing up exact yearly accounts when Mr. Hawthorne was expressing *such confidence* as the extracts from his letters given in young Ticknor's late letter of explanation show that he had. though I must say that I should have tho't that just such expressions would have stimulated him to justify them by figures — especially when Mrs. Hawthorne repeatedly at Mr. Hawthorne's request urged Mr. T. to give accounts — in order to quell Mr. Hawthorne's constant apprehensions that they should *exceed their income.* When the bargain for 15 percent on *all* Mr. Hawthorne should ever write was made in Salem, he said to my sister (who was always treasurer & secretary, managing all the expenses not only of the family but of his own wardrobe even) — that now he thought they would have enough to cover all the expenses of their modest life. And this was constantly recurred to later & especially after they returned from Europe and the books became the chief source of his income. But then their life had become more expensive & a wretched anxiety took possession of him only to be quieted by his knowing the details — not from any suspicion of want of truth & accuracy in Mr. Ticknor, whom you had assured him was the most exact of accountants — but because he wanted to be sure that they did not empawn the future. Hence Sophia's urgency for the account — which Mr. Ticknor always promised *immediately* saying it was a shame she should not have had it before — the last time being only a fortnight before they left for that fatal journey to Philadelphia.

Now that a question was first started in her mind by your confessing that you *did not remember* & had no memorandum of the sum you had [been] paid [by] Smith & Elder for the Old Home; while your *impression* was of a sum not half so great as that she found it was in a receipt in her possession; & a mistake of 700 in an account drawn up at last — which was acknowledged & rectified — *inevitably suggested* that there might have been other mistakes of a like kind in the past which yearly accounts would have enabled them to rectify — it was not strange that she should go back in memory & gather up the suggestions that had been made to her constantly by friends since his death — that somebody should intervene & look over the accounts between you — for that *other* authors that dealt with the firm had had difficulties. Her unbounded confidence in your tender & disinterested affection (for *she* could not conceive of *affection* that was not *disinterested*) for her husband & herself, had made her *repel* & shut her ears to every suggestion that it was necessary for her to watch for her & her children's interests. She believed that they were dearer to you than your own. When an *infinite confidence* is disturbed, the doubt partakes of the infinity. It was such torture to her in every way, that she appealed to one & another who were in business relations with the firm, & heard all the dissatisfactions of others, till it became a perfect agony. And when I came home, she begged me to come and see her, & told me for the first time about the inexact past in the item of making up yearly accounts (which when I went into business *I* was told must always be made out for every author every six months) — & showed me the account which was substituted for the one that had the $700 mistake in it — & another mistake also explained by the carelessness of a shopboy in charging a dearer edition than was bought of a book — & that long letter of young Mr. Ticknor in which a different explanation was made of the overcharge of $700 which at least excluded the other & showed there was no proof of the validity of either. Among other things that she found out in the account, was the substitution of 10 per cent for the 15 per cent which she *knows* Mr. Hawthorne always *thought he had* for *those* books as well as the *others,* since *she* was his *utter confidante* in all affairs — & they were published when — having no other resource — the diminution *of one third* of the percentage would have been a most striking fact. She then showed me young Mr. T's statement that this change was a *verbal arrangement* "between *the firm* & Mr. Hawthorne *or his attorney.*" Now she knows it was not with Mr. Hawthorne or she would have known it — who had all the care of squaring the outlay to the income — & if it was *the Attorney, it has a very ugly look,* considering that the attorney was part & parcel of the Firm itself — *that he should take the responsibility* of altering the bargain made for *all* books Mr. H. should write.

But to set aside these details — I want to come to *my* point — which is that you *can* doubtless, if you see its importance to your own interests, altho you may have lost your friendship for herself — make all this straight & put into her hands & mind the *means of defending* you from the damaging things, which I must tell you, are said in this relation. I know that Mr. Hillard alone has official right to meddle between you & her. But all her friends *will talk* (& these seem to be all the friends of Hawthorne & his books) — and considering that it was the faith *in your friendship* that has led to that most *unbusinesslike* (let me say) *deficiency* of written contracts, it seems to me that an appeal *to sentiment* is in place here. Your reputation & interest & I should think your *heart* would alike require you to clear her mind of all doubt respecting the future, by making it clear that substantial justice has been done in the past. I suppose it would be troublesome and perhaps expensive to have some clerk go over the books of the old firm (which are not annihilated I suppose) & copy out the record of the account with each of the books — from first to last — verified by the receipts you hold from printers & binders. But I do think that it would be *worth your while* — to say nothing of the *comfort* it would be to *her* — to be able to defend you against all attacks & insinuations. Of course it would be comparatively easy to have it done during the time since his death. Now she is necessarily dumb before them. She cannot reconcile things. The two different explanations respecting the overcharge of $700 destroyed the validity of both by *excluding* each other. I am in the same predicament as Sophia, when people speak to *me* as they do *now* more than ever & I am *so sure* that it is as important to you as to *her* — though in different ways — that there should be no lifelong difference between you, — that *I know* I can show you no greater proof of friendship than to urge you to make all clear & bright in the details of the past as the best guarantee of the future — when I trust you will never omit those exact yearly accounts — which I think are *more important* between *friends* who have business relations — rather than *less* so — & are especially necessary to guard the *honor* of a publisher — on which (after all) the interests of authors are dependent — as they have so much opportunity to cheat, or at least take the lion's share without being inevitably discovered. I know Publishers are often wronged by *exacting, vain,* & *selfish* authors & still more by those too ignorant of business to know *the limits* of their reasonable demands — not realising the risks & disappointments are often equal on both sides. When I have heard damaging stories (as I have from many persons) I have always suspended judgement because I did not know your side of the question — but in the case of the Hawthornes, when I have been enquired of I have said, "The Hawthornes trust implicitly & I presume all is right therefore" & since Mr. Hawthorne's death I have presented the fact of Sophia's expressions of utter confidence who, I knew, was exact in *her* accounts always — & I supposed required it from even her most trusted friend — as you seemed to me to be. But now I cannot say as before that I know nothing, & that she is satisfied — because she has told me all her trouble, & it is as awkward for me as for her to meet such questions as "how is it that Ticknor & Fields are grown rich upon Hawthorne's works, their best books — & she is embarrassed for means." "Those fourteen volumes ought to support her." "Why did they give one half as much to her as they gave to him for the Atlantic Articles." "How is it that she has *no* copyright money this year?" It would be a perfect triumph for Sophia to be able to make an exhibit on your behalf that would stop every mouth — justifying her own & her husband's judgement in having left everything unquestioned in the past. And I do assure you, my dear Sir, I should be *most glad* to be able to defend you with something more unanswerable & silencing than the assertion that "Mr. Fields' friendship for Mr. Hawthorne is the guarantee that however loose are his habits of business, substantial justice will be done to his widow & children." That was Mr. Hillard's ground of confidence but — as I was told no longer ago than yesterday, "Mr. Hillard is just the man to be put off his guard by Mr. Fields' pleasant ways & jolly tone — for he can do the most exquisitely kind things & be perfectly fascinating; which only puts sharp people like Dickens for instance on their guard." Now considering people wag their tongues in this manner to your detriment, it seems to me that it would be of incalculable importance to you to be able to prove that the unbounded confidence of

> Mr. Hawthorne *& his wife* in your honor & friendship was triumphantly justified the first time the question arose, by your exhibit in figures that cannot lie.
>
> I shall be greatly disappointed if you do not take this letter as substantial proof of *good will to you.* I can appreciate perhaps better than most who have been in business the temptation to let things go at loose ends (which the confidence of Hawthorne's friendship initiated) in a business crowded & complicated as yours, — & which made the duty of drawing up accounts more onerous the longer it was delayed. I wish I could have said or written all this to you in time for all to have been arranged before her departure from Boston on the 15th. But through me it can be done immediately afterwards, for no time should be lost in such a matter for both your sakes. You should be able to say mutually to each other — "there must be not the shadow of a shade between you & me for the sake of the peace of mind of the one — & the bright unsullied honor of the other: — for our relation is certainly not *less* — but a great deal more — than an *ordinary* business one."

Despite Miss Peabody's forceful argument, Fields did not make a satisfactory reply. On October 15, Mrs. Hawthorne went to New York, where she interviewed G. P. Putnam with the possibility in mind of having his firm publish the remaining Notebooks. An open break followed soon, for in an unpublished passage dated October 27, 1868 Mrs. Fields wrote in her diary (the original is at the Massachusetts Historical Society): "At night we heard, & we pray heaven it may not be true, that Mrs. Hawthorne has sailed for Europe, but has put her accusation against Ticknor & Fields into the hands of a New York lawyer. Can such things be?"

Miss Peabody continued her efforts for adjustment in a letter to Fields on November 20:

> I received your note telling me that Mr. Clarke would show me the certified bills from the printers &c showing the number of Hawthorne's works *manufactured.* You know my plan respecting that investigation of mine — that is — what I hoped to do — viz — *to restore my sister's confidence in the accuracy* of the accounts — for the sake of *her peace* which would be also a vindication of your name from the suspicions that had been cast upon it by several persons of unfaithful dealing in the matter. Before she left the country I communicated to her the details obtained from the memoranda given me by Mr. Clarke which were
>
> > 1stly — a paper stating the date & amounts of all credits to Mr. Hawthorne or his estate — during the 17½ years from 1850 to the middle of 1867 — a period of 17 years — & which added up — he made to be between 16 & 17000 dollars — not quite a thousand dollars a year.
> >
> > 2ndly a paper stating the number of each work manufactured & the profit of each in gross to your firm — which came to a trifle less than the sum credited to the author.
>
> According to these two papers neither party has received on an average 1000 a year & except on the years of publication of a new work, the whole profit of all this first rate literary art does not assure to Hawthorne's family a *hundred dollars* a year. Sophia received this account in New York where she had just ascertained that in those 17 years G. P. Putnam had paid to

Irving & his family 150,000 dollars for *his* works — though only one *original* work had been published during the period — while *all* of Hawthorne's had been written & published! (And the Life of Washington had no great sale for a long time after it was published).

Making all the allowance reasonable for Mr. Hawthorne's "few" audience — she found it incredible to believe that Mr. Hawthorne's works would not sell for hardly more than one eighth of Washington Irving's — (the difference is 87 per cent in favour of Irving.) Therefore — as the analysed accounts of the cost of each book — which Mr. Clarke gave me on twelve different slips of paper — were full of mistakes — (the multiples of the numbers manufactured by the alleged cost per copy being in every instance *wrong* & when the whole amounts of cost were divided by the number of copies the dividends in all the *important* sums being also wrong) she could not but think that it was possible the numbers of copies stated to have been manufactured might also be wrong — & she wished me to verify the suspicion (or its groundlessness) by getting Houghton's accounts — which was the reason I asked you for that *order*. Your reply refers me to Mr. Clarke but I have been so much occupied these last weeks with my dear nephew's illness & death & my own consequent fatigue — that I have postponed going to him — & on the whole I think it hardly worth while — as Sophia would not deem of any account what would rest on *his* accounts whose carelessness she has had so much proof of (to say the least) — & in whom she has no confidence of any kind — by reason of other things she has heard about him — unfavourable to his character. These memoranda of the separate accounts of the several works, give the number manufactured every year, the cost by copy & cost in gross — (which, as I say, are never exactly correspondent) and the retail price of each book and every date of issue. He does not however carry out the rate per cent. So I have copied his figures as to the numbers of copies manufactured & calculated the rate per cent of copyright said to have been given in every instance (at 134 dates) and I make the sum that should have been credited more than 2400 dollars *more* than he says was credited & if 5 per cent more is added for both the Wonder Book & Tanglewood tales — making those works 15 per cent — which was promised in Salem in 1850 for *all* original works that should be *written* after 1850 — it would amount to more than $3000 deficit in all.

I know that Mr. Clarke in his letter explained that these books were credited only *ten per cent* on the ground of "a verbal arrangement made with the firm by Mr. Hawthorne *or his attorney* —" (*who was one of the firm*).

Mrs. Hawthorne will not admit that such a change was ever made *knowingly* to Mr. Hawthorne — and a lawyer who is her friend & relative has told her that it would be necessary for *the firm* to verify this statement by *papers* or *witnesses* — or it would not stand in law — against her word to the contrary.

In short I have been able to get hold of nothing by what I *have* done or *can* do to give Sophia a satisfied mind as to this matter. And I think & don't you? that I had best put all these memoranda into Mr. Hillard's hands — who can, if he thinks best, send an Accountant to examine the books; — (but I do not believe he will think it worth while to do any thing about it).

I feel quite convinced that Sophia however will not have you publish the English & Italian journals — but will have Putnam do so — & considering that neither you nor she receive an hundred dollars a year from all the foregoing works — I really think that the best thing you can do for yourself and her to close up this disagreeable affair — would be to throw up the whole

> thing — & offer to sell out to Putnam taking your stand upon the fact that Mrs. H. has lost her confidence without any sufficient ground — & because she cannot accept the fact of the want of popularity of her husband's works.
>
> This perhaps would make her believe that there actually *is* this want of popularity in them & that their pecuniary worth to *you* is as little as it seems to have been to the author. But one thing I have ascertained, & that is that Putnam has not *asked* her for the works — she expresses to me that nothing would induce him to do so on the general principle which he never allows himself to violate of never interfering with the publications of others — tho he says if she chooses to give him the remaining works to publish of her own free will, he shall be very glad indeed to have them. And this I think she *will do*. I think you had better know it.

On December 14, another letter by Miss Peabody pressed the attack:

> Mr. Clarke gave me those memoranda which he said he had made to save me the fatigue of looking over the books — but when I proposed taking them to look at at home — he said they were hurriedly made & he wished I would show them to nobody *but* Mrs. Hawthorne — & I have not done so.
>
> You will see by the enclosed note — which I send you without copying it — what impressions I received from the notes. I think there can be no misunderstanding of such simple memoranda. The inaccuracies of the multiples and quotients do not affect the most important statements — namely the number of copies manufactured — which are definitely stated — & whenever I have said to any body — people experienced in literary labour or not, that *according to the accounts* Hawthorne's literary works have not brought him on an average a thousand dollars a year — I have been answered that it was incredible — & that there must have been some mistake as to the number of copies *manufactured*. But I do not doubt that the entries in the books correspond with the memoranda given me. If there has been any mistake, it has been that there has been carelessness in *making entries*. I mean that it has not always been set down when a new thousand or five hundred have been struck from the plates. Without any accusation of intentional fraud — considering Mr. Ticknor's personal infirmity, and the carelessness of Mr. Clarke in figuring — this is a suspicion which is *inevitable* under the circumstances. It has sprung up spontaneously in many quite impartial persons — & I was sorry therefore that you did not give me the *order* I asked for. For accuracy proved in *one* instance where there *could* not have been any collusion in *your favour* would have been satisfactory.
>
> I assure you that I have said nothing anywhere that has *awakened* any *suspicions*. I have testified that you offered to show me your books. I am talked to by others — & only last week an article of the Hartford Courant has been sent me — apparently from some one that has been connected with your firm which speaks of the Scarlet Letter as having been the seed or cause of your prosperity. And another person said to me Mr. W. D. Ticknor Junr has retired with *200,000 dollars* & do you *believe* that their "best author" has been as unprofitable *to that firm* as to the Author? I would gladly have something to answer besides "Mr. Fields says Hawthorne's works are more unsaleable than *any of the distinguished authors* he publishes. Their books say that they have never netted a profit of a thousand dollars a year *on an average*." I am generally roundly answered — then their books do not tell the truth — I am not responsible for the disparaging things said. I have not *increased* them.

By January 4, 1869 — the date of her last letter — Miss Peabody was persuaded that some of her calculations had been erroneous and that the firm's transactions with the Hawthornes had been "legally righteous." It was evident to her that the sale of Hawthorne's works had not been "according to their merit or the general impression." Despite these concessions, however, she believed that Mrs. Hawthorne would never regain her former confidence in Fields, because in several instances the royalties had been reduced without the Hawthornes' knowledge or consent.

> I ought not to delay saying to you that Mr. Clarke explained satisfactorily, so far as the accuracy of his account goes, the discrepancy between the amounts credited for copyright to Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorne in them, and the results of my analysis.
>
> I did not know, nor did the papers he gave me *hint* that the contract for 12 cents a volume went into operation in 1864. I knew there was such a contract, which Mr. Hillard signed, and which afterwards was given up, because when Mrs. Hawthorne came to know it she objected, & it was found that Mr. Hillard had signed it under the erroneous impression that *she* had been consulted beforehand. But I had carelessly taken the impression that it never went into operation at all — but had *just* been arranged (in 1868). I find that reckoning the copyright from the date of this contract to 1868 at 12 cents per volume — *the great deficit* which I had found no longer exists; — & Mr. Clarke's accounts are consistent with each other. And it will be my *pleasure,* as well as duty to testify this, on all occasions & to all persons.
>
> Had it not been for this mistake of mine, I should not have thought of asking for a verification by printers of the *accuracy* of the *entries* of the numbers manufactured; which did not seem to me to be unreasonable, when I thought there was an inaccuracy of several thousand dollars proved, by manipulating carefully your own (or Mr. Clarke's) figures.
>
> I shall therefore, as Mr. Clarke desires it, go in after he comes home, and with my own eyes see the verification of his entries by the printer's bills; — and examine the reports of Trades-Sales — proving that the sales of Mr. Hawthorne's books have been surprisingly small. And I trust you need not be told that I shall be *happy* to give my testimony that the business transactions between your firm and the Hawthornes, are legally righteous; and to give my assurance of the same to Mrs. Hawthorne, — relieving her mind of any doubts she may have entertained of not receiving her legal rights.
>
> But as that 12 cents a volume contract is proved by this examination to have been a great deal worse bargain for her, than even to have received only *ten per cent* during those four years, when she thought she was receiving 15 per cent, I do not suppose she will ever feel that affectionate confidence in your disinterested *friendship* that she once had; and I suppose she will always feel that it was not right for the firm to have paid only ten per cent for the Wonder Book & Tanglewood tales at the time Mr. Hawthorne believed he was receiving 15 per cent. — But I shall advise her not to think of changing her American publishers for the remaining volumes of Mr. Hawthorne's works, since Mr. Hillard's arrangements are such there never can be any room for misunderstanding in the future & *the interests* of both parties are identical in the profits and losses that must accrue. I shall tell Mrs. Hawthorne that the sales of her husband's books are *not* ac-

> cording to their merit or the general impression — and this I am sure I can make her *believe* if she sees that I am convinced of it.

In accordance with Miss Peabody's advice, Mrs. Hawthorne allowed Fields to publish the English and Italian Notebooks. The fact, however, that she gave her own *Notes in England and Italy* (1869) to Putnam shows that her relations with Fields continued to be uncordial.

Though still dissatisfied, Mrs. Hawthorne and her sister apparently refrained from further charges or complaints. But the subject was not closed by their silence, for Gail Hamilton renewed the attack in her witty and caustic *Battle of the Books* in 1870, and the persistence of animosity fourteen years later was evidenced by Julian Hawthorne's contemptuous omission of Fields from *Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife*. It is not within my province to adjudicate the dispute. Professor William Charvat's forthcoming work on the economics of authorship in America, which will include a detailed account of the records of Ticknor and Fields, will doubtless give the evidence necessary for a fair judgment.

It is interesting to note, meanwhile, that — owing to Fields's personal influence and the prestige of his firm — a conspiracy of silence has hitherto concealed the subject of this paper: one looks in vain for references to it in the published memoirs and correspondence of the period. Though of minor importance, the unhappy, long-suppressed incident which the letters of Mrs. Hawthorne and Miss Peabody bring to light is not without interest and value to students of our literary history.

Ten Books

The Meeting of East and West. By F. S. C. Northrop. Macmillan. 531 pp.

Professor Northrop has undertaken to offer a solution for the political and religious conflicts tearing the modern world, especially those existing between the Orient and the Occident. As all faiths and doctrines are grounded in philosophies, which in turn are connected with the scientific grasp of nature characteristic of their periods, the author examines those underlying philosophies. The esthetic principle is the prime motive of the East, whereas rational, abstract principles govern the science, philosophy, and religion of the West. In discussing the United States, Professor Northrop traces the roots of the Declaration of Independence, as well as the idea that government exists for the protection of property, to the philosophy of John Locke. Great Britain, basing her democracy on the more extreme empiricism of Berkeley and Hume which in politics leads to *laissez-faire,* has at the same time retained the conservative hierarchic principle originally formulated by Richard Hooker· Penetrating analyses of the German school from Kant to Hegel and its derivative in Karl Marx, and of the Roman Catholic culture and its grounding in the Aristotelianism of Thomas Aquinas follow. Although Mohammedanism is also a force in Asia, it is from Taoism, ancient Hinduism, and its completion in Buddhism that one must learn the peculiar attitude of the Orient. This is the value set on immediate esthetic awareness, the field in which the awareness occurs being identified with the divine. In order that East and West may live in harmony, the author proposes a new principle of knowledge which recognizes in any object the esthetically felt component as well as the theoretic one described by science. (*M. M.*)

Tour of Duty. By John Dos Passos. Houghton Mifflin. 1946. 336 pp.

As a correspondent of *Life Magazine,* the author covered the last half year of the War in the Pacific, and spent several months with the occupation forces in Germany and Austria. His articles, collected in this volume, have his customary qualities — his acuteness of observation, his ability to choose significant events and tell the story in a chiselled, hard prose. Mr. Dos Passos's reports are literature; they are not easy reading, but they are worth attention. Always honest, he aims at scrupulous objectivity. Yet he does not conceal his own views; without adding superfluous comment, his praise or irony is there. His sympathies are with the "oldtime" Americans, the guerrilla fighters who went through unspeakable sufferings without looking for reward or fame. The dissatisfaction of fighting men with the "strikes back home" is duly recorded, as also the author's answer that these were only "isolated incidents." Mr. Dos Passos wants to have the Nazi criminals punished, but — through the mouth of a Jewish officer from Brooklyn — he advocates leniency towards the German people. The Nuremberg trials — now through someone who approached him on the street and spoke bad French — seem to him to establish a dangerous precedent. But his convictions appear most clearly in his conversations with a young reporter from *The Stars and Stripes* in Paris. "What would your old self that was in Paris when they were making the Peace of Versailles," the young man asked, "think of your new self that is here writing for the monopoly interests?" "You mean I'd think I was an old reactionary," Mr. Dos Passos answered. "No, I don't think so . . . I have changed and so have the times. After all, we've got the sample of Communism to look at. In those days the Soviet Union was a dream. Now it's a reality." And he added: "It's only in a free society that life is secure." (*Z. H.*)

While Time Remains. By Leland Stowe. Knopf. 1946. 379 pp.

The author, who has served as a correspondent with the armies of seven different nations, draws his arguments from his own observations. The obliteration of Hiroshima has marked the super-revolutionary beginning of a new era with immense potentials for approaching doom. But the atomic age has dawned on somnolent minds. It is to arouse the "slow thinkers" to a realization that world government is the only alternative to destruction that he has undertaken to elucidate conditions in Europe and Asia. Mr. Stowe throws light on the domination of the feudal powers in Hungary and Poland until the recent land-redistribution reforms, and, on the other hand, calls attention to the swing to the left of the Western liberated countries. Everywhere the Leftist parties were the leaders in the resistance movement. The author was fortunate in passing the British censors when he made his report on Greece. He explains how the guerrilla forces of the resistance movement were hunted down by the British in collaboration with Greek royalists. For Soviet Russia Mr. Stowe balances a debit and a credit column, with the latter preponderant. He believes that the dread of communism is based on ignorance, which, curiously, is most prevalent among the American proletariat. The Indonesian revolt, the independence movement in India, and especially the democratic reforms of Red China are signs that the people of the East will look to Russia for guidance rather than to the Western democracies. (*M. M.*)

Russia On the Way. By Harrison Salisbury. Macmillan. 1946. 425 pp.

"There can be no doubt," the author believes, "that over and above all conflicts of interests and ideologies between the Western democracies and the Soviet Union the complete lack of understanding in the field of public information and press policy is the largest single contributor to difficulty." Mr. Salisbury writes from the experience which he gained as chief of the U.P. Bureau in the Soviet Union during an eight months' stay there in 1944. The revolution taught the Russians habits of secrecy which, combined with their failure to understand the American political system, make the usual contacts frigid. Yet the author admired much of what he saw. From Stalingrad, the complete destruction of which measures the country's war sacrifice, he went to Central Asia, where he was impressed by the development of a region which had been ninety-five per cent illiterate under the Czars. How could the Orient help wishing for a comparable transformation? There were less attractive features too — wretched housing, children at work in he factories, official shiftlessness — but the general tone was optimistic and utterly loyal, and the will to self-sacrifice was unlimited. Stalin's greatest strength is his realism, the author states. National security is to be replaced by the highest standards of living and, because of increase in population, economic development, and scientific achievement, the dictator believes that time is on his side. (*T. C.*)

The Discovery of India. By Jawaharlal Nehru. Day. 1946. 595 pp.

The author, next to Gandhi the greatest figure of the national liberation movement in India, records at length his own discovery of his native land — its complex history, magnificent past achievements in art and mathematics, great religions, vitality and decay, and present misery. The narrative begins on an autobiographical note, with the last illness of Madame Nehru; and traversing the millennia of Indian history, the chronicler at times forgets the past and becomes a participant in the present struggle. He explains how the caste system developed as the conquering Aryans of antiquity kept themselves aloof from the native Dravidians. The system has a rigidity which no longer fits science and industry; yet while social organization in India centers in the group, the individual has complete freedom of thought. Various religions have co-existed peacefully, and conversions to Mohammedanism caused little stir. Consequently the proposed division of India by religious zones would be meaningless. The author points out the British government's opposition to change along modern industrial lines. The princes of six hundred states are directly dependent on the Viceroy and constitute "Britain's Fifth Column in India." At the outbreak of the War, the offers of the National Congress to coöperate with Britain in return for moderate reforms and the assurance of independence were rejected, and the subsequent proposals of Sir Stafford Cripps were detrimental to Indian unity. On August 8, 1942, the All-India Congress Committee passed the "Quit India Resolution" demanding freedom. (*M.M.*)

The Great Globe Itself. By William C. Bullitt. Scribner. 1946. 310 pp.

MR. BULLITT, a friend of the Soviet Union, was sent in 1933 to Moscow as the first American ambassador since the Revolution. Three years later he left as a confirmed opponent of the Communists, and by now his hatred against them has become implacable. "Let us first reject with absolute finality the idea that we should attack the Soviet Union," he writes. So much to the good. But in the next paragraph he adds: "This does not mean that we should hesitate to use the atomic bomb to stop new crimes of Soviet Imperialism. To execute a murderer is not an immoral act." For ex-ambassador Bullitt the situation is quite simple. All the policies of the Western Powers are decency itself; everything the Russians do is foul. Even Lenin, whom the author once so greatly admired, used the vilest means to achieve his ends; in fact, he initiated the moral degradation which the Soviets brought to mankind. During the War the Russians fought well and they were our "allies"; but now when it is over we should let them know definitely where we stand. President Roosevelt committed an unpardonable mistake in having trusted Stalin at Teheran and Yalta; he should have exacted written guarantees against Russian expansion. But of what avail would such guarantees have been if the Russians had really broken so many solemn treaties? Some critics have suggested that Mr. Bullitt's book should be reviewed by psychiatrists; and Professor Commager, of Columbia University, proposed for its title: "Hysteria, Unlimited." (*Z. H.*)

Concord and Liberty. By José Ortega y Gasset. Norton. 1946. 182 pp.

THE four essays, written mainly for Argentine and Spanish periodicals, give the English-reading public a taste of Dr. Ortega y Gasset's depth and originality. They are rich in epigrammatic reflections, as for example, "Law is born from despair of human nature," "Facts are the impure Truth," "Language exists through the possibility of reticence," "Philosophy is a substitute for shattered tradition," "Thinking is a dialogue with circumstance," "Man has no nature; he has history," and many more. The title essay, published in Spanish as "Del imperio romano," interprets Cicero's idea of liberty. This differed from modern liberalism and meant to the enlightened Roman freedom from the rule of kings (which was by nature arbitrary) and its replacement by the rule of law (as exercised through the constitutional magistrates). In this aristocratic government the people — *plebs* — achieved a balance through their representatives, the tribunes, who had the right of veto. This system kept Rome for three and a half centuries from revolution. The essay "Notes on Thinking" examines some theses of Edmund Husserl, and goes on to define the nature of cognition and its transmutations in history. In the "Prologue to a History of Philosophy" the author even asserts that philosophy is its own history. In the final chapter he discusses Wilhelm Dilthey's idea of man as a historical being, in which the past is the very stuff of the present. (*M. M.*)

Writers and Writing. By Robert Van Gelder. Scribner. 1946. 386 pp.

MR. VAN GELDER has brought together in this volume nearly a hundred interviews, which he has had with as many authors in the past six years. Originally published in the Book Review Section of the New York *Times*, the articles lose nothing of their freshness; indeed, in their cumulative effect they offer a rich panorama of the literary scene. Mr. Van Gelder has an excellent technique: he let the authors talk informally, without himself taking any notes — until the day after. He did not ask many questions, for fear of blurring the picture. "You may be finding," he states, "what the man thinks on a large number of topics but you have less of him. The way to know a man is to listen to him ramble and just give him a nudge now and then to keep him going." It would be impossible to give here adequate quotations. Mr. Van Gelder often asked his authors about their method of writing, and whether writing came to them easily. The answer of Eudora Welty was characteristic: "There's always something else you'd rather do," she said with a sigh. Though ephemeral in some respects, the interviews are very readable, full of shrewd hints. Mr. Van Gelder knows how to sum up a personality in a sentence. After watching Theodore Dreiser at a literary party, for instance, he decided that the central fact about the novelist was that "he was peculiarly able to be himself without shutting himself off from others." And the following lines contain both the man and his work: "He was not afraid of being the object of either boredom or distaste. He hoped to entertain and interest but he had no slightest idea of losing himself for one minute in making that effort . . . Probably he felt the same way when he wrote. His books read so." (*Z. H.*)

Oscar Wilde. By Hesketh Pearson. Harper. 1946. 345 pp.

Mr. Pearson, whose biography of Bernard Shaw has received much praise, has written a full length story of the "Life and Wit" of Oscar Wilde. "It is my desire to recreate him," he states, "first and foremost as a genial wit and humorist, because in my view the essential Wilde was expressed in spontaneous laughter, not in the pose of a martyr. I shall not dismiss the trial and its aftermath as matters of no importance, but the final phase must not be allowed to overshadow the rest: it lasted for five years in a life of forty-six years: that is, one fifth of his manhood." Innumerable books of reminiscences have been published about Wilde, yet Mr. Pearson has succeeded in obtaining new material from people who had been close to him — from Sir Herbert Tree, Sir George Alexander, Lewis Waller, and H. B. Irving as well as from Alfred Douglas, Robert Ross, and Robert Sherard. In separate chapters he describes Wilde at Oxford; his first years in London as a poet and "esthete"; his lecture tour in America; his marriage; his work as a story-writer, dramatist, and critic — but above all as a *raconteur* and social being. Wilde as a talker was incomparable; people who approached him with animosity came in no time under the spell of his charm. Good nature and gaiety of spirit were his fundamental qualities; no one could be more generous or more amusing without malice. Emotionally he never grew up; according to Mr. Pearson, this was the chief cause of his tragedy. (*Z. H.*)

Theme and Variations. By Bruno Walter. Knopf. 1946. 344 pp.

The unfolding of a great musical personality, with the opera and concert life of Central Europe in the last forty years as a background, is the subject matter of this autobiography. Growing up in a middle class, chamber-music-playing world in Berlin, the author became a fervent Wagnerian, as also a great admirer and interpreter of Mahler and Bruckner, retaining at the same time a special love for Mozart. Schönberg he felt "increasingly unable to follow in his way." Of the modern opera composers, many of whose works he introduced, he thinks very highly of Pfitzner. "I count," he writes, "the performance of *Palestrina,* which I consider the mightiest musical dramatic work of our time, among the great events of my life." This life was centered in the opera houses of Cologne, Vienna, Munich, Leipzig, and the Mozart festivals of Salzburg. The most distinguished composers, singers, orchestras, and music-loving people pass before your eyes, and the author's enthusiasm is summed up in the phrase: "I was one of the magicians as well as one of the bewitched." Mr. Walter's story of the evolution of his own taste and of the musical paradise which was Germany's is of interest to the general reader no less than to the musician. (*R. G. A.*)

Library Notes

Cartonnages Romantiques

AN unusual group of French children's books has come into the Library's possession. They are nineteenth-century romances intended to uplift the youthful mind. A few engraved illustrations — the daring knight, the humble maiden — go with the text.

The books are notable as examples of French provincial printing, most having been produced at Tours, in the 1850's. It is the style of binding, however, which provides their chief attraction. They are bound in colored paper, festooned with gilt decoration stamped on, to cover every square inch. Garlands of roses, medallions, scroll-work crowd together in elaborate designs, with a gaudy yet distinctive effect. In the center of the front cover most have a picture, vividly anticipating the heroic story. This is the so-called *cartonnage romantique,* the French counterpart of some Victorian bindings.

Several of the volumes have certificates pasted inside, showing that they were presented as rewards for virtue and scholarly achievement. Be it recorded here that one of them, *Clotilde de Bellefonds ou la Véritable Beauté,* was given in 1860 by the Pensionnat de St. Joseph at Oisemont to Pauline Waré as a third prize for "style." **T. C.**

Albert Dürer Revived

ALBERT DÜRER REVIVED, a book containing instructions in the graphic arts [**G.401.68], was printed for John Garrett in London about 1680. It was described on the title-page as "a Book of Drawing, Limning, Washing, or Colouring of Maps and Prints: And the Art of Painting with the Names and Mixtures of Colours used by the Picture-Drawers. With Directions how to lay and Paint Pictures upon Glass." It further promises to provide the ground-work for any kind of drawing — "birds, beasts, landskips, ships, and the like," besides sundry other techniques, such as the application of gold and silver, and finally "you have also Mr. Hollar's Receipt for Etching." The volume is a folio of twenty-one pages and nineteen plates, besides the frontispiece, a fine engraved portrait of Dürer.

This portrait appears in the first edition of 1652 and all subsequent ones; but the edition represented by the Library's copy (the fourth) is the first to bear the title *Albert Dürer Revived* — an innovation which indicates that the instinct for publicity is not, after all, so recent a development. The portrait is taken from the famous "Festival of the Rose Garlands," which Dürer painted in Venice in 1506, and which later was removed to Prague where it is preserved (unless the War has affected it) in the Premonstrants' monastery. The other plates in the volume give geometrical figures as bases for drawing heads, hands, feet, and figures.

The compiler of the book is unknown. It may be supposed that the instructions were suggested by Dürer's work *Von menschlicher Proportion* (*On Human Proportions*). Another source may have been the *Livre de Pourtraicture* (*Book of Portraiture*), which was probably in the main the work of Jehan Cousin the younger (1522-c. 1594). The presence of Hollar's name on the title-page has led a recent biographer of his to state that the artist composed his book of instructions for engravers in 1666, at the time of the great fire in London, in defiance of adversity. This would seem hardly plausible, in view of the existence of the earlier editions — unless the edition of 1680 was the first to include Hollar's directions.

Wenceslaus Hollar, whose delicate drawings of landscapes and cities still give pleasure, was born in Prague in 1607. At Cologne, the English ambassador, the Earl of Arundel, engaged the artist to accompany him on his continental journey. Following the Earl to England, he became attached to the court of the Stuarts; and, with an eight years' interval during the civil war, England became his home until his death at the age of seventy. **M. M.**

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

⁂

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a quarterly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

General Reference Books in Bates Hall

Bibliography

British Museum, London. Subject index of the modern works added. 1936–40. British Museum. 1944. 2 vols. **Gen. Ref. 770.4**

Essay and general literature index. 1944–45. Wilson. 1945. 559 pp. **Gen. Ref. 821.7**

Granger, Edith. Granger's index to poetry and recitations. Supplement, 1938–1944. Columbia Univ. 1945. 415 pp. **Gen. Ref. Desk PN4321.G8 Suppl.**

Matthews, William. American diaries, an annotated bibliography. Univ. of California. 1945. 383 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z1225.M44**

Union list of serials in libraries of the United States and Canada. Second edition. Supplement, 1941–43. Edited by Winifred Gregory. Wilson. 1945. 1123 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z6945.U45=Z6945.U45 Suppl. 1941–43**

Wing, Donald Godard. Short-title catalogue of books printed in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and British America and of English books printed in other countries, 1641–1700 . . . New York, The Index Soc. 1945. 562 pp. **Gen. Ref. Closet Z2002.W5**

Education. Health

Cavins, Harold M. National health agencies. Washington, Public Affairs Press. 1945. 251 pp. **Gen. Ref. RA421.A 1 C3**

Dewart, Donald, *editor.* Educational institutions of New England. Boston, Bellman Pub. Co. [1946.] 528 pp. **Gen. Ref. AY L901.D47=L901.D47 1946**

Language. Philosophy

Lalande, Andre. Vocabulaire technique et critique de la philosophie. Paris. 1932–38. 3 vols. **Gen. Ref. B42.L3**

Lysle, Andrea de Roever. The latest modern Italian-English and English-Italian dictionary . . . New York, Stechert. [1944.] 755 pp. **Gen. Ref. PC1640.L83=PC1640.L83 1944**

Law

Corpus juris secundum. A complete restatement of the entire American law as developed by all reported cases. Volume 45. Brooklyn, N. Y., American Law Book Co. [1946.] 1139 pp. **Gen. Ref. KUS**

United States, Supreme Court. United States reports. Vols. 324–325. Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court . . . 1944. Washington. 1946. 2 v. **Gen. Ref. KUS 10**

Politics and Government

Book of the States, The, 1945–1946. Chicago, Council of State Governments. [1945.] 724 pp. **Gen. Ref. JK2403.B6=9353.A18 1945–46**

Boston, Board of Election Commissioners. Annual report. 1945. Boston. 1946. 59 pp. **Gen. Ref. JS617.A4**

Boston, Mass. Department of Municipal Statistics. The Municipal register for 1945. Boston. 1945. 155 pp. **Gen. Ref. JS601.A13=6357.19**

Yearbooks

Italian-American who's who. Vol. 10, 1945. New York, Vigo Press. [1945.] 366 pp. **Gen. Ref. AY E184.I817**

Minerva-handbücher, Ergänzungen zu "Minerva," Jahrbuch der gelehrten Welt. Berlin and Leipzig. 1929–39. 5 vols. **Gen. Ref. AS2.M615**

New York (State), Secretary of state. Manual for the use of the legislature of the state of New York. 1945. Albany. 1945. **Gen. Ref. AY DS149.A357**

Palestine year book, The. Review of Events July 1944 to July 1945. Washington, Zionist Organization of America. 1945. 531 pp. **Gen. Ref. AY DS149.A357**

Political handbook of the world. 1946. Harper. [1946.] 202 pp. **Gen. Ref. AY JF37.P6=3561.198**

Rhode Island, General Assembly. Manual with rules and orders for the use of the General Assembly . . . 1945–46. Providence. [1946.] 460 pp.
Gen. Ref. AY JK3231

United States, Department of Commerce. Statistical abstract of the United States. 1944–45. Washington. 1945. 1023 pp.
Gen. Ref. AY HA202=9317.3

Agriculture. Gardening

Clark, William H. Farms and farmers; the story of American agriculture. Illustrated from photographs and old prints. Boston, Page. [1945.] xx, 346 pp. Plates. S441.C5
A survey of three hundred years of American farming. The final section includes chapters on "Conservation and Regimentation" and "Chemistry takes Command."

[**Edwards**, James L.] Raccoon raising. Utica, N. Y., Fur Farms Pub. Co. 1946. [5]–50 pp. Illus. SF405.R3E4 1946

Laurie, Alexander, and D. C. **Kiplinger**. Garden and greenhouse chrysanthemums. New York, A. T. De La Mare Co. 1946. 123 pp. Illus. SB413.C55L3 1946
"Revision of the book [Chrysanthemums, under glass and outdoors] originally published in 1930." —*Preface.*

Pearson, Haydn Sanborn. Success on the small farm. McGraw-Hill. [1946.] xi, 285 pp. Plates. S521.P342
Intended for beginners. The term "small farm," as the author uses it, means "intensive cultivation of 6 to 10 acres to produce crops that will sell readily on the roadside stand."—*Introduction.*

Rodale, Jerome Irving. Pay dirt; farming and gardening with composts . . . introduction by Sir Albert Howard. Devin-Adair. 1946. x, 242 pp. Illus. S661.R6
Contents — The Living Soil. — Compost — Theory and Practice. — The Dangers of Chemical Fertilizers. — Health or Disease from Food. — Good and Bad Farming Practices.

Bibliography

Allied forces. An annotated bibliography of the Southwest Pacific and adjacent areas. 1944– *Z4501.A4
Contents. — 1. The Netherlands and British East Indies and the Philippine islands. — 2. The mandated territory of New Guinea, Papua, the British Solomon islands, the New Hebrides and Micronesia. — 3. Malaya, Thailand, Indo-China, the China coast and the Japanese empire.

British library of political and economic science, London. A reader's guide to the British library of political and economic science. London school of economics and political science, University of London. 3d edition. London School of Economics. 1945. 76 pp. Illus. *9016.3542A12

Farrar, Clarissa, P., and Austin P. **Evans**. Bibliography of English translations from medieval sources. Columbia Univ. 1946. xiii, 534 pp. *Z6517.F3

Morgan, William Thomas. A bibliography of British history (1700–1715) with special reference to the reign of Queen Anne . . . Bloomington, Ind. 1934–42. 5 v.
*4496.415 no.94–95,114–124=*Z2019.M85

Scally, Mary Anthony, *Sister.* Negro Catholic writers, 1900–1943, a bio-bibliography. Detroit, Romig. [1945.] 152 pp.
*Z1361.N39S28

Smith, Bruce Lannes, *and others.* Propaganda, communication, and public opinion; a comprehensive reference guide [by] Bruce Lannes Smith, Harold D. Lasswell, and Ralph D. Casey. Princeton Univ. 1946. vii, 435 pp. *Z7204.S67S5
Classified, with author and subject indexes. Bibliography: pp. [119]–392.

Taylor, Archer. Renaissance guides to books; an inventory and some conclusions. Univ. of California. 1945. 130 pp. *Z1002.T3

Biography

Single

Adamson, Hans Christian. Eddie Rickenbacker. Macmillan. 1946. 309 pp. Plates.
E748.R4A6
The biographer, Colonel Adamson, was a companion of Captain Rickenbacker on the more than twenty days' ordeal on the life-raft in the Pacific and was rescued with him. He tells an intimate story of the life of the Ace of two World Wars.

Bentwich, Margery, and Norman **Bentwich**. Herbert Bentwich, the Pilgrim father. Jerusalem. 1940–5700. 232 pp. Plates.
West End Branch DS135.E6B4

Bodley, R. V. C. The messenger; the life of Mohammed. Doubleday. 1946. xiv, 368 pp.
BP75.B6
The author received the "basic thoughts" for this narrative from the native Arabs among whom he lived in the desert of Sahara.

Kesten, Hermann. Copernicus and his world . . . illustrated by Hugo Steiner-Prag. New York, Roy Publishers. [1946.] ix, 408 pp. Plates. QB36.C8K4 1946
A brilliant narrative of the life and times of the revolutionary astronomer, by a noted German anti-Nazi novelist who came to the United States in 1940.

Mann, Golo. Secretary of Europe; the life of Friedrich Gentz, enemy of Napoleon. Yale. 1946. xvi, 323 pp. DB80.8.G4M3
The youngest son of Thomas Mann had, before entering the army of the United States, written this study of a great German political writer and adviser of British, Austrian, and other European governments.

Naiditch, Isaac. Edmond de Rothschild . . . translated with an introduction, by M. Z. Frank. Washington, Zionist Organization of America. 1945. 114 pp.
West End Branch DS151.R6N3

Perl, Walter H. Thomas Mann, 1933–1945, vom deutschen Humanisten zum amerikanischen Weltbuerger. New York, Krause. 1945. 64 pp. PT2625.A44Z76

Quezon, Manuel Luis, *President of the Philippines, 1878–1944.* The good fight . . . Introduction by General Douglas MacArthur. Appleton-Century. [1946.] xxiv, 335 pp. Plates. DS686.3.Q4
The great Philippine statesman, first President of the Philippine Commonwealth, wrote his life story before his death on August 1, 1944. The last five chapters deal with the Japanese attack and the war.
"The following pages — showing my life as a rebel against, and as a supporter of, the United States — are more than mere accounts of my personal

experiences. They, in effect, portray the struggle of the Filipino people in their quest for freedom." —Author's *Preface.*

Collective

Barzun, Jacques. Darwin, Marx, Wagner; critique of a heritage. Little, Brown. 1946. xii, 420 pp. CT105.B33 1946

Hagedorn, Hermann. Americans: a book of lives. Day. [1946.] 392 pp. Illus. E176.H2

Contents. — Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain.) — Oliver Wendell Holmes. — Thomas Alva Edison. — Luther Burbank. — Booker T. Washington. — Theodore Roosevelt. — Woodrow Wilson. — Jane Addams. — John Dewey. — Louis Dembitz Brandeis. — George Washington Carver. — Henry Ford. — Helen Keller. — Will Rogers. — Herbert Hoover. — Franklin Delano Roosevelt. — Wendell Willkie. — List of authorities (pp. 387–391).

Moore, Joseph A. Famous leaders of industry . . . life stories of men who have succeeded. Boston, Page. [1945.] x, 326 pp. Plates. 9332.O1A65

Contents. — John A. Brown. — Walt Disney. — Nelson Doubleday. — Donald W. Douglas. — Willard H. Dow. — Lincoln Filene. — George Horace Gallup. — John C. Garand. — William Green. — Leon Henderson. — Andrew J. Higgins. — William M. Jeffers. — Eric A. Johnston. — — Henry J. Kaiser. — William S. Knudsen. — Henry R. Luce. — Donald M. Nelson. — Edward J. Noble. — Igor I. Sikorsky. — Alfred P. Sloan, jr. — Edward Reilly Stettinius, jr. — Carl A. Swanson.

Memoirs

Alexandrov, Victor. Journey through chaos. New York, Crown Publishers. [1945.] 437 pp. DK268.A45A3

"The author of this book has lived all over Europe and parts of Africa. He has lived through the Russian Revolution and the coming of Fascism. He has moved from riches to rags more than once . . ."—*Foreword* by Upton Sinclair.

Bulosan, Carlos. America is in the heart; a personal history. Harcourt, Brace. [1946.] 326 pp. PS3503.U5627Z5

The memoirs of a Filipino writer's varied experiences and struggles in the United States.

Hughes, Lora Wood. No time for tears. Houghton Mifflin. 1946. 305 pp. Illus. CT275.H668A3

These memoirs of a rugged life spent in the relief of suffering was given the "Life-in-America" award.

Hutton, Graham. Midwest at noon. Univ. of Chicago. 1946. xv, 350 pp. Illus. F354.H8

The author, an Englishman, came to live in the Middle West in 1938. He offers a careful study of its characteristics at the present time.

Kravchenko, Victor. I chose freedom, the personal and political life of a Soviet official. Scribner. 1946. 496 pp. DK268.K7A3

The life of a recent emissary of the Soviet Purchasing Commission to the United States who, while here, carried out his long planned intention of breaking from the fetters of the Communist Party and escaping to freedom. The book is an extraordinary indictment, from the inside, of the Soviet regime.

Schoenberner, Franz. Confessions of a European intellectual. Macmillan. 1946. x, 315 pp. PN5213.S5A3

The brilliant editor of the famous satirical paper *Simplicissimus* escaped from Munich to Switzerland at the beginning of the Nazi terror. Now in America he looks back on his editorial career and his early life. The memoirs abound in penetrating observations and characterizations of such figures as Tolstoy, Dostoevski, Freud, Rilke, Nietzsche, etc.

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

Allan, Doug. How to write for television. Dutton. 1946. 244 pp. NBS

American carbonator and bottler blue book. 8th annual edition. 1946. Loyless Pub. Co. 1946. **TP628.N27

American public welfare association. The public welfare directory . . . 1946. American Public Welfare Ass'n. 1946. 297 pp. **HV89.A52

Amiss, John M., and Esther **Sherman**. New careers in industry. McGraw-Hill. 1946. 227 pp. NBS

Aviation annual, The. 1946. Doubleday, Doran. 1946. 245 pp. **TL501.A63

Barnwall, Mildred O. Cotton magic. Jacobs Press. 1946. 114 pp. NBS

Bartlett, Roland W. The milk industry. Ronald Press. 1946. 282 pp. NBS

Bedford, James H. The veteran and his future job. Los Angeles, Society for Occupational Research. 1946. 263 pp. NBS

Bradley, Charles B. Design in the industrial arts. Manual Arts Press. 1946. 254 pp. NBS

Chapman, A. C. Opportunities to share. Inventors Guild. 1945. 329 pp. NBS

Conant, W. H. Business administration . . . Gregg Pub. Co. 1945. 339 pp. NBS

Crewdson, Frederick M. Practical color management. Chicago, Frederick J. Drake. 1937. 121 pp. NBS

DeChazeau, Melvin G. *and others.* Jobs and markets. McGraw-Hill. 1946. 143 pp. NBS

Drewry, John E. Book reviewing. Boston, The Writer. 1945. 231 pp. NBS

Drucker, Peter F. Concept of the corporation. Day. 1946. 297 pp. NBS

Dynner, Eugene. Successful sales training. New York, Advertising Publications. 1945. 174 pp. NBS

Endicott, Frank S. How to find and succeed in your post-war job . . . Scranton, Penn., International Textbook Co. 1946. 147 pp. NBS

Engle, Nathanael H. *and others.* Aluminum, an industrial marketing appraisal. Chicago, Richard D. Irwin. 1945. 494 pp. NBS

Fisher, Allan G. B. Economic progress and social security. London, Macmillan. 1945. 362 pp. NBS

Fjeld, E. I. and L. W. **Sherritt**. Advanced accounting. Ronald Press. 1946. 490 pp. NBS

Foulke, Roy A. Practical financial statement analysis. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 681 pp. NBS

General export association of Sweden. Sweden, trade and industry. Stockholm, Sweden. 1945. 296 pp. **HF3673.G32

Groves, Harold M. Postwar taxation and economic progress. McGraw-Hill. 1946. 432 pp. NBS

Hawkins, Laurence F. Spanish handbook for mariners and travelers in Latin America.

New York, Cornell Maritime Press. 1945. 209 pp. NBS

Hexner, Ervin. International cartels. Univ. of North Carolina. 1945. 555 pp. NBS

Hillhouse, A. M. Where cities get their money. Chicago, Municipal Finance Officers Ass'n. 1945. 229 pp. NBS

Hirschman, Albert O. National power and the structure of foreign trade. Univ. of California. 1945. 170 pp. NBS

Ickes, Paul C. Basic transcription. Gregg Pub. Co. 1945. 310 pp. NBS

Interior decorators' hand book, Spring, 1946. New York, Hall Pub. Co. 1946. 232 pp. **TT12.H23

Kingsbury, Laura M. The economics of housing. New York, King's Crown Press. 1946. 177 pp. NBS

Kotite, Edward A. Jobs and small businesses. Graphic Enterprises. 1946. 128 pp. NBS

Lasch, Robert. Breaking the building blockade. University of Chicago Press. 1946. 316 pp. NBS

Lasswell, Harold D. World politics faces economics. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 108 pp. NBS

Marconi's international register . . . v. 46. 1945/46. London. 1946. 1064 pp. **HE7710.M32

Mills, John. The engineer in society. Van Nostrand. 1946. 196 pp. NBS

Mooney, Paul. Profitable labor relations and how to develop them. Harper. 1946. 209 pp. NBS

Morrow, Robert L. Time study and motion economy. Ronald Press. 1946. 338 pp. NBS

National retail hardware association. Hardware retailer . . . directory, July 1945. Indianapolis. 1945. 768 pp. **TS403.N27

O'Dea, Mark. Advertising as a career . . . Printers' Ink Pub. Co. 1945. 138 pp. NBS

Presgrave, Ralph. The dynamics of time study. Second edition. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 238 pp. NBS

Radio's master. Official parts and equipment manual of the radio and electronics industry . . . New York, United Catalog Publishers. 1945. 2 v. **TK6560.R12

Raudenbush, David W. Democratic capitalism. Day. 1946. 338 pp. NBS

Rhyne, Charles S. Airports and the courts. National Inst. of Municipal Law Offices. 1944. 222 pp. NBS

Sales management. Survey of buying power. 1946. New York, Sales Management. 1946. 416 pp. **HF5415.S16

Seaver, Charles H. Industry in America. Harper. 1946. 535 pp. NBS
The American Way series.

Smith, Augustus H., and E. H. **Patterson**. Economics for our times. 1945. 534 pp. McGraw-Hill. NBS

Stowers, Harvey. Management can be human. McGraw-Hill. 1946. 131 pp. NBS

United States pulp producers association, N. Y. Wood pulp statistics. 1945. New York, The Ass'n. 1945. 189 pp. **TS1173.U58

Woolf, James D. Advertising to the mass market. Ronald Press. 1946. 133 pp. NBS

— Getting a job in advertising. Ronald Press. 1946. 103 pp. NBS

Domestic Science

Fiance, Robert. Hair styling; structure, function, design, introducing the geometric curl foundation. New York, Beauty Salon Guild. [1945.] 126 pp. Illus. TT972.F5

Parry, J. W. The spice handbook; spices, aromatic seeds and herbs. Brooklyn, N. Y., Chemical Pub. Co. 1945. xvii, 254 pp. Illus. TX406.P3

Drama. Stage

Essays

Bentley, Gerald Eades. Shakespeare and Jonson; their reputations in the seventeenth century compared. Univ. of Chicago. [1945–46.] 2 v. PR2959.B4
Contents. — New Shakespeare Allusions. — New Jonson Allusions. — Relevant Allusions to the other Jacobean and Caroline Dramatists.

Cartmell, Van H. The amateur theater handbook . . . including George, a one-act play, with complete stage directions and a running commentary for the director, together with a descriptive glossary of stage terms. Garden City, N. Y., Blue Ribbon Books. [1945.] xiv, 203 pp. Illus. PN3155.C3 1945
Formerly published under the title: "A Hand-Book for the Amateur Actor."

Gassner, John. Masters of the drama. New York, Dover Publications. 1945. xix, 804 pp. Plates. PN1721.G3 1945
Bibliography: pp. 739–764.

Georges Duhamel. Paris. [1939.] 315 pp. Illus. PQ2607.U53Z65
Essays on various aspects of Duhamel's work and life, by different contributors.

Granville-Barker, Harley. The use of the drama. Princeton Univ. 1945. vi, 91 pp. PN1657.G74
Contents. — Upon the Arts in general, and their Fortunes in England. — Drama in Education. — A Theatre that might be. — Postscript: The Coming Peace. Democracy in the making.

Jorgenson, Theodore. Henrik Ibsen, a study in art and personality. Northfield, Minn., St. Olaf College Press. [1945.] vii, 550 pp. PT8890.J6

Plays

Lampell, *Sergeant* Millard. The long way home. New York, Messner. 1946. xviii, 174 pp. PN6120.R2L28
Radio scripts dealing with returned flyer veterans. The author has derived his material directly from the veterans themselves.
"This is a book that has a big heart in it and a strong purpose. Please read it . . ." *Preface "Something about these Men,"* by William Rose Benét.

Plays of the Greek dramatists; selections from Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides and Aristophanes. New York, Caxton House. [1946.] xvi, 360 pp. PA3626.P6

Seven Soviet plays . . . with introductions by H. W. L. Dana. Macmillan. 1946. xi, 520 pp. PG3245.S4
Contents. — Field Marshal Kutuzov, by Vladimir

Solovyov. — The orchards of Polovchansk, by Leonid Leonov. — On the eve, by Alexander Afinogenov. — Smoke of the fatherland, by the Tur brothers and L. Sheinin. — Engineer Sergeyev, by Vsevolod Rokk. — The Russian people, by Konstantin Simonov. — The front, by Alexander Korneichuk.

Shaw, Irwin. The assassin, a play in three acts. Random House. [1946.] xxx, 158 pp. PS3537.H384A8

Economics

Abbott, Leonard Dalton, *editor*. Masterworks of economics; digests of 10 great classics. Doubleday. 1946. ix, 754 pp. 9330.1A522

Authors included are: Thomas Mun, Anne Robert Jacques Turgot, Adam Smith, Thomas Robert Malthus, David Ricardo, Robert Owen, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, Henry George, Thorstein Veblen.

Allied liquor industries, inc., Research and statistical bureau. Beverage distilling industry; facts and figures, 1934–1944. New York, Allied Liquor Industries. [1945.] 108 pp. Illus. *9338.413A19

American maritime council. Foreign trade and shipping, by the American maritime council, inc. J. E. Otterson, chairman. McGraw-Hill. 1945. x, 307 pp. 9382.73A166

Anderson, Robert Earle. The merchant marine and world frontiers. Cornell Maritime Press. 1945. xv, 205 pp. 9387.973A133

Bartlett, Roland W. The milk industry; a comprehensive survey of production, distribution, and economic importance. Ronald Press. [1946.] xii, 282 pp 9338.173A105

Borden, Neil Hopper, *and others*. National advertising in newspapers [by] Neil H. Borden . . . Malcolm D. Taylor . . . [and] Howard T. Hovde. Harvard. 1946. xiv, 486 pp. HF6107.B65

Chapman, A. C. Opportunities to share. Kansas City, [Inventors Guild]. 1945. 629 pp. 9381.A158

"This book is written for the Small Business Man, or for the aggressive individual with savings of from $100 to $3000 that he can invest in a substantial business enterprise or postwar activity, to assure his financial future . . ."—*P. 16.*
Includes advice on a large number and variety of enterprises, including poultry raising, free lance photography, ice cream manufacture, bread delivery, newspaper clipping bureau, etc. Gives also information on the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and a list of trade publications.

Commerce clearing house. Government contracts reporter. Commerce Clearing House. 1946– 2 v. *9355.71A19

De Haas, J. Anton. International cartels in the postwar world. American Enterprise Ass'n. [1944.] 52 pp. 9338.8A32

Fisher, Allan G. B. Economic progress and social security. London, Macmillan. 1945. xi, 362 pp. 9330.942A91

Groves, Harold M. Postwar taxation and economic progress. McGraw-Hill. 1946. xiv, 432 pp. 9336.73A111

Harries, Seymour Edwin. Inflation and the American economy. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xxiv, 559 pp. Illus. 9332.573A60

Hexner, Ervin, and Adelaide **Walters**. International cartels. Univ. of North Carolina. [1945.] xiv, 555 pp. 9338.8A34

Hutchison, Keith. Rival partners; America and Britain in the postwar world. Macmillan. 1946. viii, 262 pp. 9382.A82

Lynden, Robert Aernout, *Baron* de. If money were understood. Hutchinson. [1945.] 95 pp. 9332.4A17

McDiarmid, Orville John. Commercial policy in the Canadian economy. Harvard. 1946. xii, 397 pp. 9382.71A28

Chapter V and a large portion of chapter II were written by Alice M. McDiarmid. *cf. Preface.*

Mayer, André. La rôle de la France dans l'organisation économique de l'Europe . . . Boston Chapter of "France forever." [1944.] 25 pp. 9330.944A24

Pew, John Howard. Cartels threaten economic progress. Address . . . before the National conference of business paper editors, Waldorf-Astoria hotel March 19, 1945. [Philadelphia, Sun Oil Co. 1945.] 16 pp. *9338.8A30

Pollaczek, Gustav. Rebuilding the European transportation system. [New York.] 1945. 54 pp. *9338.91A64

The American labor conference on international affairs. Studies in postwar reconstruction, 5.

Prentice-Hall, inc., *New York*. Prentice-Hall pension and profit sharing service. Prentice-Hall. [1945.] *9362.6A70

Loose-leaf.

Raudenbush, David W. Democratic capitalism. Day. [1946.] xi, 388 pp. 9330.1A524

The author proposes for the future a new kind of democratic capitalism, which involves profit-sharing and employee ownership, in contrast to communism, on the one hand, and to the now prevailing finance capitalism with its delegation of control to management.

Seaver, Charles Hill. Industry in America. Harper. [1946.] xiv, 335 pp. 9338.073A70

"The American Way" series.

Shields, Murray, and Donald B. **Woodward**. Prosperity; we can have it if we want it. McGraw-Hill. [1945.] vii, 190 pp. *9330.173A438

Strachey, John. Socialism looks forward. New York, Philosophical Library. [1945.] 153 pp. 9335.A79

The British socialist criticizes conditions in his country as they were before the war, and argues against the capitalist system that brought them about. He then looks toward a Socialist future, with reference to the gains made by the workers in Russia.

U. S. General accounting office. Reference manual of government corporations, General accounting office, as of June 30, 1945. Washington. 1945. xvii, 526 pp. *9380.162

Unwin, Joseph Daniel, *1895–1936*. Our economic problems and their solution. Allen & Unwin. [1945.] 148 pp. 9330.1A520

"An extract from [the author's] Hopousia." Preface signed: Y. Lubbock [and] R. H. Unwin.

Education

Cohn, Alfred E. Minerva's progress; tradition and dissent in American culture. Harcourt, Brace. [1946.] 101 pp. LA226.C67

A distinguished physician comments in a critical and stimulating way on present-day educational trends.

Good, Carter Victor, *editor*. Dictionary of education, prepared under the auspices of

Phi delta kappa. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xxxix, 495 pp. *LB15.G6

More than 16,000 professional terms used in the field of education.

Hawkes, Herbert Edwin, *1872–1943*, and Anna L. Rose **Hawkes**. Through a dean's open door; a guide for students, parents, and counselors. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xv, 242 pp. LB2343.H32

By the late Dean of Columbia College and his wife. Includes chapters on admission, tests, educational clinics, health, religion, discipline, etc.

Hook, Sidney. Education for modern man. Dial Press. 1946. xiv, 237 pp. LB875.H74

Koos, Leonard Vincent. Integrating high school and college; the six-four-four plan at work. Harper. [1946.] vi, 208 pp. LB2350.K6

Levenson, William B. Teaching through radio. Farrar & Rinehart. [1945.] viii, 474 pp. Plates. LB1044.5.L4

"*Teaching through Radio* is written by the man who directs radio activities in the Cleveland schools. Dr. Levenson has had a wide range of experience with various phases of radio with which the forward-looking school must deal."— *Foreword* by I. Keith Tyler.

Mark, Kenneth Lamartine. Delayed by fire, being the early history of Simmons college. [Concord, N. H.] Priv. print. 1945. vii, 163 pp. Plates. LD7251.B7S626

Mulhern, James. A history of education. Ronald Press. [1946.] iii–xii, 647 pp. LA13.M8

Nardi, Noach. Education in Palestine, 1920–1945. Zionist Organization of America. 1945. xv, 255 pp. **West End Branch** LA1441.N3

Sexson, John A., and John W. **Harbeson**. The new American college. Harper. 1946. xviii, 312 pp. LB2328.S48

A discussion of the new four-year Junior College — grades 11 to 14 inclusive organized and administered as a single institution — as it has been worked out in Pasadena, California.

Slater, John Rothwell. Rhees of Rochester. Harper. 1946. 304 pp. Plates. LD4721.R517 1900a

"The published writings of Rush Rhees, bibliography by Margaret Butterfield:" pp. 295–299.

Stiles, Dan, *pseud.* High schools for tomorrow. Harper. [1946.] 212 pp. LB1607.H17

Weber, Julia. My country school diary; an adventure in creative teaching . . . illustrations by John R. Kollmar. Harper. 1946. xvi, 270 pp LB1025.W4

Witherington, Henry Carl. Educational psychology. Ginn. [1946.] vi, 463 pp. Illus. LB1051.W5

Woelfel, Norman, and I. Keith **Tyler**, *editors.* Radio and the school, a guidebook for teachers and administrators. Prepared by the staff of the Evaluation of school broadcasts project. Yonkers-on-Hudson, World Book Co. [1945.] ix, 358 pp. Illus. LB1044.5.W6

Fine Arts

Architecture

Davis, Deering, *and others.* Alexandria houses, 1750–1830. [New York,] Architectural Book Pub. Co. 1946. 128 pp. 8094.04–103

De Vore, Harry L. City of the Mardi gras, drawings by Harry L. De Vore, jr., narrative by Martin Yoseloff. New York, Ackerman. [1946.] 13–117 pp. 8094.04–657

Distinctive drawings of architectural features and street scenes in New Orleans, with descriptive text on opposite pages.

Group, Harold E., *editor.* House-of-the-month book of small houses. Garden City Pub. Co. [1946.] 138 pp. Illus. 8117.05–154

"Each house has been chosen and named a House-of-the-month by a national housing organization, the Monthly small house club, inc."—*Introduction.*

Mock, Elizabeth B. If you want to build a house . . . illustrated by Robert C. Osborn. New York, Museum of Modern Art, distributed by Simon and Schuster. [1946.] 96 pp. Illus. 8117.05–155

Parker, Kay Peterson. Decorating your home . . . illustrated by the author. New York, Heck. [1945.] 115 pp. Illus. 8118.05–179

Schaefer, John. Your home horizons and building guide. St. Petersburg, Fla., National Homes. 1945. 88 pp. 8117.05–151

Schunk, Russell J. Pointers for public library building planners. American Library Ass'n. 1945. 67 pp. 8113.01–113

Ware, Dora, and Betty **Beatty**. A short dictionary of architecture, including some common building terms . . . with an introduction on The study of architecture by John Gloag . . . New York, Philosophical Library. [1945.] 109 pp. *8090.04–103

Williams, Paul R. New homes for today. Hollywood, Murray & Gee. 1946. 95 pp. Illus. 8117.05–153

Wright, John Lloyd. My father who is on earth. Putnam. 1946. 195 pp. 8094.07–986

The author, himself an architect, tells with humor and animation about his experiences with his father, the great Frank Lloyd Wright, and throws light on his principles of building and design.

Art History and Education

Chen, Jack. Soviet art and artists. London, Pilot Press. [1945.] 106 pp. 4079.04–120

Irish art, a volume of articles and illustrations. Dublin, Parkside Press. 1944. 169 pp. Illus. 4077.05–104

"Supplement: The literature of art; an outline of books on art in the collections of leading public libraries:" pp. 117–155.

Nicholas, Florence, *and others.* Art for young America, by Florence W. Nicholas . . . Mabel B. Trilling . . . and Margaret Lee . . . in collaboration with Elmer A. Stephen . . . Edited by William G. Whitford. Peoria, Ill., Manual Arts Press. [1946.] 286 pp. Illus. 4084.07–120

The book "provides for creative activity, appreciational experiences, and for 'functional' use of art knowledge in meeting the problems of daily life." —Editor's *Introduction.*

Pope, Arthur Upham. Masterpieces of Persian art . . . with contributions by Phyllis Ackerman . . . and Eric Schroeder. New York, Dryden Press. [1945.] vi, 204 pp. Col. plates. 4080.07–208

"This volume is the first of a comprehensive series on Masterpieces of Oriental art, to be produced by the American school for Asiatic studies, recently organized by the Iranian institute . . . [It] commemorates and in part records the exhibition of Persian art held in New York, April to July, 1940."—*Preface.*

Raphael, Max. Prehistoric cave paintings; translation by Norbert Guterman. Pantheon Books. [1945.] 100 pp. 48 illus.
The Bollingen series IV. 4071.04–110

Commercial Art

Chenault, Richard S. Advertising layout, the projection of an idea. New York, Heck-Cattell Pub. Co. [1946.] 96 pp. 4099.02–131

Chou, P'ei-ch'un. [Chinese shop signs by Chou P'ei-ch'un. Peking. 194–?] 19 ll. Col. illus. *4082.03–113

Crafts

Ackerman, Phyllis. Ritual bronzes of ancient China. New York, Dryden Press. 1945. vi, 114 pp. 66 plates. 8179.06–114

Dank, Michael Carlton. Creative crafts in wood. Peoria, Ill., Manual Arts Press. [1945.] 200 pp. Illus. 8183.03–105

Graumont, Raoul. Handbook of knots. Cornell Maritime Press. [1945.] xiv, 194 pp. Illus. 8198.09–119
"To Mr. John Hensel with whom I collaborated in the preparation of the Encyclopedia of knots and fancy rope work, goes much of the credit for the material contained in this volume." *P. v.*

Hall, Thornton C., *editor*. Leathercraft for beginners. Completely revised by Thornton C. Hall and W. B. Pollock, jr. Fellowcrafters. 1944. 29 pp. Illus. 8186.01–125

Honey, William Bowyer. The ceramic art of China, and other countries of the Far East. London, Faber and Hyperion Press. [1945.] vii, 238 pp. *8170.06–108
"A survey of the art of the Chinese potter, from the earliest times to the present day." Includes also the pottery of Indo-China, Korea, and Japan. Illustrated with three colored, and 192 monochrome plates.

Johnson, William H., and Louis V. **Newkirk**. Leathercraft. Saint Paul, Webb Pub. Co. 1945. viii, 101 pp. Illus. 8186.01–126

Morgenroth, Sigmund. Medals and plaquettes from the Sigmund Morgenroth collection, by Ulrich Middeldorf and Oswald Goetz. Art Inst. of Chicago. 1944. xiv, 64 pp. XXXII plates. 8182.05–110

Design

Bradley, Charles B. Design in the industrial arts. Peoria, Ill., Manual Arts Press. [1946.] 254 pp. Illus. 8161.07–116

Crane, Alexander. The golden book of designs. Fellowcrafters. [1944.] [4] pp. 24 plates. 8162B.107
Descriptive text on verso of most of the plates.

Smith, Janet K. Design: an introduction. Chicago, Ziff-Davis. [1946.] xx, 170 pp. Illus. 8164.01–124
An exposition of the purpose and principles of composition, with discussions of line, shape, and tone, of color, texture, mass, of rhythm, balance, etc.

Drawing

Gallatin, Albert Eugene. Aubrey Beardsley; catalogue of drawings and bibliography. New York, Grolier Club. 1945. 141 pp. *8143.03–97

Guys, Constantin, *1805–1892*. Femmes Parisiennes. Twenty-four collotypes. Pantheon Books. [1945.] [4] pp. 24 plates.
Issued in portfolio. *8143B.570

Hogeboom, Amy. Birds and how to draw them. Vanguard. [1945.] 39 pp. Illus. 8142.05–502

Marsh, Reginald. Anatomy for artists. New York, American Artists Group. [1945.] 187 pp. of illus. 8142.04–160

Pogany, Willy. Willy Pogany's drawing lessons. Philadelphia, McKay. [1946.] [188] pp. Plates. 8142.01–144
Loose-leaf.

Roth, Harry. At pencil's point; an enjoyable and sure way to become a good draughtsman. Stephen Daye Press. [1946.] 207 pp. Illus. 8142.01–143

Engraving

[**Pecora**, Oscar C.] Sesenta y cinco grabados en madera; la xilografia en el Rio de la Plata. Originales de Ainscough, Audivert, Bellocq [y otros.] Buenos Aires. 1943. 8154.07–128

Soby, James Thrall. The prints of Paul Klee. New York, Valentin. 1945. [6] pp. Plates.
Issued in portfolio. *8156.08–570

Iconography

Barsis, Max. Ski whiz. Bottoms up, old and new. Stephen Daye Press. [1945.] [124] pp. of col. illus. 4097.07–108

Hogner, Dorothy Childs. Farm animals and working and sporting breeds of the United States and Canada . . . illustrated by Nils Hogner. Oxford Univ. [1945.] 194 pp. Illus. 4092.01–131

Sante Fe, N. M. Museum of New Mexico. Sacred paintings on skin; reproductions by Martha Ann Walker; poetical interpretations by Marie Schmitt Ely; explanatory notes by E. Boyd Hall; edited by Reginald Fisher. Sante Fe, Museum of New Mexico. 1944. VII plates. *4094B.103
In portfolio.
"The twelve skins [are] in the collections of the Museum of New Mexico."—*Foreword.*

Smith, Cleveland H., and Gertrude R. **Taylor**. Flags of all nations. Crowell. [1946.] 152 pp. Illus. *4093.03–105

Virginia historical society, Richmond. Portraiture in the Virginia historical society, with notes on the subjects and artists by Alexander Wilbourne Weddell. Richmond. 1945. 192 pp. *4089.05–115
"Biographical notes on artists represented": pp. 137–176.

Painting

Bell, Clive. Victor Passmore. Penguin Books. [1945.] 16 pp. 32 plates. 8062.04–810

Cavalcade of painting, a book for the student or the connoisseur of art, illustrated by reproductions of masterpieces of the famous London collections. London, Harper of Holloway. [1944.] 64 pp. Illus. 8073.03–106

Colgate, William G. C. W. Jefferys. Toronto, Ryerson Press. [1944.] 42 pp. Illus. 8062.09–630
"Paintings and drawings by Charles W. Jefferys": p. 41.
"Books and articles by C. W. Jefferys": p. 42.

Douglas, Robert Langton. Piero di Cosimo. Univ. of Chicago. xv, 142 pp., LXXXVII plates on 44 ll. 4103.02–830
"List of works": pp. 104–130.
Bibliography: pp. 131–136.

Fernández, Justino. Prometeo, ensayo sobre pintura contemporánea. México. [1945.] 219 pp. LXIV plates on 32 ll. 4109.06–116
Contents. — Gaugin. — Matisse. — Rousseau. — Cezanne. — Picasso y Braque. — Dada. — Breton. — Dali. — Picasso. — Rivera. — Orozco. — Prometeo.

Henshaw, Glen Cooper. Glen Cooper Henshaw, by Louise Heritage and Warren Wilmer Brown. Baltimore, Monumental Press. 1945. 104 pp. Plates. 8060.06–601
Contents. — Glen Cooper Henshaw, by Louise Heritage. — An idealistic realist, by W. W. Brown. Plates pp. 21–104.

Landon, Edward. Picture framing; modern methods of making and finishing picture frames. New York, American Artists Groups. [1945.] 146 pp. 8072.07–105

Lucien Labaudt, *1880–1943.* [San Francisco, Guaranty Printing & Lithograph Co. 1944.] 27 pp. Illus. *8063.08–675
Includes tributes to Lucien Labaudt and reproductions of his paintings.

McCausland, Elizabeth. George Inness, an American landscape painter, 1825–1894. New York, American Artists Group. 1946. xvi, 87 pp. Illus. 8060.05–531
'The monograph has been written and edited by Elizabeth McCausland. Published in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the George Walter Vincent Smith art museum, founded in 1895 . . ."

Robinson, Ione. A wall to paint on. Dutton. 1946. viii, 451 pp. Plates. 8060.06–870
Letters from the author to her mother, brother, and little daughter from different parts of the world. Illustrations include the artist's own drawings.

Robson, Albert Henry, *1882–1939.* Tom Thomson. Toronto, Ryerson Press. 1944. 32 pp. XI col. plates. 8062.09–932
Descriptive letterpress on verso of each plate.

Rothenstein, John Knewstub Maurice. Edward Burra. Penguin Books. [1945.] 16 pp. 32 plates. 8062.04–355

Smith, Joseph Coburn. Charles Hovey Pepper. Portland, Me., Southworth-Anthoensen Press. 1945. viii, 51 pp. 8060.05–759

Wildenstein and company, inc., *New York.* A loan exhibition of paintings by Claude Monet, for the benefit of the children of Giverny, April 11, 1945–May 12, 1945 at Wildenstein . . . New York [New York, 1945.] 59 pp. Illus. *8063.06–766

Sculpture

Adriani, Bruno. Pegot Waring; stone sculptures. New York, Nierendorf Editions. [1945.] 41 pp. 18 plates. 8083.04–971

Paramino, John Francis. Sculpture as a medium of expression. Wellesley Press. 1945. [28] pp. Illus. 8083.04–810
Each illustration preceded by page of descriptive text.

History

America

Arciniegas, Germán. Caribbean, sea of the new world. Knopf. 1946. xi, 464, xiv pp. Plates. F2175.A72
A history of the countries that border the Caribbean Sea and of its islands from Columbus to the 20th century. Translated from the Spanish by Harriet de Onís.

Foreman, Grant. The last trek of the Indians. Univ. of Chicago. [1946.] 382 pp. E93.F65
Bibliography: pp. 355–358.

Lonn, Ella. The colonial agents of the southern colonies. Univ. of North Carolina. 1945. vii, 438 pp. F212.L6
Bibliography: pp. [399]–416.

Perón, Juan D. El pueblo quiere saber de qué se trata. Buenos Aires. 1944. 240 pp. F2846.P467

Radin, Paul. The road of life and death; a ritual drama of the American Indians, with a foreword by Mark Van Doren. New York, Pantheon Books. [1945.] xiv, 345 pp. E98.D8R3
The noted ethnologist, equipped with a thirty-years' knowledge of the Winnebago Indian tribe, offers a translation of the esoteric Medicine Rite of these Indians, which, under exceptional circumstances, was dictated to him by a member of the tribe. A Prologue and an explanatory Introduction prepare the reader to understand the Rite.

American Foreign Relations

Brebner, John Bartlet. North Atlantic triangle; the interplay of Canada, the United States and Great Britain. Yale. [1946.] xxii, 385 pp. E183.8.G7B7
The book "is a survey, by a master of the subject, of the greatest single chapter in the history of international intercourse anywhere in the world. It covers every phase of political and economic experiment from colonial life, through independent empire and commonwealth, through compromise and peaceful settlement, in the whole changeful stretch of modern history."—*Foreword* by James T. Shotwell.

Dulles, Foster Rhea. The road to Teheran; the story of Russia and America, 1781–1943. Princeton Univ. 1945. vi, 279 pp. E183.8.R9D8 1945
The book "is an attempt to record the salient features in the past history of Russian-American relations as they may influence or affect the efforts that are being made today to discover an enduring basis for understanding and good will between Russia and America."—Author's *Preface.*

Stevens, Sylvester K. American expansion in Hawaii, 1842–1898. Harrisburg, Archives Pub. Co. of Pennsylvania. 1945. viii, 320 pp. E183.8.H3S8 1945
Bibliography: pp. 300–309.

Europe

Coffin, Joseph. Coins of the Popes. Coward-McCann. [1946.] 169 pp. xvi plates. CJ2928.P3C65
Includes a list of Popes from St. Peter to Pius XII, of Papal mints, inscriptions on coins, Papal engravers, etc.

Halperin, Samuel William. Germany tried democracy; a political history of the Reich from 1918 to 1933. Crowell. [1946.] viii, 567 pp. DD237.H3
"Some bibliographical suggestions": pp. 527–546.

Salomone, A. William. Italian democracy in the making; the political scene in the Giolittian era, 1900–1914 . . . Introductory essay by Gaetano Salvemini. Univ. of Pennsylvania. 1945. xix, 148 pp. DG566.S3

"This work is based on the conviction that much of great import happened in Italy between 1900 and 1914 and that, contrary to common belief, it must be studied carefully for an understanding and appreciation of modern Italian history and of the Italian people."—Author's *Preface*.

Far East

Hartog, Mabel Hélène, *Lady*. India in outline. Cambridge Univ. 1945. xiii, 110 pp. Plates. DS407.H26 1945

Latourette, Kenneth Scott. The United States moves across the Pacific; the A. B. C.'s of the American problem in the western Pacific and the Far East. Harper. [1946.] ix, 174 pp. DS518.8.L28

The noted authority on the Far East proves by a historical survey and a discussion of the present situation his thesis that the interests of the United States have long been orientated Eastward, and that "for at least a generation the chief burden of maintaining peace in the Far East will rest primarily upon the United States." *P. 58.*

Walworth, Arthur Clarence. Black ships off Japan; the story of Commodore Perry's expedition. Introduction by Sir George Sansom. Knopf. 1946. xviii, 277 pp. Plates. DS881.8.W3

Palestine

Bentwich, Norman. Jewish youth comes home; the story of the Youth aliyah, 1933–1943. London, Gollancz. 1944 [*i.e.* 1945]. 159 pp. Plates. DS149.B3629

The Youth Aliyah is an organization which has brought thousands of Jewish boys and girls to Palestine, where they were placed in communal settlements and trained mainly as agricultural workers.

Gervasi, Frank Henry. To whom Palestine? Appleton-Century. [1946.] ix, 213 pp. DS126.G4

Jewish frontier. Jewish frontier anthology, 1934–1944. New York, Jewish Frontier Ass'n. 1945. 565 pp. West End Branch DS149.J43

Verse and prose.

War and Post-War

Alsop, Stewart, and Thomas **Braden.** Sub rosa; the O. S. S. and American espionage. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1946.] 237 pp. D810.S7A55

An account of the exploits of the Office of Strategic Services in the War, by active participants.

Bach, Julian Sebastian. America's Germany; an account of the occupation. Random House. [1946.] x, 310 pp. DD256.B25

A factual report by a war correspondent and former associate editor of "Life Magazine" on conditions in the American zone of occupation in Germany and the actions of the Military Government.

Brinton, Clarence Crane. The United States and Britain . . . Maps prepared under the cartographic direction of Arthur H. Robinson. Harvard. 1945. xii, 305 pp. Illus. E183.8.G7B75

Contents. — The background: a survey of modern Britain. — The British isles in the war. — Anglo-American relations in the past. — Problems of the present and the future. — Appendix I. Some vital facts about Britain. — Appendix II. Suggested reading (pp. [291]–298).

Corbett, Percy Elwood. Britain: partner for peace. Harcourt, Brace. [1946.] 177 pp. DA566.7.C65

[**Folkmann**, Adolf.] The promise Hitler kept. New York, Roy Publishers. [1945.] 281 pp. D804.G4F6

Experiences of Adolf Folkmann, a Polish Jew, in Nazi dominated territories from September 1930 to October 1943, as told to Stefan Szende.

Ford, Corey, and Alastair **MacBain.** Cloak and dagger; the secret story of OSS. Random House. [1946.] vii, 216 pp. D810.S7F6

An account, based on first-hand sources, of the perilous exploits of the men and women who worked for the Office of Strategic Services.

Halpern, Ada. Conducted tour. Sheed & Ward. 1945. x, 145 pp. DK273.H3 1945

Dr. Halpern bases her account on her diary. She tells of the arrest and deportation of herself and her family — middle class Poles — by the Soviet authorities, and her miserable life and labor in central Asia until she was released to join the Polish army.

Hunt, George Pinney. Coral comes high. Drawings by the author. Harper. [1946.] xv, 147 pp D769.37 1st H8

A first-hand account of "a grim action of forty-eight hours' duration." Captain Hunt was in command of a company of the First regiment of the First Marine Division which attacked the Japanese-held island of Peleliu in the Paulau Islands on September 15, 1944. He has been awarded the Navy Cross.

Foreword by General Alexander A. Vandegrift of the United States Marine Corps.

Jabotinsky, Vladimir, *1880–1940*. The story of the Jewish legion . . . translated by Samuel Katz, with a foreword by Col. John Henry Patterson. New York, Ackerman. [1945.] 191 pp. Plates. D568.7.Z52

Jewish black book committee. The Black book; the Nazi crime against the Jewish people. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1946.] 560 pp. Illus. D804.G4J4

"Reference notes": pp. 521–538.

Josephy, Alvin M. The long and the short and the tall; the story of a Marine combat unit in the Pacific . . . photographs by Marine corps combat photographers. Knopf. 1946. xx, 221 pp. D769.37 3d .J6

"This book was written by a Marine Corps correspondent about the experiences in the Pacific of the 3d Marine Division . . . What the author has done . . . is to give the reader a Marine's eye-view of his outfit's role in a phase of this uninterrupted offensive."—*Introduction* by *General* A. A. Vandegrift.

Knauth, Percy. Germany in defeat. Knopf. 1946. ix, 233 pp. DD256.K6

Reporting for *Time* and *Life* magazines, the author gives a gripping and understanding account of what he saw and heard in conversations in defeated Germany. He describes the effects of the bombing, the existence of the Nürnberg population in cellars, the surrender of the German Army in Tyrol, the position of the Church, Berchtesgaden and Hitler's private life.

Maillaud, Pierre. The English way. Oxford Univ. 1946. vi, 312 pp. DA118.M27

Penetrating, but sympathetic comments on the social, political, and spiritual life of England during the past decade, by a Frenchman who has lived in England for over fourteen years.

Padover, Saul K. Experiment in Germany; the story of an American intelligence officer. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1946.] 400 pp. D810.P7U45

The author gives an account of his advance intelligence scouting in evacuation camps and conquered German towns, quoting conversations with innumerable people of varied conditions and views. Among these are industrialists, priests, farmers, Hitlerites, and Leftists.

Pratt, Fletcher. Fleet against Japan . . . with a foreword by Admiral Nimitz. Harper. [1946.] xii, 263 pp. Plates. D773.P68

Contents. — I. The Base. — II. The Leaders. Battleship Admiral. Nimitz and his Men. — III. The Ships. Fighting Machine. Ca 25. — IV. The Campaigns. The Aleutians. The Turkey-shoot of Saipan. The End of the Japanese Fleet. — V. What it adds up to.

Noteworthy photographs of naval action.

Romulo, Carlos P. I see the Philippines rise. Doubleday. 1946. xi, 273 pp. D767.4.R66

A sequel to *I Saw the Fall of the Philippines.* General Romulo returned from the United States to the Philippines to join MacArthur during the invasion of Leyte, and was wounded in that campaign.

Shotwell, James T., and Max M. **Laserson**. Poland and Russia, 1919–1945. Pub. for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace by King's Crown Press. 1945. vi, 114 pp. DK418.5.R9S48

"This study is one of a number planned, by the Division of economics and history of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to deal with the postwar settlement and the political problems of Europe."—*Foreword.*

Bibliography: pp. 112–114.

Somerhausen, Anne S. Written in darkness, a Belgian woman's record of the occupation, 1940–1945. Knopf. 1946. 339 pp. D811.5.S633

A Belgian woman educated in the United States gives an account in diary form of her struggle to maintain her three young sons while her husband was in the war and in captivity during the German occupation from 1940 to 1945.

Stalin, Joseph. The great patriotic war of the Soviet union. New York, International Publishers. [1945.] 167 pp D764.S825

A collection of the most important speeches and Orders of the Day of Marshal Stalin from the beginning of the Nazi attack to victory.

Tartière, Drew, and M. R. **Werner**. The house near Paris, an American woman's story of traffic in patriots. Simon and Schuster. 1946. viii, 318 pp. D811.5.T3

An American actress married to a Frenchman became active in the underground movement. She tells about her perilous adventures and the characters connected with them.

U. S. Office of naval operations. U. S. Navy at war, 1941–1945; official reports to the secretary of the Navy, by Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King . . . Washington, United States Navy Dept. 1946. vii, 305 pp. Illus. *D773.A5 1945

Language. Composition

Composition

Allan, Doug. How to write for television. Dutton. 1946. 244 pp. PE1479.T4A4

Derleth, August William. Writing fiction. Boston, The Writer. [1946.] x, 201 pp. PN3358.D4

Strong, Mabel Evelyn. A refresher in college composition. Longmans, Green. 1945. xiii, 261 (i.e. 305) pp. PE1114.S8

Ware, Edmunds, and Robeson **Bailey**. From fact to fiction. Appleton-Century. [1946.] x, 313 pp. PN3373.W38

Instruction in short story writing. Twelve stories by Mr. Ware are sandwiched in between comments by the writer and the teacher (Professor Bailey).

Language

Ballantine, Joseph W. Japanese as it is spoken; a beginner's grammar. Stanford Univ. [1945.] vii, 255 pp. Illus. PL535.B34

Barbará, Federico, *1828–1893.* Manual o vocabulario de la lengua pampa. Buenos Aires. [1944.] 174 pp. PM6751.B3 1944

Faroughy, Abbas. A concise Persian grammar. New York, Orientalia. 1944. xxi, 233 pp. Illus. PK6235.F3

Hawkins, Laurence Faulkner. Spanish handbook for mariners and travelers in Latin America. Cornell Maritime Press. 1945. xii, 209 pp. PC4121.H3

Hockett, Charles F., and Chaoying **Fang**. Spoken Chinese. Holt. [1945.] vi, 617 pp. PL1125.E6H65 1945

Kany, Charles Emil. Spanish-American syntax. Univ. of Chicago. [1945.] xiii, 463 pp. PC4821.K3

Wells, Evelyn. A treasury of names. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1946.] 326 pp. CS2367.W43

Literature

Essays. History of Literature

Abramowitz, Isidore, *editor.* The great prisoners . . . the first anthology of literature written in prison. Dutton. 1946. xxxvii, 879 pp. PN6014.A2

The poems, letters, or other communications of sixty-five prisoners of society from Socrates and St. Paul to Gandhi, Nehru, and Léon Blum. The anthologist has provided analytical introductions explaining the circumstances of each prisoner and his captivity, besides a general preface and a selected bibliography.

Allen, Gay Wilson. Walt Whitman handbook. Chicago, Packard. 1946. xviii, 560 pp. PS3231.A7

Contents. — Chronological Table. — The Growth of Walt Whitman Biography. — The Growth of *Leaves of Grass* and the *Prose Works.* — Whitman's Fundamental Ideas. — Social Thought: Ideas in Action. — Literary Technique in *Leaves of Grass.* — Walt Whitman and World Literature.

Norwood, Gilbert. Pindar. Univ. of California. 1945. 302 pp. *PA25.S25 V.19

"Bibliography of modern works quoted in the notes:" pp. [273]–281.

Orwell, George. Dickens, Dali and others; studies in popular culture. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1946.] 243 pp. PR6029.R8D5

Contents. — Charles Dickens. — Boys' weeklies.— Wells, Hitler and the world state. — The art of Donald McGill. — Rudyard Kipling. — W. B. Yeats. — Benefit of clergy: some notes on Salvador Dali. — Arthur Koestler. — Raffles and Miss Blandish. — In defence of P. G. Wodehouse.

Wilson, Frank Percy. Elizabethan and Jacobean. Clarendon. 1945. vi, 144 pp. PR423.W63

Contents. — Inheritance. — The Elizabethans and Jacobeans. — Prose. — Poetry. — Drama. — Shakespeare.

Narratives

Benoît, Pierre. Jamrose. Roman . . . Paris. [1945.] 272 pp. PQ2603.E583J3

Bordeaux, Henry. Notre-Dame de-la vie: roman. Paris. [1945.] vii, 235 pp. PQ2603.O 6N57

Sommer, Ernst. Revolte der Heiligen; Erzaehlung. Mexico. 1944. 254 pp. PT2639.O 55R4

West, Ray B., *editor*. Rocky mountain reader. Dutton. 1946. 436 pp. PS567.W4

Racy stories, as well as poems, essays, and excerpts from books (as from Vardis Fisher's prize novel on Mormons, *Children of God*) give the flavor of the Rocky Mountain region.

Poetry

Beach, Joseph Warren. Beginning with Plato; poems. Univ. of Minnesota. 1944. 91 pp. PS3503.E113B4

Campion, Charles Michel, *1734–1784*. Œuvres de Charles-Michel Campion, poète marseillais du dix-huitième siècle; publiées pour la première fois, avec les illustrations de l'auteur, une introduction, des notices, des notes, une bibliographie et un index, par Edward D. Seeber et Henry H. H. Remak . . . Indiana Univ. [1945.] 300 pp. Illus. *AS36.I 385 no.11

Freneau, Philip Morin, *1752–1832*. The last poems of Philip Freneau, edited by Lewis Leary. Rutgers Univ. 1945. xiii, 136 pp. PS756.L4

Keller, Martha. Brady's bend and other ballads. Illustrations by Edward Shenton. Rutgers Univ. [1946.] 142 pp. Illus. PS3521.E393B7

Maura, *Sister*. Initiate the heart. Macmillan. 1946. 46 pp. PS3525.A914 I 5

Spellman, Francis Joseph, *Cardinal*. Prayers and poems. Scribner. 1946. 23 pp. PS3537.P4335P7

Waller, John. Crusade, a collection of forty poems. Macmillan. 1946. viii, 51 pp. PC6045.A3372C7

Medicine. Hygiene

McGrath, Bethel J. Nursing in commerce and industry . . . for the National organization for public health nursing. New York, Commonwealth Fund. 1946. xvi, 356 pp. Plates. RT99.M33

A comprehensive exposition of all kinds of occupational diseases, accidents and hazards, working conditions, and the duties of the industrial nurse. Includes chapters on "Sight Conservation" by Eleanor Mumford, "Orthopedic Nursing" by Katherine Ott, and "Records and Reports" by Heide L. Henriksen.

"Several parts of this book I should like to commend with special enthusiasm. One is the section treating of . . . industrial poisons . . . Another is the fair, judicious, yet sympathetic treatment of malingering and of trade unions . . ."—*Introduction* by Dr. Alice Hamilton.

Podolsky, Edward. Doctors, drugs and steel. New York, Ackerman. [1946.] 384 pp. Plates. RC50.P6

Brief surveys, for laymen, of the leading achievements in modern medicine and surgery. Includes chapters on the heart and blood pressure; brain and nerves; bone diseases; eye and ear surgery; "the four scourges:" tuberculosis, leprosy, syphilis, cancer; lung diseases; obstetrics; etc.

Quigley, T. B. Plaster of paris technique in the treatment of fractures and other injuries. Macmillan. 1945. 197 pp. RD113.Q5

Smillie, Wilson George. Preventive medicine and public health. Macmillan. 1946. xvi, 607 pp. RA425.S63

A text for medical students rather than for health officers or sanitary engineers. Discusses sanitation of the environment, control of communicable disease, child hygiene, protection of adult health, and public health administration.

"The major thesis of the text is that the physician who is in practice has the obligation to his patients and to his community to prevent illness and to promote family and community health."—*Preface*.

Stieglitz, Edward Julius. A future for preventive medicine. New York, Commonwealth Fund. 1945. xvi, 77 pp. RA425.S69

Military and Naval Science

Chart, Theodore Charles. Elements of ammunition. Wiley. [1946.] xix, 412 pp. Illus. UF700.O 5

Huie, William Bradford. The case against the admirals; why we must have a unified command. Dutton. 1946. 216 pp. VA50.H8

"This is a crusading book. Its purpose is to attack the cabal of admirals which is obstructing consolidation of our armed services; its hope is to enlist your support in the movement to give America a single, more progressive, more economical, and more efficient organization for war."—*P. 9.*

Spender, Stephen. Citizens in war, and after . . . foreword by Herbert Morrison . . . 48 colour photographs by John Hinde. London, Harrap. [1945.] 122 pp. UA929.G7S6

U. S. Coast guard. Rules to prevent collisions of vessels and pilot rules for certain inland waters of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and of the coast of the gulf of Mexico. April 1943. Washington. 1943. iv, 60 pp. Illus. *VK376.U7A4 1943

Music

Literature

Ballard, Francis Drake. The appreciation of rare violins. Troy, Pa., Ballard. 1945. vii–xxiv, 103 pp. Illus. *ML802.B35

Doring, Ernest N. How many Strads? Our heritage from the master; a tribute to the memory of a great genius, compiled in the year marking the tercentenary of his birth, being a tabulation of works believed to survive produced in Cremona by Antonio Stradivari between 1666 and 1737, including relevant data and mention of his two sons, Francesco and Omobono . . . Chicago, Lewis. 1945. 11–379 pp. Illus. *ML424.S8D67

Originally published in serial form in Violins and Violinists from April 1938 to July 1943. *cf. Foreword*.

Drinker, Henry S., *editor and translator*. Texts of the vocal works of Johannes Brahms in English translation. New York city, Printed privately . . . by the Association of American Colleges. [1945.] xi, 210 pp. *ML134.B73D7

Reproduced from type-written copy.
Texts in German and English.

Fauré, Gabriel. Gabriel Fauré. Grenoble, Paris. [1945.] 125 pp. ML410.F27F38

Ferretti, Paolo Maria. Esthétique grégorienne; ou, Traité des formes musicales du chant grégorien . . . Traduit de l'italien par dom A. Agaësse. Paris. 1938– Illus. (music). ML3082.F48E84
At head of title: Dom Paolo Ferretti, O. S. B., président de l'Institut pontifical de musique sacrée.

Haraszti, Emil. Béla Bartók, his life and works. Paris, The Lyrebird Press. 1938. 103 pp. Illus. (music). *ML410.B26H2

Jones, A. M. African music. Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, Rhodes-Livingstone Inst. 1943. 33 pp. Illus. (incl. music). ML3760.J65
Rhodes-Livingstone museum collection. Musical instruments (compiled by W. V. Brelsford): pp. 24–29.
Notes on the social background of Barotse music, by Max Gluckman: pp. [30]–33.

Michell, Joyce. Symbolism in music and poetry. 1944. vi, 54 pp. ML3838.M6
Reproduced from type-written copy.

Nestyev, Israel Vladimirovich. Sergei Prokofiev, his musical life . . . translated from the Russian by Rose Prokofieva, introduction by Sergei Eisenstein. Knopf. 1946. xxvii, 193 pp. Illus. (music). ML410.P76N2

Norman, Gertrude, and Miriam L. **Shrifte**, *editors.* Letters of composers; an anthology, 1603–1945. Knopf. 1946. xviii, 422, xx pp. Illus. (music). ML90.N87

Norman, Philip B. A quantitative study of harmonic similarities in certain specified works of Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner. Fischer. [1945.] 35 pp. Illus. (music). MT90.N67
Music reproduced from manuscript copy; tables reproduced from type-written copy.
Analysis of Bach's chorales, Beethoven's piano sonatas, and Wagner's Die Walküre.

Schweizerisches jahrbuch für musikwissenschaft. Bd. 1–7. Basel. 1924–38. 7 v. Illus. (music). *ML5.S338

White, William Carter. A history of military music in America. New York, Exposition Press. [1944.] 272 pp. Illus. ML1311.W5

Scores

Cabanilles, Juan, *1644–1712.* Musici organici Iohannis Cabanilles (1644–1712) opera omnia nunc primum in lucem edita cura et studio Hyginii Anglès . . . v. 1, 3. Barcelona. 1927– 2 v. *M2.B28 no.4,13
"Datos para una biografía de Cabanilles:" vol. I, pp. [ix]–xxxix.

Fox, Charlotte Milligan, *1864–1916, arranger.* Songs of the Irish harpers, collected and arranged for harp or piano. Schirmer. [1910.] 57 pp. M1744.F68S6

Gaul, Harvey Bartlett. The Easter miracle of Saint Anne de Beaupré, a cantata. Words by Avery Gaul. New York, Ricordi. [1929.] 52 pp. M2023.G2E3
Score: SATB with piano accompaniment.

Honegger, Arthur. Nicolas de Flue, légende dramatique en 3 actes de Denis de Rougemont. Version de concert pour chœur mixte, chœur d'enfants, récitant et orchestre. Lausanne, Paris. 1939. 89 pp. M1533.H65N5
Vocal score with piano accompaniment.

Kaminski, Heinrich. Der 69. Psalm, für 8 stimmigen Chor, 4 stimmigen Knabenchor, Tenorsolo und Orchester. Klavierauszug mit Text. New York, Universal-edition. 1922. 42 pp. M2023.K35N4

Kefalas, Triante C., *arranger.* The holy liturgy of the Greek orthodox church; music and arrangements by Triante C. Kefalas. 2d edition. Boston. 1938. 52 pp. *M2157.K4H4 1938
"These melodies presented here in modern musical notation are of the traditional Byzantine church music."
Words in Greek and Greek transliterated.

Let's go! March album . . . New York, Associated Music Publishers. 1942. 60 pp.
For the piano. M28.L4

Let's sing; community song book for schools, clubs, churches, homes, camp meetings and banquets; over 130 songs for the following instruments: voice and piano, harmonica, ukulele, mandolin, violin, banjo, guitar, saxophone, accordion. New York, Amsco Music Pub. Co. [1933.] 128 pp. M1977.C5L4

McBride, Robert Guyn. [Let-down.] 2 solos, by Robert McBride: 1. Let down, solo with piano for E♭ saxophone, English horn or B♭ clarinet. 2. Warm-up, unaccompanied solo for saxophone, English horn or oboe . . . New York, Gornston. [1943.] [4] pp. M269.M25L4
Part for horn, with alternative part for clarinet or saxophone on p. [2.]

Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus, *1756–1791.* Quartet no. 1 in G minor [for] piano, violin, viola and violoncello. [London, Augener.] 1939. 30 pp. M412.M6 no.1
Score and parts.

Rathaus, Karol. Kleines Vorspiel für Streich Orchester und Trompete. Petit prélude pour cordes et trompette. New York, Kalmus. [1932.] 16 pp. *M1105.R38K4
Score: trumpet and strings.

Read, Gardner. From a lute of jade . . . For medium voice and piano. New York, Composers Press. [1943.] 11 pp. M1621.R43F7
Contents. — Tears. — The river and the leaf. — Ode.

Rubbra, Edmund. The dark night of the soul; words by St. John of the Cross (1542–1591) translated from the Spanish by E. Allison Peers . . . Boston, Wood Music Co. [1942.] 16 pp. M1533.R89D32
For choir and small orchestra (or piano).
"Duration of the work — approximately 11 minutes."
Score: SATB and piano.

Sowerby, L. Sonata for clarinet (or viola) and piano. Schirmer. [1944.] M452.L64M8
Society for the Publication of American Music. Publications.

Stravinsky, Igor. Works of Igor Stravinsky. New York, Hampton Publications. 1941. 191 pp. M1003.S92
Contents. — The fire-bird (L'oiseau de feu), ballet suite. — Petrouchka, ballet suite. — The rite of spring (Le sacre du printemps), ballet suite.

Thalbitzer, William Carl. Inuit sange og danse fra Grönland; grönlandsk-eskimoiske folkesange og danse, moderne og

gammeldags. Teksterne gengivne pa dansk ved udgiveren. Eskimo music; songs and dances from Greenland, modern and old-fashioned . . . Kobenhavn. 1939. 75 pp. *M1770.T548 I 5
Text of songs in Eskimo and Danish; commentary in Danish and English.

Thomson, Virgil. Scenes fom the holy infancy according to Saint Matthew. New York, Weaner-Levant Publications. 1944. 16 pp. M2075.T45S3
At head of title: . . . Christmas pieces for mixed chorus a cappella.
Principally in close score.
Contents. — Joseph and the angel. — The wise men. — The flight into Egypt.

Toch, Ernst. Poems to Martha; quintet for strings and medium voice. Los Angeles, Delkas Music Pub. Co. [1943.] 39 pp. *M1613.3.T62P6
Score: Baritone, 2 violins, viola, cello.
Words by Joseph Haft.
Contents. — 1. Eventide. — 2. In the train. — 3. Spring. — 4. Farewell.

Vauclain, Constant, *arranger.* Eight chorales, harmonized for four part women's chorus . . . [New York, Association of American Colleges. 194–?] 12 pp.
Voice parts only. *M.484.260 v. 15 no. 145
Text in English.
"These were selected from an unharmonized collection of ancient chorales contained in the 'Ecole pratique du chorale' of Ferdinand Kufferath, a theoretical work published in 1870."

Vidal, Paul. Concertino . . . Cornet solo with piano accompaniment. Boosey, Hawkes, Belwin. [194–?] 11 pp. *and* pt. M261.V53C6
Score (cornet and piano) and part.

Warren, Elinor Remick. The passing of King Arthur, a choral-symphonic poem for tenor and baritone soli, chorus, and piano or orchestra; the text from "Idylls of the King," by Alfred Tennyson. New York, Gray. 111 pp. [1939.] M1533.W32P3

White, Clarence Cameron. Sérénade arr. by Chas. J. Roberts. Fischer. 1924. 13 pp.
Orchestral score. *M1060.W45S4

Zimbalist, Efren. American rhapsody. Schirmer. [1945.] 59 pp. M1045.Z75A5

Philosophy

Cassirer, Ernst, *1874–1945.* Rousseau, Kant, Goethe; two essays by Ernst Cassirer, translated from the German by James Gutmann, Paul Oskar Kristeller, and John Herman Randall, jr. Princeton Univ. 1945. 98 pp. B802.C3
Contents. — Kant and Rousseau. — Goethe and the Kantian philosophy.

Fuller, B. A. G. A history of philosophy. Revised edition. Holt. [1945.] 2 v. B74.F85 1945
Contents. — v. 1. Ancient and medieval.— v. 2. Modern.

Kierkegaard, Søren, *1813–1855.* Repetition; an essay in experimental psychology . . . translated with introduction and notes, by Walter Lowrie, with a bibliographical essay: How Kierkegaard got into English. Princeton Univ. 1946. xlii, 212 pp. B4373.G53E55 1946
A translation of one of the brief pseudonymous works of Kierkegaard, which has both autobiographical and symbolic significance.

Quillian, William Fletcher. The moral theory of evolutionary naturalism. Yale. 1945. xiii, 154 pp. *3593.440.17
Bibliography: pp. [139]–147.

Wild, John Daniel. Plato's theory of man; an introduction to the realistic philosophy of culture. Harvard. 1946. 320 pp. B395.W67
"I have tried to show in this book that Plato did sharply and articulately formulate . . . a practical philosophy. In my opinion this philosophy . . . sheds light on problems of great contemporary relevance. What, for example, is technical civilization? How are the arts and techniques to be classified? How are they used and misused?"— Author's *Preface.*

Politics and Government

Communism. Socialism

Petersen, Arnold. Karl Marx and Marxian science. New York, Labor News Co. 1943. 189 pp. Illus. HX86.P4245

— Proletarian democracy vs dictatorships and despotism . . . an address delivered at the annual De Leon birthday celebration, New York city, December 13, 1931. New York Labor News Co. [1937.] 63 pp. HX86.P425 1937

— Socialism; the world of tomorrow. New York Labor News Co. 1940. 48 pp. Illus. HX86.P43 1940
On cover: Socialist labor party.
Contents. — Socialism: the world of tomorrow. — Industrial feudalism on the march.

Timasheff, Nicholas S. The great retreat; the growth and decline of communism in Russia. Dutton. 1946. 470 pp. 9335.4A49
"The purpose of this book is to show the Communist Revolution in Russia and its aftermath in its correct historical perspective . . . I have emphasized the last stage of the development, characterized by 'The Great Retreat' from purely Communist positions, which started in 1934."—*Foreword* by the author, who is Professor of Sociology at Fordham University.

Freedom of the Press. Pacifism

Commmission on freedom of the press. Peoples speaking to peoples, a report on international mass communication from the Commission on freedom of the press. Univ. of Chicago. [1946.] ix, 121 pp. HE193.C6
At head of title: Llewellyn White and Robert D. Leigh.

Field, Guy Cromwell. Pacifism and conscientious objection. Cambridge Univ. 1945. viii, 122 pp. JX1952.F55
A critical study of the claims of pacifism, based on the statements made by several thousands of conscientious objectors who appeared before the tribunal of which the author was a member.

United Nations

Morgenthau, Hans Joachim, *editor.* Peace, security and the United nations. Univ. of Chicago. [1946.] 133 pp. JC632.M6
Contents. — Power and justice, by P. E. Corbett. — The treatment of enemy powers, by A. R. Burns. — Great powers and small states, by M. W. Graham. — Regionalism and spheres of influence, by F. L. Schuman. — World organization on the economic fronts, by Eugene Staley.

Pastuhov, Vladimir D. A guide to the practice of international conferences. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. 1945. xi, 275 pp. JX41.P32 1945

"The wide experience acquired by Mr. Pastuhov as a member of the League Secretariat, as officer attached to the International Labor Office, and as official of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has given him a unique insight into the inner workings of the international legislative processes."—*Preface* by George A. Finch.

Thompson, Warren Simpson. Population and peace in the Pacific. Univ. of Chicago. [1946.] 397 pp. Illus. 9312.95A4

"An exposition of the view that the changes in population growth and in social (economic) organization taking place in the world should be taken account of in developing a political organization which will encourage peace rather than war."—*Preface.*

Psychology

Carmichael, Leonard, *editor.* Manual of child psychology. Contributors: John E. Anderson, Leonard Carmichael, Ruth M. Cruikshank [and others] . . . Wiley. [1946.] viii, 1068 pp. Illus. BF721.C2

Reich, Wilhelm. Character-analysis; principles and technique for psychoanalysts in practice and in training . . . New York, Orgone Inst. 1945. xxii, 328 pp. BF173.R372 1945

From the German. Translator: Theodore P. Wolfe.

Religion. Theology

Cammaerts, Émile. The peace that is left. Harper. [1945.] x, 150 pp. BR115.P4C25 1945

Meditations on the spiritual conditions for peace.

Casey, Robert Pierce. Religion in Russia. Harper. [1946.] viii, 198 pp. BR932.C3

Lowell Lectures delivered at King's Chapel in Lent, 1945. They survey religious institutions and movements in Russia from Peter the Great to the present; an Epilogue added to the lectures outlines "the rapidly moving events in Russian Church history in the last year."

Dakin, Arthur. Calvinism. Philadelphia, Westminster Press. [1946.] 228 pp. BX9422.D3

Contents. — I. Calvinism as a dogmatic System. — II. Calvinism as an ecclesiastical System. — III. Some Aspects of Calvinism.

Garrison, Winfred Ernest. An American religious movement, a brief history of the Disciples of Christ. St. Louis, Christian Board of Publication. [1945.] 167 pp. BX7315.G33

Giordani, Igino. St. Paul, apostle and martyr . . . translated from the Italian by Mother Clelia Maranzana and Mother Mary Paula Williamson. Macmillan. 1946. xviii, 286 pp. BS2505.G532

Houghton, Walter E. The art of Newman's Apologia. Pub. for Wellesley college by Yale Univ. Press. 1945. ix, 116 pp. BX4705.N5A38

Levy, Babette May. Preaching in the first half century of New England history. Hartford, Conn., American Soc. of Church History. 1945. vii, 215 pp. BV4208.U6L4

"Prize essay of the Frank S. Brewer fund."
Bibliography: pp. 177–207.

Lowry, Charles W. The Trinity and Christian devotion. Harper. [1946.] xv, 162 pp. BT111.L6

This book, written at the invitation of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. William Temple, as the Lenten book for 1946, was chosen for the purpose also by the Protestant Episcopal Church of America.
"There has been no effort . . . to minimize, or play down the difficult intellectual issues involved."—Author's *Preface.*

Newton, Joseph Fort. River of years, an autobiography. Lippincott. [1946.] 390 pp. BX5995.N39A3

A frank, pungent narrative of the experiences of the liberal clergyman, well known through his syndicated columns. He was for three years Rector of City Temple, London and is now Rector of the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany, Philadelphia.

Riddle, Donald Wayne, and Harold H. **Hutson.** New Testament life and literature. Univ. of Chicago. [1946.] vii, 263 pp. BS2330.R5

"Select bibliography:" pp. 234–250.

Santayana, George. The idea of Christ in the Gospels; or, God in man, a critical essay. Scribner. 1946. 266 pp. BT201.S263

The first part interprets the inspiration of the Gospels, the meaning of "the Son of God" and of "the Son of Man," of the miracles and prayers in the Gospels, and the significance of the passion and resurrection. The second part takes a more critical view of certain presuppositions, and explains moral and eschatological points in Christian doctrine.

Torrey, Charles Cutler. The Apocryphal literature; a brief introduction. Yale. 1945. x, 151 pp. BS1700.T6

"The present volume is intended to give account of all of the O. T. literature lying outside the canon, the books which in the usage of the early Christian Church would have been classed as 'apocrypha.' Two titles included here have not appeared before in works of this description, namely, the Lives of the Prophets and the Testament of Job."—*Preface, p. vi.*

Underhill, Evelyn, *1875–1941.* Collected papers of Evelyn Underhill, edited by Lucy Menzies, with an introduction by Lumsden Barkway. Longmans, Green. 1946. 240 pp. BV5072.U5 1946

The papers here collected were written by the distinguished Anglo-Catholic student of mysticism between 1922 and 1937.

Williams, John Paul. The new education and religion, a challenge to secularism in education. New York, Association Press. 1946. x, 198 pp. BV1475.W53 1946

Science

Physics. Chemistry

Bates, Ralph Samuel. Scientific societies in the United States. Wiley. [1945.] vii, 246 pp. 8201.23=Q11A1B3

"A publication of the Technology press, Massachusetts institute of technology."
Bibliography: pp. 193–220.

Eve, A. S., and C. H. **Creasy.** Life and work of John Tyndall . . . with a chapter on Tyndall as a mountaineer by Lord Schuster . . . and a preface by Granville Proby. London, Macmillan. 1945. xxxii, 403 pp. Plates. 8201.24

"Based on material collected and arranged by . . . Mrs. Tyndall."—*Preface.*

Steacie, E. W. R. Atomic and free radical reactions; the kinetics of gas-phase reactions involving atoms and organic radicals. New York, Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1946. vii, 548 pp. 8284.27

Zoology. Biology

Brues, Charles T. Insect dietary; an account of the food habits of insects. Harvard. 1946. xxvi, 466 pp. Plates. QL463.B75

Loeb, Leo. The biological basis of individuality. Springfield, Ill., Thomas. 1945. xiii, 711 pp. QH501.L6
Bibliography: pp. 659–695.

Loveridge, Arthur. Reptiles of the Pacific world. Macmillan. 1945. xii, 259 pp. Illus. QL664.A1L6 1945
"Useful English works on oriental herpetology:" pp. 247–250.

General and Miscellanous

Bush, Vannevar. Endless horizons . . . introduction by Dr. Frank B. Jewett. Washington, Public Affairs Press. [1946.] viii, 182 pp. Q171.B8
The contents of this volume are drawn mainly from the author's recent writings, speeches, and reports on the "problems and opportunities confronting science." Dr. Bush, formerly Professor and Dean at M. I. T., was elected President of the Carnegie Institute in 1939, and has since 1941 been Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Osgood, William Fogg. Advanced calculus. Macmillan. [1945.] xvi, 530 pp. QA303.O84 1945
"Published November, 1925. Fourteenth printing May, 1945."

Shuler, Ellis W. Rocks and rivers. Lancaster, Pa., Jaques Cattell Press. 1945. 300 pp. Illus. QE31.S47
A popular exposition of the fundamentals of geology. "The method of presentation is by story and illustration . . . The topics selected are those of everyday observation: dunes and sand ripples, dikes and lava flows, rather than formal studies of the work of the winds or vulcanism."—*Preface.*

Sociology

Labor. Employment

Baarslag, Karl. History of the National Federation of post office clerks. National Federation of Post Office Clerks. 1945. 216 pp. Illus. 9331.8873A169

Brazeal, Brailsford R. The Brotherhood of sleeping car porters; its origin and development. Harper. [1946.] xvi, 258 pp. 9331.8873A160
Bibliography: pp. 245–250.

Drucker, Peter Ferdinand. Concept of the corporation. Day. [1946.] ix, 297 pp. 9338.7A170
A study of the rôle of the corporation in American life, notably as a social institution. Considers the foreman, the worker, and the question of full employment. The specific corporation analysed is General Motors.

Fitch, Lyle, and Horace **Taylor**, *editors.* Planning for jobs; proposals submitted in the Pabst postwar employment awards. Philadelphia, Blakiston. [1946.] xxii, 463 pp. 9338.91A21
"The seventeen prize-winning plans . . . were published . . . in a pamphlet entitled The winning plans in the Pabst postwar employment awards." Issued by Pabst brewing co., Milwaukee, Wis. —*cf. Preface.*

Mooney, Paul. Profitable labor relations and how to develop them. Harper. [1946.] xi, 209 pp. 9331.113A89

Morris, Richard B. Government and labor in early America. Columbia Univ. 1946. xvi, 557 pp. 9331.8073A130

Prentice-Hall, inc., New York. Prentice-Hall arbitration, conciliation, mediation, fact-finding. [Prentice-Hall. 1946.] 9331.155A120
Loose-leaf.

— Prentice-Hall union contracts and collective bargaining practice. [1946 edition.] Prentice-Hall. [1946.] *9331.1163A40
Loose-leaf.

Robinson, Joan. The problem of full employment, an outline for study circles . . . London, Workers Educational Ass'n and Workers Educational Trade Union Committee. [1945.] 31 pp. *9331.9A139

Smythe, D. M. Careers in personnel work [by] D. M. Smythe, in collaboration with Vocational guidance research, Evelyn Steele, director. Introduction by Forrest H. Kirkpatrick. Dutton. 1946. 253 pp. HF5549.S834

Steele, Evelyn M., and H. K. **Blatt**. Careers in social service. Illustrated with photographs. Dutton. 1946. 256 pp. HV43.S84
The authors wrote in collaboration with Vocational Guidance Research.

U. S. Navy dept. Division of shore establishments and civilian personnel. Schedule of wages for civil employees in the field service of the Navy department, Marine corps, Coast Guard within the continental limits of the United States. Navexos P-24, revised to October 16, 1944. Office of the Assistant secretary of the navy. Division of shore establishments and civilian personnel. Washington, Navy Dept. [1944.] xii, 28 pp. *9331.211A4
"Prepared by The Wage administration and classification branch, Division of shore establishments and civilian personnel."—*P. ii.*

U. S. Railroad retirement board. Employees' handbook. [Washington. 1945.] *9331.273A35

Population. Race

Huszar, George Bernard de, *compiler.* . . . Anatomy of racial intolerance. Wilson. 1946. 283 pp. *5598.319.v.18,no.5
Bibliography: pp: [275]–280.

McCleary, G. F. Race suicide? London, G. Allen and Unwin. [1945.] 126 pp. HB881.M25

Veterans

Fiske, Edward Reynolds. The veterans' best opportunities; with basic business principles and their application. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1946.] xi, 324 pp. 9381.A156
Includes contributions (pp. 129–324) by leaders in many fields and industries.

Hurd, Charles. The veterans' program, a complete guide to its benefits, rights and

options. McGraw-Hill. [1946.] xiii, 267 pp. 9355.115A22
The Editor of "Veterans' intelligence" in the New York Times gives practical information on the Veterans' Administration as a whole and on many special points, such as pensions, hospital treatment for the disabled, education, jobs, loans, business ventures, etc.

Rogers, Carl R., and John L. **Wallen**. Counseling with returned servicemen. McGraw-Hill. 1946. vii, 159 pp. 9355.115A19

Miscellaneous

Coughlin, Charles E. Why leave our own? 13 addresses on Christianity and Americanism . . . broadcast over a national network, January 8–April 2, 1939. [Detroit. 1939.] 176 pp. HN37.C3C65

McMillen, Wayne. Community organization for social welfare. Univ. of Chicago. 1946. 658 pp. HV40.M312 1946

Siepmann, Charles A. Radio's second chance. Little, Brown. 1946. 282 pp. HE8698.S53

Technology

Aeronautics

Aviation annual, The. Doubleday, Doran. 1946. Plates. 4036H.37
Prepared under the supervision of Aviation research associates, New York.

Collins, Archie Frederick. Science for young men. Appleton-Century. [1946.] viii, 257 pp. Illus. 4036.157

Wimperis, H. E. Aviation. Oxford Univ. 1945. 184 pp. 4036.158

Electrical Engineering

Carter, G. W. The simple calculation of electrical transients; an elementary treatment of transient problems in linear electrical circuits, by Heaviside's operational method. Macmillan. 1945. 120 pp. 8014A.81
Based upon a course of lectures given to engineers of the British Thomson-Houston Co.

Kiver, Milton S. Television simplified. Van Nostrand. [1946.] vii, 375 pp. 8017J.73

Young, C. B. F. Chemistry for electroplaters. Brooklyn, N. Y., Chemical Pub. Co. 1945. vi, 205 pp. 8018A.33

General and Civil Engineering

Bray, Alexander, *editor*. Russian-English scientific technical dictionary. New York, International Universities Press. [1945.] xvi, 551 pp. *4010C.101

Cooper, George H. Building construction estimating. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xiv, 282 pp. Illus. 4023.226

Presgrave, Ralph. The dynamics of time study . . . 2d edition. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xvii, 238 pp. 4012.558

Smith, Carl E. Applied mathematics for radio and communication engineers. McGraw-Hill. 1945. x, 336 pp. 4010D.149
The first ten chapters were originally published with some variations in the text, as book I of the author's "A practical Radio and Communication Engineering Course."
"Answers to exercises": pp. 327–336.

Manufacture. Chemical Technology

Amiss, John M., and Esther **Sherman**. New careers in industry . . . illustrated by Sidney W. Seeley. McGraw-Hill. [1946.] xxv, 227 pp. Plates. 8034A.48

Frier, William T., and Albert C. **Holler**. Introduction to industrial chemistry. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xiv, 368 pp. 8030D.63
"Selected list of motion pictures": pp. 345–353.

Haynes, Williams. American chemical industry. Van Nostrand. 1945– Plates. *8030E.21
Contents. — II–III. The world war I period: 1912–1922.

Potter, M. D. Fiber to fabric; a textbook on textiles for the consumer . . . Line drawings by Alfred Roffman. Gregg Pub. Co. [1945.] v, 314 pp. Illus. 8038.270

Sagarin, Edward. The science and art of perfumery. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xi, 268 pp. Plates. 8031E.31

Sasso, John, and Michael A. **Brown**. Plastics in practice, a handbook of product applications. McGraw-Hill. 1945. x, 185 pp. Illus. 8031D.51

Simonds, Herbert R., *and others*. The new plastics. Van Nostrand. [1946.] xii, 320 pp. Illus. 8031D.52

Talalay, Anselm, and Michel **Magat**. Synthetic rubber from alcohol, a survey based on the Russian literature. Inter-science Publishers. 1945. xiii, 298 pp. 8039.348

Miscellaneous

Andrew, Lucy Brett. Practical patent procedure. [Forest Hills, L. I.] 1945. 32 pp. T223.L2A6

Skrotzki, Bernhardt G. A., and William A. **Vopat**. Applied energy conversion; a text in power plant engineering. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xii, 509 pp. Illus. 4032D.46

Taylor, Abraham. An introduction to X-ray metallography. Wiley. 1945. xi, 400 pp. Plates. 8023A.35

Travel and Description

Briem, Helgi P. Iceland and the Icelanders. Color photography by Vigfus Sigurgeirsson. Maplewood, N. J., John Francis McKenna Co. [1945.] 96 pp. Illus. DL305.B7

Clark, Sydney Aylmer. All the best in Central America. Dodd, Mead. 1946. xii, 288 pp. Plates. F1432.C5
The first chapters give advice to travelers; those that follow give the historical background, and then come descriptions of the sights and life the traveller may enjoy.

McWilliams, Carey. Southern California country, an island on the land. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. [1946.] xii, 387 pp. F867.M25
Belongs to American Folkways series.

Patric, John. Yankee hobo in the Orient. Revised, enlarged, illustrated, redesigned . . . by the author. Frying Pan Creek, Florence, Ore. [The author. 1945.] xvii, 18–511 pp. Illus. DS810.P3 1945
Earlier editions published under title: "Why Japan was strong."

Steel, Byron, *pseud.* Let's visit Mexico. McBride. [1946.] 425 pp. Illus. F1209.S8

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXI, Number 8

Contents

Page

WILLIAM THOMAS GREEN MORTON (*with facsimile*) 287
By William W. Ford

THE DISCOVERY OF ETHER ANESTHESIA 303

LITHOGRAPHS BY JOHN COPLEY 305
By Arthur W. Heintzelman

TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS

Donald M. Nelson: *Arsenal of Democracy* 307
Iris Carpenter: *No Woman's World* 307
Sigmund Neumann: *The Future in Perspective* 307
David Low: *Years of Wrath* 308
Ellery Sedgwick: *The Happy Profession* 308
John Mason Brown: *Seeing Things* 308
F. J. Hoffman and others: *The Little Magazine* 309
Rudolph von Abele: *Alexander H. Stephens* 309
George R. Stewart: *Man, an Autobiography* 310
Herbert Weinstock: *Handel* 310

LIBRARY NOTES

Lord Chesterfield as Statesman 311
Retirement of Mrs. Hartzell 311
Retirement of Miss Watson 311
Lectures and Concerts 312
Lowell Lectures 312

LIST OF RECENTLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS 313

⁂

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August, by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library 15-17 Blagden St., October, 1946, Vol. XXI, No. 8

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution;
by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

OCTOBER, 1946

William Thomas Green Morton

By WILLIAM W. FORD

This brief chronological history was prepared by the late William W. Ford, M.D., D.P.H., emeritus professor of bacteriology, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University. For a number of years he was on the board of editors of *The American Journal of Hygiene;* he was also author of *The Life and Work of Robert Koch* (1913); *Textbook of Bacteriology* (1927); *Public Health Work of Dr. William H. Welch in Maryland* (1937); *History of Bacteriology* (1939); and other works on medical subjects. He had prepared a great deal of material on early anesthesia and on William T. G. Morton, from which a Life of Morton will be published.

The article is printed in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the first use of ether anesthesia, on October 16, 1846, at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

1819. August 9. Born at his parents' farm at Charlton, Massachusetts. The son of James and Rebecca Needham Morton.

1825-1826. Reported to have displayed his first interest in medicine at about this period, arming himself, according to his biographer, Nathan P. Rice,[1] "with a battery of elder-tree vials and bread pills" and dosing his playmates. On one occasion narrowly missed killing an infant sister by administering some strange dose while she lay asleep in her cradle.

1827. Morton farm was sold and the family moved to another farm at North Charlton, or Northside, to give the boy William opportunity to attend a better district school.

1832. At the age of thirteen entered Oxford Academy at Oxford, Massachusetts. Boarded with Dr. Pierce, a local practitioner, and found his medical interests freshly stimulated by leather-bound volumes in the doctor's study. Announced his intention of studying medicine, which met with his family's approval.

1834. Left Oxford Academy because of a severe punishment which he considered to have been undeserved. Ill as a result of this, he remained at home for some time.

1835-1837. Attended private academies at Leicester and Northfield, Massachusetts. At the latter school acquired the reputation of being a shy, quiet lad who preferred to search the hills for rare minerals rather than take part in the school games. Commended for progress in his studies by Dr. Wellington, one of his instructors.

1837-1838. Gave up idea of any immediate professional training, owing to his father's straitened circumstances, and started to work in Boston. Clerked for several months in the publishing house of James B. Dow, and formed a lifetime friendship with Sarah Josepha Hale, who worked in the same establishment editing *Godey's Lady's Book.* (Mrs. Hale was also the author of the famous poem, "Mary's Lamb.")

1839-1840. With the pack of a Yankee pedlar journeyed by stage coach, canal boat, and train as far as the Middle West. First learned of sulfuric ether at Rochester in 1839, attending an ether frolic conducted by a young physician, William E. Clarke, who later, in 1842, administered ether from a saturated towel for a tooth extraction.

As a pedlar, Morton was said to have been cheated out of his profits by two business partners.

1840. Inherited small legacy on his twenty-first birthday, and once more thought of studying medicine. Because of his slender means decided on dentistry as a substitute.

That same autumn undertook trip to Baltimore, where the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the first of its kind, had just opened with a faculty headed by Horace Hayden and Chapin A. Harris, prominent members of the dental profession. May have received some private dental instruction from Hayden, but was not registered at the College.[2]

According to Poore,[3] his first biographer, attended medical lectures in Baltimore.

1841. His funds exhausted, Morton returned North early in that year. In May, at Hartford, Connecticut, began to study dentistry under Horace Wells, whom he had known for several years, their acquaintance dating back to a time when Wells, already a successful dentist with a practice distributed over a wide area, had paid a professional visit to the Morton home at Northside.

1842. Morton started practice at Farmington, Connecticut, nine miles from Hartford. Continued to receive instruction from Wells.

Met Elizabeth Whitman (later to become his wife), who was then a student in Miss Porter's school at Farmington.

1843. In October entered into a partnership, referred to as "enterprise," with Wells for the promotion of a new dental solder Wells had perfected for fastening artificial teeth to gold plates. On the 21st the two young men (Wells was four years Morton's senior) opened an office at 19 Tremont Row, now Tremont Street, Boston.

In November, their clientele proving small, Wells, whose hopes had been high, returned to Hartford and under date of November 22 wrote Morton: "You cannot imagine my feelings ever since we started the office in Boston after seeing the ill success we met with . . . We can both of us see at a glance that it is madness for us to go ahead under present circumstances . . . Now let us give it up and jog along here at home as usual . . . in case you do not give up the enterprise I of course am ready, and do give you notice that I wish to get out of it as soon as our agreement will permit." The original letter is in the Treadwell Library, Massachusetts General Hospital.

1844

Formal dissolution of partnership having been postponed for one year, Morton carried on alone at Tremont Row. With Wells's consent advertised under their joint names in the *American Traveller* and other papers and labored to build up a Boston practice.

Diploma awarded to Wells and Morton by the Massachusetts Mechanics Association for a case of dental instruments shown at the Exhibition and Fair.

During the winter Morton received some dental instruction from Dr. Nathan C. Keep, vice-president of the American Society of Dental Surgeons and later to become the first dean of the Harvard Dental School, founded in 1867. (It may also be recalled that Dr. Keep was the first in this country to administer ether for childbirth, this event occurring on April 7, 1847.)

March 20. To win the approval of his prospective parents-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Whitman, who were said to have regarded dentistry unfavorably as a profession, Morton enrolled as a medical student under Dr. Charles T. Jackson, a noted chemist and geologist as well as a physician.

Boarded in Jackson's home and had access to his well-filled library with its ether literature.

May 29. Married to Elizabeth Whitman in the 17th century house (now a museum) that the Whitmans occupied on High Street at Farmington.

July. Boarding with his wife at Dr. Jackson's, Morton is reported[5] to have begun experiments with ether following a suggestion of Jackson's concerning the use of the drug in filling a tooth for a patient.

Suffered a breakdown late that summer and retired to the Whitmans' home at Farmington.

The following was printed in the *Boston Daily Atlas:*

> COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. This certifies that the co-partnership of WELLS & MORTON has been dissolved by mutual consent.
> Oct. 18, 1844
> HORACE WELLS

November. Morton returned to Boston and enrolled at the Harvard Medical School.

1845

Late in January visited by Wells, who, conceiving the idea of inhalation anesthesia while attending a demonstration of nitrous oxide gas conducted by Dr. Gardner G. Colton at Hartford December 10, 1844, had caused one of his own teeth to be removed under nitrous oxide December 11, subsequently administered the gas for 16 dental extractions and was now anxious to demonstrate it in Boston.

Morton obtained permission for him to demonstrate before Dr. John C. Warren's class at the Harvard Medical School, loaning the instruments for the tooth extraction that was technically a failure, as the patient — who later claimed he had suffered no pain — cried out when his tooth was drawn.

Wells returned at once to Hartford; afterward stating, in reference to the demonstration which proved a new and powerful stimulant to Morton, "the excitement of this adventure brought on an illness from which I did not recover for many months . . ."[6]

May 3. Morton, apparently engrossed in his medical studies, bought from Benjamin B. Mussey, bookseller:

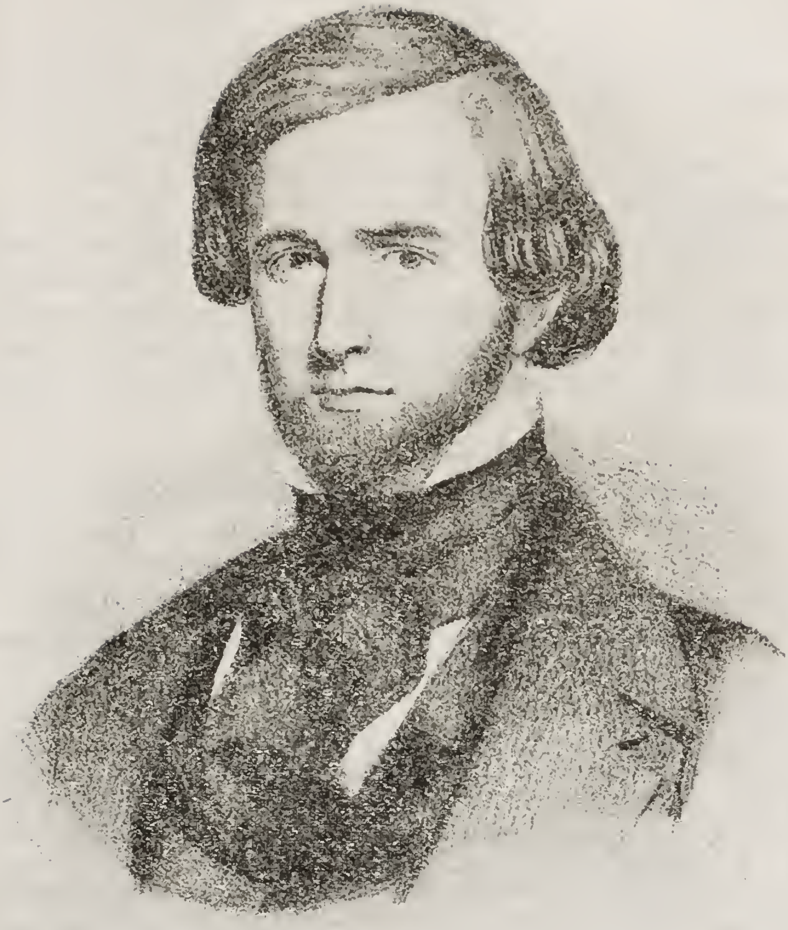
1	Hooper's Dictionary	$3.00
1	Druitt's Surgery	3.00
1	Carpenter's Physiology	3.25
1	Churchill's Midwifery	3.25
1	Wilson's Anatomy	3.25
1	Watson's Practice	3.00
1	Pereira's Materia Medica	6.50
1	Webster's Chemistry	2.50
		27.75

July. His first child, William James, later Dr. William James Morton, born on the 3rd.

Visited Wells at Hartford to balance partnership accounts and made further inquiries concerning nitrous oxide. Wells, with dental practice suspended, then occupied with exhibit of birds as part of a "Panorama of Nature" he was presenting at the City Hall in Hartford.

Later that summer, Morton's practice and the factory he had established for the manufacture of teeth both flourishing (Rice stated that they yielded an income of $20,000 by 1846), he purchased fifty acres of land at West Needham and started work on his home, which was built on the site now occupied by the Wellesley Public Library.

Autumn. Resumed medical studies at Harvard. Much taken up with dental practice, then almost exclusively mechanical dentistry involving many tooth extractions. Tried to alleviate pain of extraction by such means as alcohol, laudanum, or mesmerism.



Wm. T. G. Morton

W. T. G. Morton, from Warren's "Some Account of the Letheon," Boston 1847

1846

In the spring of this year, acting, as he claimed in his Memoir, on information obtained from men and books, he made new ether experiments, testing effects of the drug on goldfish, his water spaniel, two dental assistants and himself. (According to report, he also experimented at one time or another on chickens and large green worms.[7]) During one self experiment was so far under influence of ether that he thought a tooth might have been drawn without his feeling it. Insofar as possible kept experiments secret.

September. Experimentation having failed to produce conclusive results, Morton, "much discouraged," thought of employing apparatus. Conferred with two instrument makers, Joseph Wightman and N. B. Chamberlain.

Also interviewed Dr. Jackson and obtained some information concerning highly rectified sulfuric ether. (Jackson later regarded interview as conclusive evidence in favor of his own claim to priority of discovery.)

On September 30 Morton, employing an ether-saturated handkerchief, anesthetized Eben H. Frost, dental patient at 19 Tremont Row, and extracted a molar tooth. Description of this printed in Boston *Journal* of October 1st.

October 2. The Boston *Transcript,* having accorded eight lines to the discovery on October 1st, published the following:

> NEW AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY. We noticed yesterday the discovery of a new preparation by Dr. Morton which is intended to alleviate the sufferings of those who are forced to undergo painful operations in surgery and dentistry, as well as to facilitate the work of operators. The effect of this new discovery is to throw the patient into a state of insensibility and while unconscious any operation can be performed without occasioning pain. We are told by a gentleman of the highest respectability that he witnessed an experiment of the use of this most extraordinary discovery at the rooms of Dr. Morton one evening this week. An ulcerated tooth was extracted from the mouth of an individual without giving him the slightest pain. He was put into a kind of sleep, by inhaling a portion of this preparation, the effects of which lasted for about three quarters of a minute, just long enough to extract a tooth. This discovery is destined to make a great revolution in the arts of surgery and surgical dentistry.

Similar notices appeared in other Boston papers. On October 4 the *Daily Advertiser* printed this notice:

> DR. MORTON,
> DENTIST,
> 19 Tremont Row . . . Boston,
> *Reference* — Drs. Warren, Drs. Gould
> Hayward, M'Lellan
> Jackson, Gay,
> Bell, Com. Downes, U. S. N.
> Brown.

Soon this was succeeded by his ads for tooth extraction without pain and ether was referred to as his compound.

October 16. Morton gave the first public demonstration of ether, successfully anesthetizing Gilbert Abbott for an operation for tumor at the Massachusetts General Hospital. His glass apparatus, later known as the Boston inhaler, was employed here for the first time. Operation was performed by Dr. John C. Warren, in the presence of Drs. Henry J. Bigelow, George Hayward, A. A. Gould, and other prominent physicians, as well as medical students. Dr. Wellington, Morton's early instructor, also present.

October 19. Wrote Wells of his discovery.

October 21. The *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*[8] summed up the various press notices concerning the discovery as follows:

> Strange stories are related in the papers of a wonderful preparation, in this city, by administering which, a patient is affected just long enough, and just powerfully enough, to undergo a surgical operation without pain.

October 24. Wells visited Morton. After witnessing several tooth extractions at his office appeared to have little interest in Morton's remedy, later telling Mrs. Wells, "It is my old discovery and he does not know how to use it."[9]

October 27. Application filed for a patent for the discovery, which Morton and Dr. Jackson had entered into an agreement to take out jointly.

November 7. A large number of dental operations now to his credit in addition to two hospital demonstrations, Morton administered ether for the first major operation under anesthesia — a thigh amputation performed at the Massachusetts General Hospital by Dr. Hayward. (Morton never gave ether for more than five or six operations at the hospital, but administered it for a number of private operations.)

November 12. Patent No. 4848 for a "new and useful improvement in surgical operations" granted to Charles T. Jackson and William T. G. Morton.

November 18. Morton introduced to the world as discoverer by Dr. Henry J. Bigelow in a paper published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*[10]

November 20. The following in Boston *Transcript:*

> TO THE PUBLIC. DR. MORTON, Surgeon Dentist, No. 19 Tremont Street, Boston, hereby gives public notice, that Letters Patent have been granted by the government of the United States, for his improvement, whereby pain may be prevented in Dentistical and Surgical operations. He is now making arrangements to allow dentists, surgeons, and other suitable persons, to purchase licenses to use said improvement: and all persons are hereby cautioned against making any infringement on the same, if they would avoid the trouble and expense of prosecution and damages at law.

> The New York Commercial Advertiser, the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, the Baltimore American, New Orleans Picayune, Courant, Hartford, Ct. Herald, Norfolk, Va. Patriot, Charleston, S. C. Courier, Louisville, Ky. Reveille, St. Louis, Mo. are requested to copy and send the bills to this office.

(During the fourteen years that the patent was to be in effect Morton hoped to realize approximately $365,000 from the sale of licenses and inhalers. Jackson was to receive 10% of this, and his solicitor, Robert Eddy, 25%.)

Among other ads and notices were those appearing in the *Transcript* of November 26, December 4, 8, 15, 22, 29, and in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* of November 25, December 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30. These were replaced by circulars and the Letheon pamphlet, a digest of "ether news" here and abroad, running to five editions that are prized items today.

Three separate editions of the pamphlet were brought out by Morton's agent, Edward Warren, under the title, *Some account of the letheon,* letheon, derived from the Greek *lethe,* signifying oblivion, being Morton's preferred name for ether.

November 30. A new partnership was announced in the *Transcript* of this date as follows:

> THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves in the business of DENTAL SURGERY, would respectfully invite their friends to call on them at their house, No. 19 Tremont Row. They confidently trust that the increased facilities which their united experience will afford them of performing operations with elegance, perfection and despatch, and the additional advantage of having them performed without suffering by the application of the new agent to alleviate pain, will not only meet the approval and wishes of their former patients, but secure to them additional patronage.
>
> N. C. KEEP
> W. T. G. MORTON

This association, however, did not "meet the approval" of a group of rival Boston dentists, headed by Dr. J. F. Flagg, and their protests against the patented discovery and widespread efforts to discredit Morton proved so distasteful to Dr. Keep that he broke the ten year partnership agreement within four weeks.

December 9. Wells, in Hartford *Courant,* published claim as discoverer of surgical anesthesia.

Morton at about this time (his medical studies had been given up entirely) began to devote himself more and more to promotion of his own discovery. Offered free licenses and use of inhaler to all charitable institutions.

Spread of anesthesia rapid in general but strongly opposed in some parts of this country by physicians, as well as by clergy and laymen. Denounced as quackery in December 1846 issue of *Philadelphia Medical Examiner.*

December 21. First successful surgical operation under anesthesia in the Old World performed by Robert Liston at the University College Hospital, London. Following this Morton warmly acclaimed by English press. Anesthesia — already given its first trial at Paris on December 15 — quickly spreads to other parts of Europe.

December 30. In the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* of this date Thomas E. Bond of the Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery deplores Morton's patent and the number of patentees of the day — "Like Pharaoh's frogs they are in every man's kneading trough."

1847

January 1. Morton ordered 1500 inhalers from the firm of J. B. Johnson. These and still other inhalers his agents in this country and Europe sold or distributed, together with the licenses for administering ether. Inhalers presented as gifts to European rulers and prominent surgeons.[11]

January 15. The *Annalist,* a New York medical journal, announced that etherization, "the last special wonder, has already arrived at the natural term of its existence." During January and February, however, the use of ether extended rapidly in New York and other American cities.

January 17. Morton wrote Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy offering licenses and inhalers at reduced rates. (His offers were refused, although ether was adopted for use in the war with Mexico, 1846-1848. The effect of this was soon to invalidate his patent.)

January 18. Secretary to French Academy of Sciences read report from Dr. Charles T. Jackson, dated November 13, 1846, but previously kept under seal by Jackson's request, in which Jackson claimed all credit for ether discovery. Aside from information given Morton, he stated he had conceived idea of anesthesia in 1842 while inhaling ether to relieve the effects caused by accidental inhalation of chlorine gas.

Owing to Jackson's scientific reputation Parisian opinion was split at once, and an Ether Commission was appointed to decide whether Morton or Jackson was the discoverer.

Soon Dr. Jackson and Morton were engaged in the controversy over their claims which so embittered their lives and apparently resulted in Jackson's later madness.

February 2. Morton's first daughter, Marian Althea, born.

Some of his advisers now suggested that Morton, already facing financial difficulties, should forego his patent rights and appeal to Congress for compensation. A petition was prepared which was signed by many leading physicians, and Morton left for Washington.[12]

Hon. James Dixon of Connecticut protests to a select committee of the House of Representatives against their rendering decision in Morton's favor until he had chance to present Wells's claims. (Wells, then in Paris, had published claim in February 17, 1847, issue of *Galignani's Messenger.*)

March 6. J. Mason Warren discovers sponge to be effective in administering ether, which shortly destroyed value of Morton's inhalers.

March 8. Wells's Memoir read before French Academy.

Jackson's claim meanwhile pressed at Paris by the Secretary of the French Academy of Sciences, who was his personal friend.

Wells returned from Europe.

May. Connecticut Legislature passes resolution giving Wells credit for discovery of anesthesia.

Morton published final edition of his Letheon pamphlet, *Voice from Europe.* This edition, his biographers Poore and Rice state, "acted like sunlight upon the skeptical among the American medical fraternity."

July. Morton, dividing his time between Washington and West Needham, completed his Memoir for the French Academy of Sciences, which was published at Paris under the title *Memoire sur la decouverte du nouvel emploi de l'ether sulfurique, suivi des pieces justificatives.*[13]

November 13. Took out patent No. 5365, jointly with Dr. Augustus A. Gould, for a new inhaler.

December. Received letter from James Y. Simpson, who had introduced the use of ether in obstetrics January 19, 1847, and discovered the anesthetic properties of chloroform on November 4th of that year. In reference to a paper he had published Simpson wrote: "I have a long article on etherization, vindicating your claims over those of Jackson . . . the great thought is that of producing insensibility; and for that the world is, I think, indebted to you."[14]

During 1847 Morton also published his scholarly booklet,[15] *Remarks on the proper mode of administering sulphuric ether by inhalation,* and in collaboration with Francis Whitman, his brother-in-law, brought out a dental pamphlet,[16] *On the loss of the teeth, and the modern way of restoring them.*

1848

January 28. Wells committed suicide at Tombs prison, New York, following his arrest while mentally deranged as a result of continual self experimentation with chloroform. His death aroused sentiment against Morton.

Committee meetings, reports, continued at Washington. Morton — with little or no income from his neglected dental practice, and no returns from the now disregarded patent — in severe financial straits.

May. Received from Massachusetts General Hospital $1,000 in a silver casket inscribed: "For William Thomas Green Morton, who has become poor in a cause which has made the world his debtor."

His Memoir attacked and ridiculed in a pamphlet published by Jackson's attorneys, Lord & Lord.[17]

Published paper, "Case of Congenital Fissure of the Palate,"[18] and brought out second edition of pamphlet, *On the loss of the teeth.*[19]

November 29. His second son, Edward Whitman, born.

1849

January. Published paper, "On the Manufacture and Mounting of Mineral Teeth."[20]

March. Given honorary medical degree by Washington University at Baltimore.

For a time during this year proceedings at Washington took on a brighter aspect. Morton acclaimed by a number of congressmen, and Daniel Webster endorsed his cause. Memorial asking for his recognition and signed by the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital presented to the Senate and House of Representatives.

December. Paper, "An account of the first use of sulphuric ether by inhalation anesthetic in surgical operations," published by Crawford W. Long, who had first employed ether for surgical purposes in March 1842.[21]

1850

Morton presented with gold medal by French Academy of Sciences representing his share of a Prix Montyon of 5000 francs, divided equally between Jackson and himself as co-discoverers of surgical anesthesia. This action of the Academy served to establish European opinion for decades to come.

July 11. Morton's second daughter, Elizabeth Whitman, born.

Occupied with his place at West Needham.[22] During this year published, *On the physiological effects of sulphuric ether, and its superiority to chloroform*[23], the now exceedingly rare *Remarks on the comparative value of ether and chloroform, with hints upon natural and artificial teeth*[24], and the second edition of his dental pamphlet (equally rare), *On the loss of the teeth, and the modern way of restoring them, as practised by W. T. G. Morton.*[25] Also a paper, "Comparative value of sulphuric ether and chloroform."[26]

During 1850 Morton was also among those called to testify at the celebrated trial of Dr. John W. Webster (his former chemistry professor at Harvard) for the murder, on November 23, 1849, of Dr. George Parkman, which shocked all Boston and resulted in the hanging of Webster August 30, 1850. Morton's testimony, in conjunction with Dr. Keep's, concerned the identification of some false teeth made by Keep for Dr. Parkman several years before and found among his mutilated remains, Keep's own testimony at the trial serving to convict Webster.[27]

1852

August 28. Heavy blow dealt Morton cause during heated debate in Senate when Truman Smith, Senator from Connecticut and strong Wells partisan, terms Morton's appeal for award an "attempt to filch money from the Treasury" and "an outrage upon the rights of others."

November 22. Petition as of this date, signed by the Massachusetts General Hospital staff and members of the Massachusetts Medical Society, presented to the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington.

1853. Statements supported by evidence of W. T. G. Morton, M.D. on his claim to the discovery of the anaesthetic properties of ether, submitted to the honorable the select committee appointed by the Senate of the United States, 32nd Congress, 2d Session, Jan. 21, 1853, published at Washington.

1854. Crawford W. Long's claim to ether discovery formally presented at Washington by Senator William Crosby of Georgia.

1856. Benjamin Perley Poore's *Historical materials for a biography of W. T. G. Morton, discoverer of etherization, with an account of anaesthesia,* published.

1857-1859. Morton's third son and last child, Bowditch, named for Dr. Nathaniel I. Bowditch, born October 27, 1857.

Dental practice long abandoned and many debts incurred as a result of years of lobbying at Washington, Morton's financial distress was now acute and a new testimonial in the form of a substantial sum — $25,000 or more — was planned.[28] This was generously contributed to by the Massachusetts General Hospital, New York Hospital, Bellevue Hospital and other institutions, as well as by a large number of private individuals.

Special appeal addressed to the public on January 26, 1859, by a group of prominent New York physicians, including Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and J. Marion Sims.

As part of this move to arouse interest, a young physician, Nathan P. Rice, had previously been selected to write a biography, which he prepared under Morton's supervision and published in the autumn of 1858 under the title *Trials of a public benefactor, as illustrated in the discovery of etherization.*

1861. Meeting in Boston for the purpose of bringing Morton's claims before the community held at home of Dr. Jacob Bigelow, whose son, Henry J. Bigelow, was one of Morton's warmest supporters.

1862. December 1. Morton's last chance of obtaining a government award on the basis of his infringed patent defeated. At the second of two ill-advised lawsuits brought to test the validity of the patent, a New York judge, on this date, ruled that the ether discovery, although ranking among the great discoveries, was not patentable.

1864. Morton administered ether during the Battle of the Wilderness.[29]

1864-1868. Debts, poverty, and an overwhelming sense of defeat darkened these last years. His French medal, and those conferred by the Russian and Swedish Governments, were sometimes pawned for trifling but desperately needed sums. Friends and supporters rallied to his aid in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and other cities. When able, Morton made public appearances, but long continued strain and controversy had sapped his strength and his health was breaking rapidly.

On July 15, 1868, Morton died in New York City, supposedly as a result of having read a new article written by a friend of Jackson's and extolling Jackson as the true discoverer of ether anesthesia.

*

There are several accounts of Morton's last hours and the details vary somewhat. The following, published in the Boston *Transcript* of July 17, 1868, is perhaps reasonably accurate:

> SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. MORTON
>
> The New York Evening Post of yesterday gives the following particulars of the sudden death of a gentleman extensively known in this vicinity:
>
> Professor Wm. T. G. Morton of Boston and his wife, who were stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, took a ride last night to Central Park, and about twenty minutes past nine o'clock drove out of the northeast gate at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Harlem Lane. As Professor Morton passed in front of Luff's Hotel a woman's scream rang out in the air.
>
> Several persons who were near, among whom were Dr. Swan and several other physicians and Officer Thompson of the Twelfth Precinct, hastened to the spot, and found Dr. Morton in a dying condition. It was first supposed to be the effect of the heat, but the physicians soon pronounced it a case of apoplexy, and advised his speedy removal to St. Luke's Hospital. Officer Thompson immediately started, holding the professor in his arms, but he died before they got far. On his person were several gold medals, which had been presented by foreign governments, and other valuables, which were taken charge of by his widow. Dr. Morton is best known in this country by his celebrated controversy with Dr. Jackson upon the question of their respective claims to the discovery of ether, which, by the by, has never yet been finally decided.

Burial took place in Mount Auburn Cemetery and his monument[30] was inscribed as follows:

> WILLIAM T. G. MORTON
>
> Inventor and revealer of anaesthetic inhalation,
> By whom pain in surgery was averted and annulled;
> Before whom in all time surgery was agony,
> Since whom Science has control of Pain.
>
> Erected by the citizens of Boston.

Notes

1. Rice, N. P. *Trials of a Public Benefactor, as illustrated in the Discovery of Etherization.* New York. Pudney and Russell, 1858.

2. The widely circulated report — originally stemming from a curiously worded statement in Rice's biography — that Morton was a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery (now University of Maryland School of Dentistry) is still repeated today although it has been denied more than once by members of the faculty. An early denial came from Chapin A. Harris, who when reviewing Rice's book in the *American Journal of Dental Science,* April 1858, stated that Morton had never matriculated at the College. This statement was later confirmed by another faculty member, Dr. William Simon, when writing a history of the College, that included lists of its early students, for the International Dental Congress in 1904. More recently the report has again been denied by members of the staff.

3. Poore, B. P. *Historical Materials for the Biography of W. T. G. Morton.* Washington, D. C. G. S. Gideon, 1856.

4. Rice.

5. Memoir. In: *Statements supported by evidence of W. T. G. Morton, M.D., on his claim to the discovery of the anaesthetic properties of ether.*

6. Wells, H. *A History of the Discovery of the Application of Nitrous Oxide Gas, Ether, and other Vapors, to Surgical Operations.* J. Gaylord Wells, Hartford, 1847.

7. Morton, E. W. "The discovery of anaesthesia." *McClure's Magazine,* (Sept.) 1896.

8. "Medical miscellany." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal,* (Oct. 21) 1846.

9. Smith, Hon. Truman. *An Examination of the Question of Anesthesia Arising on the Memorial of Charles Thomas Wells.* Gray, New York, 1859.

10. Bigelow, H. J. "Insensibility during surgical operations produced by inhalation." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal,* (Nov. 18) 1846.

11. Rice.

12. Morton's attempts to obtain Congressional recognition and an award of $100,000 extended virtually over a period of fifteen years — from the presidential administration of Polk to that of Lincoln. There were committees of investigation, majority and minority reports, numerous petitions, affidavits, letters. Strong testimonials in Morton's behalf came from Massachusetts General Hospital, army and navy surgeons and physicians scattered throughout the country, as well as from prominent Government officials. It was said that thirty-three senators and one hundred and sixteen congressmen favored the award and at times Morton's prospect looked bright, but in the end amounted to nothing. Confronted by the claims of Wells and Jackson that represented Morton as an impostor, listening to the later claims of Long, not to mention a host of mere pretenders to the discovery, Congress failed to reach a decision.

13. Morton, W. T. G. *Memoire sur la decouverte du nouvel emploi de l'ether sulfurique suivi des pieces justificatives.* Paris, Imprimerie d'Edouard Bautruche, 1847.

14. Simpson, J. Y. "Etherization." *Monthly Journal of Medical Science,* (Sept.) 1847.

15. Morton, W. T. G. *Remarks on the proper mode of administering sulphuric ether by inhalation.* Boston. Dutton and Wentworth, 1847.

16. Idem. *On the loss of the teeth, and the modern way of restoring them, as practiced by W. T. G. Morton and Francis Whitman.* Boston. Damrell & Moore, 1847.

17. Lord, J. L. and H. C. *A defense of Dr. Charles T. Jackson's claims to the discovery of etherization.* Printed by Littell's Living Age, Boston, 1848.

18. Morton, W. T. G. "Case of congenital fissure of the palate." *New York Dental Recorder,* (Vol. III) 1848.

19. Idem. *On the loss of the teeth, and the modern way of restoring them, as practiced by W. T. G. Morton.* Second edition of ten thousand copies. Boston. Printed by William A. Hall, 1848.

20. Idem. "On the manufacture and mounting of mineral teeth." *American Journal of Dental Science,* (Jan.) 1849.

21. Long, C. W. "Account of first use of sulphuric ether by inhalation in surgical operations." *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal,* (Dec.) 1849.

22. For some years Morton spent considerable sums in maintaining a "model farm." County Fair prizes were won on his imported Jersey cattle and fine butter. Carefully-grown melons were shipped to friends at Washington. Mr. Thomas Gallagher of West Needham acted as agent for the farm, and during Morton's sojourns in the capital would be hurriedly summoned to Framingham, the nearest point for telegraphing, to confer with Morton in the following manner. At Framingham a wire from Morton would be handed him to read, to which he would wire a reply, wait for an answer, and again reply. This mode of conference lasted for several hours at a time. (Personal communication from Mrs. Charles H. Sheridan.)

23. Morton, W. T. G. *On the physiological effects of sulphuric ether, and its superiority to chloroform.* Boston. Printed by David Clapp. Medical and Surgical Journal Office. 1850.

24. Idem. *Remarks on the comparative value of ether and chloroform, with hints upon natural and artificial teeth.* Boston. Printed by William A. Hall, 1850. (The first two leaves consist of an illustration labelled "Morton's Tooth Manufactory".)

25. Idem. *On the loss of the teeth, and the modern way of restoring them, as practised by W. T. G. Morton.* Second edition of ten thousand copies. Boston. Printed by William A. Hall, 1848. (Francis Whitman, co-author of the first edition, was then dead.)

26. Idem. "Comparative value of sulphuric ether and chloroform." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* (Sept. 11) 1850.

27. Bemis, G. *Report of the case of John W. Webster, indicted for the murder of George Parkman.* Boston. C. E. Little & J. Brown, 1850. Printed by Abner Forbes.

28. *Appeal to the patrons of science and the friends of humanity* (soliciting contributions towards a national testimonial in behalf of W. T. G. Morton). Boston. Rand & Avery, 1857. Morton, "in account with his discovery" from October 1846 to 1858, claimed a total of $187,561. This included the printing and publishing of papers and pamphlets, the distribution of ether and apparatus among professional men, traveling expenses, lawyers' fees and loss of income from his practice.

29. Morton, W. T. G. "The use of ether as an anesthetic at the Battle of the Wilderness in the Civil War." *Journal of the American Medical Association,* (April 23) 1904.

30. Morton memorials today include: bust in the Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., bust in Hall of Fame at New York University, monument at Charlton, Massachusetts. bust and inscription in Ether Dome, Massachusetts General Hospital, inscriptions in vestibule of the Boston Public Library, bronze tablet on building at 19 Tremont Street, Boston, bronze tablet on house at Charlton, Massachusetts, where he was born, bronze tablet at Northwestern University School of Dentistry, oil portrait at University of Pittsburgh School of Dentistry, mural in Student Lounge, College of Dentistry, New York University.

The Discovery of Ether Anesthesia

IN observance of the "ether anniversary" already alluded to in the main article, a special exhibition will be held in the Treasure Room from October 15 until the end of November. The exhibit is to be arranged in coöperation with the Boston Medical Library, under the direction of Mr. James F. Ballard, and includes some of the rarest volumes in the history of the ether controversy. Many of them have been lent by other libraries, particularly the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Essex Institute.

Among the most dramatic items are the actual instruments with which Dr. John Collins Warren performed the historic operation on Gilbert Abbott at the Massachusetts General Hospital on October 16, 1846. The account of the operation printed in the Boston *Daily Journal* on October 17 is also on view. Modern readers, accustomed to headlines featuring medical "news," will be surprised at the temperate four-inch paragraph which announced the most revolutionary event in the history of surgery.

Morton's early publications, most of which appeared in ephemeral formats, are very rare today. The pamphlet now generally known as *Morton's Letheon* is exhibited in various forms. The first edition, properly speaking, was the "General Circular" published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* for December 9, 1846. The second has not survived; the third is a fourteen-page pamphlet, the copy on view having been lent by the Army Medical Library; the fourth was expanded to forty-two pages; and the fifth was the final version. With these are shown *Remarks on the Proper Mode of Administering Sulphuric Ether by Inhalation* and a booklet entitled *On the Loss of the Teeth, and the Modern Way of Restoring Them,* which has been lent by the Essex Institute and is extraordinarily scarce.

Other publications include presentation copies of Morton's *On the Physiological Effects of Sulphuric Ether, and its Superiority to Chloroform,* 1850, and Edward Warren's *Some Account of the Letheon,* 1847, with an interesting portrait of Morton as its frontispiece. The rare *Remarks on the Comparative Value of Ether and Chloroform,* 1850, is also to be seen.

The Library's own Patent Collection has supplied the original patent issued to Morton and Jackson in November 1846 for "a new and useful improvement in surgical operations." There is a practically complete set of the mass of Congressional documents relating to Morton's 1848 and 1852 applications for a government award. One case displays the court transcript of his testimony before Judge Putnam on February 14, 1853, with supporting affidavits from leading Boston physicians and other witnesses; while another contains all his patent litigation of 1854, including briefs, legal opinions, and expert testimony.

The more personal material comprises several manuscripts, among them Morton's original letter to Dr. Warren, requesting permission to use ether at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and another to Richard Henry Dana, Jr., in regard to Rice's biography, *Trials of a Benefactor.* A special frame contains Morton's decorations from five different countries, with the accompanying citations, lent by the Massachusetts Historical Society. The Boston Medical Library has also lent an interesting contract between Morton and Albert G. Tenney of Cambridge. Dated October 8, 1846 — a week before the operation — it provides that Morton shall teach Tenney dentistry and the art of filling teeth, while Tenney shall see to such advertising and other writing as Morton shall direct. Probably the dentist had some notion of the importance of his new technique even then, and was already playing with the idea of suitable publicity.

The case devoted to Rice's *Trials of a Benefactor* is of special interest. The Medical Library has the only set of advance proofs known, distributed for the use of reviewers, without copyright, pictures, or portrait. Another copy is from the library of Oliver Wendell Holmes. And a third contains Rice's own notes about his troubles with Morton, scribbled closely on the flyleaves. Most of them are written as a sort of diary of the book's publication history. For instance: "June 6, 1858. Dr. Morton, a stranger to me, made the proposal to write for him a sketch of his life and history of the discovery of etherization, he to furnish all the materials and be responsible for all the statements personal and otherwise . . ." Then, four months later: " Oct. 18. Called in the evening on Dr. Morton and for the first time was informed of what had been done. Found my name upon the title page which I had never intended — a name given which I had never intended, portions which I had not written &c added . . ." Evidently Morton was subject to fits of temperament — which is scarcely to be wondered at, considering his years of legal and financial struggle and his repeated experiments with ether, which must have affected his health.

The remainder of the exhibition includes such items as J. M. Snow's *Inhalation of the Vapor of Ether in Surgical Operations,* London 1847 — so rare that the Mayo Clinic borrowed it from the Boston Medical Library to photograph for its staff members—and Pirogoff's *Rapport Medical d'Un Voyage au Caucase,* St. Petersburg 1849, the first report on the use of ether in a military camp, also from the Boston Medical Library. There are also original articles by Crawford Long, Charles T. Jackson, and Horace Wells, Morton's rivals, and a large collection of material on the history of the controversy from the introduction of ether to the present day.

Exhibitions in the Print Department

Lithographs by John Copley

THE important acquisition of John Copley's complete work in lithography was announced and ably reviewed by Mr. Harold J. L. Wright, eminent British authority on the graphic arts, in the September number of MORE BOOKS. Until last month, visitors to our gallery were generally unfamiliar with the work of John Copley. It was not difficult to predict the kind of reception his work would receive, for the student of lithography is impressed instantly with Copley's extremely sensitive perceptions and the instinctive tendency of his mind to convey his statement in direct and simple manner to the stone.

Since Copley has devoted most of his life to the practice of lithography, his success and position in the international art world lend great importance to the much-repeated question: is etching or lithography the more expressive medium artistically? "Lithography has this possible advantage: that it is a still undeveloped means," he writes, "I don't mean technically, as Senefelder discovered almost everything about the craft at the start, alchemist that he was; but in the artistic application, the uses to which the craft can be put, there is still a world to be explored. No Rembrandt came at the beginning to float the medium into the seventh Heaven. Daumier might have done it, or Goya, but neither actually did, magnificent as their work is. I suspect that if they had done their own printing they would have gone deeper into the possibilities."

"Rembrandt being a supreme artist and a fastidious craftsman, his medium and he became one and indivisible. Etching with him entered wholly into its kingdom . . . That the same thing has not yet happened to lithography is not altogether the fault of the artists who have hitherto used it. The executive difficulties of lithography, if not greater than those of etching, are certainly more cumbersome, the stones are heavy, the ink is desperately stiff and to roll it on the drawing is a tiring job. The mess of water that must slop about is unwelcome in a studio and the press is a tough proposition to pull around. Artists shy away from these terrors and leave the printing to printers."

It has been the general opinion that lithography is an autographic medium and that the drawing on stone can be handled by almost any printer. One need only study the rich results in Copley's prints to learn that this impression is for the most part erroneous, and the drawing on the stone, however well done, is only half the development of a successful lithograph. From the artistic point of view, the usual printer's proof is only a cold interpretation, lacking in the understanding of artistic quality and color values.

Copley's knowledge and mastery of the known laws of lithography are nowhere better demonstrated than in the great and sensitive print "Nemi." His own words can best express the manner in which this composition was conceived and executed: "I shall never forget that afternoon. I was in Italy with a friend, and we were walking in the Alban Hills on New Year's Day, and we had lost our way. Suddenly, scrambling along, we came upon the view of the Lake of Nemi, and those two peasants were standing in front of it. It was one of those visions that one sees only for a minute, then it is gone; and nothing can reconstruct it. Luckily I work largely from memory, so such sights are what have always been starting points. When we got back to Rome that night, I put down a few notes, and the print (as with all that Italian set) was made when we got to England again." Other Italian prints exhibiting the same imaginative and poetic qualities are: "San Gimignano; a Drink," "The Olive Grove," "On a Southern Shore," "Florence, the Grain Market," "Rome, the Café Greco" (an old café in Rome famous during the Risorgimento as a meeting place for patriots), "Carrara Mountains," and "Siena, Vigil of New Year."

On a high plane of achievement are a number of mother and child studies which, for the most part, were inspired by the artist's wife and two sons. These make their appeal through steadfast adherence to the soundest artistic principles, and the criticism so often directed at mother and child subjects, as being sentimental, cannot be associated with this profound work. All are treated in painter-like manner with a sensitive and masterly crayon, relying upon masses of velvety blacks and silvery half-tones, so difficult to obtain. Where line has been used, it is combined with a delicate fineness and uncompromising directness. "The Son," "The Little Hercules," "Evening," "Morning," "The Bath," "Vespers," and more than a score of others, including the impressive Madonna series, are lithographs that reveal by their intimacy and conception a control which is remarkable.

Copley's creative talent is demonstrated in the powerful and decorative compositions of workmen. These are usually large stones and give the appearance of a frieze in design, rhythm, and area cutting. These simple and well-constructed sculpturesque figures are rendered in strong values and represent the artist at his best. The head and shoulders of a workman, entitled "Fog," is a print of unusual force, for it probes deeply into the mysteries of human character and emotion. All is expressed by subtle suggestion rather than insistence on outward appearance. The treatment of the face is admirable, especially in the broadly-handled planes, which are masterly to a high degree. "Raising Hammers," "Hammermen," "Changing Gangs," "Men Lifting a Marble Slab," "Mountain Mowers," "Men Raking Hay," and "The Horse Rake" are other examples.

After studying the two exhibitions of September and October, we should be acquainted with Copley's independent and experimental temperament, his freedom from all cramping influences of academic society and his search for a wider environment. "To say that this or that method is not within the genius of a medium," he once stated, "is almost surely to elude the truth. Few, if any, things are *de facto* outside the scope of a medium. Each artist will ask something special of his material that will make it his ally, and in so doing he will extend but not strain his medium. Doing this, he will keep it always within the buoyant air of living art. His will be the true skill: his the vital technique."

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Ten Books

Arsenal of Democracy. By Donald M. Nelson. Harcourt, Brace. 1946. 439 pp.

Mr. Nelson tells how President Roosevelt's promise that the United States should be the arsenal of democracy was fulfilled. He gives a frank, clear account of the problems confronting the War Production Board, the functions of the leading executives, and an abundance of facts and figures. The country was the best equipped for conversion to tank production because of the immensity of our automotive industry. The main problem was the allocating of materials, the diversion of indispensable substances (particularly steel, copper and aluminum, and, of course, rubber and gasoline) from less important to essential uses. "We had to make sure," the author explains, "that underproduction in one field did not create overproduction in another." After Pearl Harbor the President gave the Board authority for drastic action. It had to develop sources for raw materials and provide facilities needed to produce them, to reserve stockpiles for future shortages, and to provide coöperation among manufacturers. This last was effected, to a remarkable degree, voluntarily. "Our aircraft industry," Mr. Nelson states, "became in a very real sense a unit." More than a million engineering man-hours were saved through the pooling of research data and techniques, and thousands of technical reports were exchanged. Another notable attainment was the creation of the synthetic rubber industry. A chapter on labor and management gives information on the large-scale training programs. It is cheering to read that "throughout the war strikes were never our major problem." The author finally describes the program of reconversion to peace-time needs, in which he met sharp opposition from the Army. (*M. M.*)

No Woman's World. By Iris Carpenter. Houghton, Mifflin. 1946. 338 pp.

Iris Carpenter landed in Europe shortly after D-Day in June 1944, and accompanied General Hodges' First American Army across France and into Germany as a reporter for the London *Daily Herald* and many American newspapers. Her book recounts the First Army's exploits from the initial struggle on the Normandy beaches to the final surge across Germany the following spring. She saw the skill and devotion lavished on the wounded by Army doctors and nurses as well as the courage, hope, and despair of the patients. When the Germans broke through the Allied lines in the Battle of the Bulge, Miss Carpenter was among those fleeing back toward Liege; when the American Armies were inching their way through Hurtgen Forest and waiting in early morning to cross the Roer river, she was there to describe their doings; and when the First Army crossed the Rhine on the Remagen bridge, she crossed with them. She saw the flower-strewn liberation of Paris, the rough justice of the people of Rennes toward collaborators, the rubbled ruin of Aachen and Dueren, and the horror of the slave camp at Nordhausen. Her story ends with a meeting between the Russians and the Americans at Torgau, where the Russians served lunch and displayed portraits of Stalin and Roosevelt, that of the late president wreathed in crêpe. The author is stunned by the misery caused by the war and the tremendous task of building the peace. (*E. D.*)

The Future in Perspective. By Sigmund Neumann. Putnam. 1946. 406 pp.

The author surveys the "second Thirty Years' War" as a unit, tracing the course of the political, economic, moral, and ideological forces in the analogy of a drama. The first World War was the prologue. The first act comprised the war's aftermath, with the abortive democratic revolution in Germany and the Soviet revolution, the retreat of France behind a "Maginot Line of the mind," and the settling of the United States into the normalcy of Harding. The second act was hopeful: Briand and Stresemann rose above the suspicions of their time, and the League of Nations achieved some notable results. The third act was that of the mounting crisis from 1929 to 1934. The fourth brought the sweep of the dictators, the failure of the League to resist the crimes against Manchukuo and Ethiopia, and the Spanish Civil War — the latter as a rehearsal for the last act, World War II. The author regards the Wilsonian self-determination of peoples as inconsistent with the Allied opposition to the economic *Anschluss* of Austria with Germany, which he thinks precipitated the international financial crisis. National socialism sprang from three roots: the discontent of the middle class impoverished by inflation and the great depression, the hordes of the unemployed, and the "free corps" men who could not find adjustment to civil life. Hitler, "the marginal man of the marginal groups," personified all three. (*M. M.*)

Years of Wrath. By David Low. Simon and Schuster. 1946.

This "cartoon history" extends from the Japanese invasion of Manchuria until the collapse of Japan. Some three hundred pieces have been selected, and they tell the grim story of the Second World War which, the artist believes, started in 1931. Mr. Low is justly recognized as the foremost cartoonist of our time, combining technical mastery with a profound political intelligence. His drawings clarify issues, more than a dozen editorials, for the ordinary layman, for he has not only the gift of assessing events but also of anticipating them. Statesmen might envy his historical perspective. A native of New Zealand, he has not been caught by a narrow nationalistic point of view; his concern has been with peace, and now with world organization which might offer a hope for survival. Mr. Quincy Howe, news analyst for the Columbia Broadcasting System, has written notes for the cartoons. Wisely, he has tried to avoid explaining the obvious; he has given instead precise factual information about the background. (*Z. H.*)

Seeing Things. By John Mason Brown. Whittlesey. 1946. 335 pp.

In this collection of his recent essays, reprinted from the *Saturday Review of Literature,* John Mason Brown discusses subjects ranging from the terrors of a child's birthday party to the outlook for a college graduating class. Most, however, concern the theater, the author's own realm as a critic. He commends the understanding with which Margaret Webster produced *The Tempest,* largely retaining its elements of fantasy, delights in the gay performance of the Lunts, and praises Laurence Olivier in the Old Vic's revival of *Oedipus Rex.* One admires the style of the practised writer in his neatly integrated articles on *Pygmalion* and *The Late George Apley.* His penetration is perhaps best seen in the studies of popular contemporaries: Mayor LaGuardia, Alexander Woollcott, and Ernie Pyle. None of these men was an intimate friend but, presenting each in his proper background, in a brief phrase or two he points out their special qualities and explains their appeal. Inevitably Mr. Brown refers to the effects of the war: there is a story of Negroes abused in the Detroit riot, comment on youth's awakening to today's disillusioned surroundings, and a picture of tyranny as it gripped occupied Paris. But he is always entertaining. "The comics, those appalling polychrome termites which eat their way into every home. . ." is a characteristic sentence. At the end there is a statement of faith in the "mobilizing" power of the arts for a free people. (*T. C.*)

The Happy Profession. By Ellery Sedgwick. Little, Brown. 1946. 343 pp.

The world of magazines, in which he passed "forty pleasant meandering years" — thirty as the editor of the *Atlantic* — was a happy one for the author. For he had a genius for detecting the vital core in men and women, and found adventure everywhere. In these memoirs he sketches with sharp observations, yet with delightful humor, a multitude of characters. They range from President Eliot, whom he thought the "last Puritan," and Mrs. Jack Gardner, the Renaissance lady, to tramps, burglars, and other curiosities of life — among them Jane Toppan, who nursed him through pneumonia at Harvard, and who was indicted later for the murder of thirty-one patients. Mr. Sedgwick knows how to recreate his characters, as he tells — or lets them tell — their stories. The narrative begins with reminiscences of the old family house and the stratified society at Stockbridge. In the memories of Groton, schoolmasters Gardner, Billings, and Peabody, a "triumvirate without parallel," receive high tribute. Mr. Sedgwick's first editorial job, the resuscitation of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly,* called for diplomacy, initiative, and imagination. He changed *Leslie's* into the *American Magazine,* turned it over to the famous muck-raking staff that had just left *McClure's,* and himself entered the employ of the formidable Samuel McClure "for one uncomfortable year." Then he joined the staff of Appleton and Company, where, as book editor, he dealt with such writers as Theodore Dreiser, Joseph Lincoln, and Robert Chambers, whose books were "big business." But soon he was to realize an early ambition: he persuaded Houghton Mifflin to sell him the *Atlantic,* which had a great name but a small circulation. Now began his most exciting and rewarding quest for talent. He made friends with Mary Webb, the English novelist; was initiated into a Zen monastery at Kyoto by L. Adams Beck, the mysterious Orientalist; rescued the child-diary of the puzzling Opal Whiteley; made the fame of the once obscure author of *Mr. Chips;* introduced the works of Nordhoff and Hall, and of scores of others. The *Atlantic,* "poor but distinguished" when he took it over, has once more become the most influential literary magazine. "What have memories like these to do with editing?" Mr. Sedgwick writes at the end. "My answer is that all experience goes to make an editor, and that the eye harvests memories, more accurate perhaps than the brain, and quite as penetrating." This is a very rich book — and not the least for what it reveals of the author's personality. (*M. M.*)

The Little Magazine. By Frederick J. Hoffman and others. Princeton University Press. 1946. 440 pp.

The little magazines are published in a few hundred, or at most a few thousand, copies; and their existence, with some exceptions, extends to a few months or years. No less than six hundred have appeared here and in England since 1910; but, put together, they have hardly consumed more than a tiny fraction of the paper which goes into a single issue of *Life* or the *Reader's Digest.* Yet the little magazines of impecunious young men and women have fulfilled an important mission. Often foolish and merely erratic, they have been daring and experimental, each anxious to present something new. And on their pages found their first hearing the larger part of our most important writers, from James Joyce and Ernest Hemingway to Sherwood Anderson and Erskine Caldwell, and from Carl Sandburg and T. S. Eliot to Eugene O'Neill and William Faulkner. The chief cause of the early demise of the little magazines, apart from unpaid printer's bills, is precisely this: their best contributors are quickly "discovered" by the national magazines, Broadway, and Hollywood and the coterie is deserted by one rebel after another. But there are always young men and women, and a new enterprise is on again in Greenwich Village, Chicago, Cedar Rapids, Prairie City, or Albuquerque under ingenious names (*Dope, Tambour, Contempo, Fifth Floor Window,* etc.). The authors of the present volume offer accounts of the most influential of these little magazines, such as *Poetry, Others, The Masses, The Little Review,* and *The Midland,* analyzing their policies and their part in the various esthetic and social movements. The first half of the book is a general survey; the second consists of an annotated bibliography with information about the contributors. (*Z. H.*)

Alexander H. Stephens. By Rudolph von Abele. Knopf. 1946. 337 pp.

Thin, sickly, and emaciated, Alexander Stephens ("Little Ellick") looked more like a walking skeleton than a vice-president of the Confederacy. The son of a school-teacher farmer in Georgia, Stephens was orphaned at fourteen and was brought up by an uncle. In 1832 he graduated from the University and began the study and later the practice of law. Having served several terms in the Georgia legislature, in 1843 he went to Congress, remaining there till 1859. Elected to the convention to form a union of the seceded states, Stephens was chiefly responsible for the drafting of the Confederate Constitution, and when Jefferson Davis was elected president, he was the logical choice to be vice-president. The author's exposition of the intricacies of Southern politics of the period is illuminating. Stephens was one of those who abetted the governor of Georgia, Joseph E. Brown, in his hampering of the efforts of Jefferson Davis to prosecute the war. To his mind, it was better for the Confederacy to fail than to curtail, even momentarily, the rights of any state within it. Consequently, he opposed Davis on the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus,* backed Governor Brown in his opposition to the imposition of martial law in the Atlanta area, and in particular prompted him to challenge Davis's power to conscript Georgia citizens. Stephens's actions at this time seem inexcusable, and certainly they hurt the Confederate cause. It is one of the merits of the present biography, however, that it makes the moral principles underlying his conduct clear, presenting them as a logical consequence of his political ideas. Throughout his life, the esteem of the people of Georgia was with Stephens. He was again elected to Congress in 1872; and resigned in 1882 to be elected governor of his state, only to die a few months after his inauguration. (*S. W. F.*)

Man, an Autobiography. By George R. Stewart. Random House. 1946. 310 pp.

"I, MAN," begins this narrative, "am thoroughly tired of the various so-called histories of me . . . You cannot see Man because of men . . . My interest . . . is in what happened to me and what I did, and so I am not much concerned as to which of my races, or tribes, or individuals accomplished this or that." Mr. Stewart can always be counted upon to see a timeworn subject in an unexpected light, and his story of mankind sparkles with imagination and humor. He is far more interested in man's physical development during his prehistoric years than in the cultural or spiritual achievements of later periods. His ideal is the "free village." He snubs the Greeks, and dismisses the Romans with "fewer pages than . . . the domestication of sheep." Arresting as the chronicle often is, however, it lacks the panoramic force of his earlier *Storm.* The viewpoint wavers back and forth between man the race and man the individual, and one is left with an uneasy feeling that the author has after all attempted the impossible. The complex modern age defies such simplification. Nevertheless, the first three-quarters of the book, with its lively conjectures about man's shift from tree to ground as a home, or such discoveries as the use of fire, the wheel, or the growing of crops, is stimulating. (*H. McC.*)

Handel. By Herbert Weinstock. Knopf. 1946. 326 pp.

THIS scholarly study is first of all a biography, with the background of eighteenth-century English political and social life as it affected musical performance and patronage. For Handel, German by birth and early training, Italianate through sojourn in Italy and exposure to the Italian opera style, spent forty-nine years in England. It was in 1710 that he visited England, at the time of the musical dearth that followed the death of Purcell. The following year, his opera *Rinaldo* was "the first real operatic success in English history." The dilemma of his working in England while still officially attached to the Hanoverian court was soon solved by history, as the Elector Georg Ludwig became King George I of England. Handel wrote more than forty operas, the indestructible "Largo" being an aria from *Xerxes,* the only comic opera among them. Regrettable as it is that these works are now unheard, the author points out that we could never hear them as they were sung in Handel's day by the male sopranos and altos (*castrati*) whom the composer imported from Italy. For Handel was also a great impresario, who, by independent enterprise, emancipated himself from the customary system of patronage. Yet he had bitter struggles. Shortly after the accession of George II, the tinkling ballads of the *Beggar's Opera* presented formidable competition, and furthermore he suffered from the unpopularity of George II. With the last performance of *Deidamia* in 1741 he closed his operatic career and concentrated on the oratorios which won a devoted public. It was not the *Messiah,* first sung in Dublin in 1742, that marked the beginning of Handel's popular triumph, but the *Occasional Oratorio,* written to celebrate the victory over the Stuart Pretender. Ten years more of intense creativity followed, till he died on Good Friday, 1759. (*M. M.*)

Library Notes

Lord Chesterfield as Statesman

AS the Earl of Chesterfield is generally remembered only as a letter-writer and worldly mentor, two pamphlets [**G.389B.294] serve as reminders of his brief career as Secretary of State for the Northern Department in the British cabinet. He assumed this office in October 1746. England was at the time embroiled in the War of the Austrian Succession, and Lord Chesterfield strongly advocated negotiations for peace. Antagonized by the interference of the Duke of Newcastle, the Secretary for the Southern Department, Chesterfield resigned in February 1748.

In the same year appeared *An Apology for a late Resignation,* "in a letter from an English Gentleman to his Friend at the Hague," printed in London by John Freeman. Though Chesterfield denied any knowledge of its authorship, it is generally assumed that he inspired the apology; according to Horace Walpole, he may even have been, together with Lord Marchmont, its author. The assertion of a recent biographer (Samuel Shellabarger in *Lord Chesterfield*) that the book "fell as flat as the resignation it defended" is not borne out by the facts, for it soon went through four editions. The writer criticizes also the failure to achieve peace, and ends with the reason for his Lordship's resignation, namely his "so getting rid of the Uneasiness and Disgrace of being no better than a *Clerk* in his own *Office.*"

The pamphlet provoked debate, one of the opposition's retorts being the second of the Library's tracts, *The Resignation Discussed.* It is an anonymous "Letter to a Friend in the Country," printed in London for J. Roberts, also in 1748. Ironic and acrid throughout, this reply protests against the pacifistic policies of the *Apology,* especially deprecating the proposed return of Cape Breton to the French. It was in June 1745 that the Cape's stronghold Louisburg had surrendered to the Colonial forces and the West Indies fleet. The defender of the war asked: ". . . does there breath a *Briton* of any Party so *base* as to *regret* that we became Masters of that Place. . .? Was it not a Conquest made by the *People* of our Colonies?" It should be added here that Cape Breton with Louisburg was returned to France in the same year, 1748. M. M.

Retirement of Mrs. Hartzell

MRS. BERTHA V. HARTZELL, Supervisor of Training, who retired this summer, began her work in the fall of 1927 as Supervisor of the Library Training Class. When this system was abandoned in 1932, Mrs. Hartzell continued to teach cataloguing and classification, book selection, and reference work in the new series of courses arranged for Library employees only. As Supervisor of Training she also had general charge of the various courses conducted by members of the staff, as well as supervision of the staff library.

Mrs. Hartzell graduated from Radcliffe College in 1898, and in 1918 received her B.S. in Library Science from Simmons College. For a year after her graduation from Radcliffe she taught in Brookline High School. At Simmons College she was in charge of the Social Service Library from 1918 to 1924, and during the summers of 1924 and 1926 of the College Library. From 1924 to 1927 she organized the Pine Manor and Dana Hall libraries in Wellesley. In the summer of 1923 she taught cataloguing in the Columbia University Library School, and in 1930 and 1933 gave the course in reference work at the Simmons summer school.

Retirement of Miss Watson

AT the end of May Miss Geneva Watson, Librarian of the West Roxbury Branch Library, retired after forty-four years of service.

Miss Watson, a graduate of the Brighton High School, began work at the Brighton Branch Library in 1902, becoming Second Assistant there two years later. In 1910 she was transferred to the West End Branch, and in 1913 was made First Assistant. During her years there the neighborhood contacts and the work with the public at the desk increased so much that the branch was one of the busiest in the system.

From 1928 until her retirement Miss Watson worked in the West Roxbury Branch Library. She was appointed Branch Librarian in 1935. This branch is also very active, being used especially by literary groups, musical clubs, and Red Cross workers. Under Miss Watson the library has coöperated to such an extent with various civic organizations that it has become a real community center.

Lectures and Concerts

THE entrance to the Lecture Hall is from Boylston Street only. The doors will be opened one half hour before each lecture or concert. Unless otherwise indicated, all programs are in the Lecture Hall.

Meet the Author. Esther Forbes, Novelist and Biographer. Interviewed by Perry Miller, Associate Professor of History and Literature, Harvard University. The speakers will be introduced by Edna G. Peck, Chief of the Book Selection Department, Circulation Division, Boston Public Library. 8.00 Thurs., Oct. 3.

A Pianist Prepares for Performance. Klaus Goetz, concert pianist and teacher. 8.00 Sun., Oct. 6.

Gallery Talk in the Albert H. Wiggin Gallery, on the Exhibition of John Copley Prints to be held in the Library during October. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. 3.00 Mon., Oct. 7.

Educational Opportunities in the Greater Boston Area. Zelda Lions, Executive Director of the Prospect Union Exchange, and E. Everett Clark, Director of University Extension, Massachusetts Department of Education. 8.00 Mon., Oct. 7.

Modern Literature Series: Aspects of Modern Poetry. Theodore Spencer, Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, Harvard University. 8.00 Thurs., Oct. 10.

Meet the Author. Mbonu Ojike, Author of "My Africa." Introduced by Edna G. Peck, Chief of the Book Selection Department, Circulation Division, Boston Public Library. 8.00 Sun., Oct. 13.

Land Development Series: The Individual Problem of Land Development. George Graves, Massachusetts Horticultural Society. 8.00 Thurs., Oct. 17.

Science Series: The Story of Penicillin. Illustrated. Donald G. Anderson, M.D., Dean, Boston University School of Medicine. 3.30 Sun., Oct. 20.

Modern Literature Series: Modern Drama. Benjamin W. Brown, Associate Professor of English and Director of Dramatics, Brown University. 8.00 Mon., Oct. 21.

Architecture of Mexico. Illustrated. John McAndrew, Associate Professor of Art, Wellesley College. 8.00 Thurs., Oct. 24.

Modern Literature Series: The Modern Novel. Edward A. Post, Professor of English, Boston University College of Business Administration. 8.00 Mon., Oct. 28.

Land Development Series: The Community Problem of Land Development. Draveaux Bender, Assistant Professor of City Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 8.00 Thurs., Oct. 31.

Lowell Lectures

A COURSE of eight illustrated lectures on *Lamaism, the Buddhism of Tibet and Mongolia; an Attempt at Interpretation,* by Ferdinand D. Lessing, Ph.D., Agassiz Professor of Oriental Languages, University of California.

Tuesdays and Fridays at eight o'clock in the evening, beginning Friday, October 18.

1. Fri., Oct. 18. A. Lamaism in History and Society. The geographic stage and the historic drama. Pre-Buddhist Tibet. The first and second propagation of the faith. The Red Church. Tsonghkapa, founder of the Yellow Church. The Dalai Lama and the church state. The lama and the laity. The Dalai Lama as a visible god, priest, and ruler.

2. Tues., Oct. 22. The reincarnated clergy. The lower clergy. Saints and sorcerers. The priest in the life of the layman.

3. Fri., Oct. 25. B. Lamaism as a Creed.

4. Tues., Oct. 29. The cosmorama and the deliverance. Theology as a system of hypostases. Eschatology. C. Lamaism as a Practice.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

⁂

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a quarterly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

General Reference Books in Bates Hall

Army and Navy

Gibbons, Cromwell. Military decorations and campaign service bars of the United States. New York, U. S. Insignia Co. [1945.] 80 pp. **Gen. Ref. UC533.G47**

United States, Adjutant General. Official army register for 1946. Washington. 1946, 1316 pp. **Gen. Ref. U11.U6A2**

U. S. Navy Dept. Register of the commissioned and warrant officers of the United States navy and Marine corps. July, 1945. Washington. 1945. 967 pp. **Gen. Ref. V11.U4**

Bibliography

Bibliographic index, a cumulative bibliography of bibliographies, 1945. Wilson. 1946. 252 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z1002.B597**

Farrar, Clarissa P., and Austin P. **Evans.** Bibliography of English translations from medieval sources. Columbia Univ. 1946. 534 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z6517.F3**

Kennedy, Arthur Garfield. A concise bibliography for students of English systematically arranged . . . 2d edition. 1945. Stanford Univ. [1945.] 161 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z2011.K35**

Nicholson, Margaret. A manual of copyright practice for writers, publishers, and agents. New York, Oxford Univ. 1945. 255 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z642.N5 1942**

Powers, Mary Luella, *Sister.* The Catholic booklist, 1942–45. River Forest, Ill., Rosary College. 1945. 101 pp. **Gen. Ref.Z7837.P7**

Scally, Mary Anthony, *Sister.* Negro Catholic writers, 1900–1943, a bio-bibliography, Detroit, Romig. [1945.] 152 pp. **Gen. Ref.Z1361.N39S28**

Smith, Bruce Lannes, *and others.* Propaganda, communication, and public opinion; a comprehensive reference guide [by] Bruce Lannes Smith, Harold D. Lasswell, and Ralph D. Casey. Princeton Univ. 1946. 435 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z7204.S67S5**

Special libraries association. Special library resources, edited by L. Vormelker . . . v. 2. New York, Special Libraries Ass'n. 1946. 630 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z695.U4742**

U. S. Library of Congress, General reference and bibliography division. Demobilization, a selected list of references. Compiled by Grace Hadley Fuller. Washington. 1945. 193 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z6207.W81U5**

— The governments of the major foreign powers; a bibliography. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. [Washington.] 1945. 45 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z7161.U45**

U. S. Library of Congress, Subject cataloging division. Subject headings used in the dictionary catalogs of the Library of Congress. Cumulated suppl. to the 4th edition. Jan. 1941–Dec. 1944. Wilson. 1945. 187 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z695.U4742**

Vertical File Service Catalog, The. 1945. Wilson. 1945. 193 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z1231.P2V5**

Whitaker's Cumulative Book List. Annual volume. January to December, 1945. London, Whitaker. [1946.] 167 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z2005.W57 1945**

Directories. Hand-books

American council on public affairs. Veterans information directory. Washington, Public Affairs Press. [1946.] 131 pp. **Gen. Ref. UB357.G87**

A guide to national, state, and local agencies through which ex-servicemen can obtain governmental benefits.

American public welfare association. The public welfare directory. 1946. Chicago, American Public Welfare Ass'n. [1946.] 297 pp. **Gen. Ref. HV89.A55**

Directories of agencies in race relations; National, State, and Local. Chicago, Julius Rosenwald Fund. 1945. 124 pp. **Gen. Ref. HS1605.J8**

Directory of the American Political Science Association. 1945. Edited by Franklin L. Burdette. Evanston, Ill., American Political Science Ass'n. [1945.] 235 pp. **Gen. Ref. JA28.A56**

Harrison, Shelby Millard, and F. Emerson **Andrews.** American foundations for social welfare . . . Includes a directory of 505 foundations. Russell Sage Foundation. 1946. 249 pp. **Gen. Ref. AS911.A2H3**

International Blue book. A biographical dictionary of the world's notable living men and women. London, Ringrose & Salter. 1946. 854 pp. **Gen. Ref.AYCT120I. 45**

Kelly's handbook to the titled, landed and official classes. London, Kelly's Directories. 1946. 2092 pp. **Gen. Ref. AYCS419.K5**

New International Year Book, The. 1945. Funk & Wagnalls. 1946. 746 pp. **Gen. Ref.AE4.I64**

Official Catholic Directory, The. 1946. New York, Kenedy. [1946.] 2000 pp. **Gen. Ref. AYBX745.C5**

Official hotel red book and directory, The. 1946. New York, American Hotel Ass'n Directory Corp. [1946.] 1048 pp. **Centre Desk**

Domestic Science. Economics

Hines, Duncan. Adventures in good eating. Bowling Green, Kentucky, Adventures in Good Eating. [1946.] 297 pp. **Gen. Ref. Closet TX907.H5=TX907.H5 1946**

Ukers, William Harrison. All about coffee . . . 2d edition. New York, Tea & Coffee Trade Journal. 1935. 818 pp. **Gen. Ref. TX415.U5**

— Ten years of coffee progress, the highlights of coffee developments during the decade, 1935–44 . . . New York, Pan-American Coffee Bureau. 1945. 31 pp. **Gen. Ref. TX415.U55**

Encyclopedias

Almanacco italiano. 1943. Piccola enciclopedia popolare della vita practica. Firenze. 551 pp. **Gen. Ref. AY74.A6**

Foster, Robert Frederick. Foster's complete Hoyle. An encyclopaedia of games. Lippincott. [1946.] 697 pp. **Gen. Ref. Cage GV1243.F77**

Watt, Homer Andrew. A dictionary of English literature, authors, anonymous works, literary terms, versification, chronology . . . New York, Barnes & Noble. 1945. 430 pp. **Gen. Ref. PR19.W3**

Who's important in medicine [a biographical encyclopedia of physicians, surgeons, medical educators and hospital administrators. 1945.] New York, Institute for Research in Biography. [1945.] 1038 pp. **Gen. Ref. R150.W5**

Legislation

Dod's Parliamentary Companion. 1946. London, Business Dictionaries. [1946.] 568 pp. **Gen. Ref. Desk JN500.D7**

Massachusetts General Court. Journal of the House of Representatives. 1944. Boston. 1944. 2048 pp. **Gen.Ref. J87.M4 c**

— Journal of the senate for the year 1944. Boston. 1944. 1621 pp. **Gen. Ref. J87.M4 b**

New Hampshire General Court. Manual for the General Court. 1945. Concord, N. H. 1945. 104 pp. **Gen. Ref. JK2931 1945**

United States, Acts and laws. The code of the laws of the United States . . . Suppl. 5, 1941–46. Washington. 1946. 1694 pp. **Gen. Ref. KUS 2**

Science. Sociology

Academie des sciences, Paris. Annuaire pour 1946. Paris. 1946. 224 pp. **Gen. Ref. Q46.A138**

Bates, Ralph S. Scientific societies in the United States. Wiley. [1945.] 246 pp. **Gen. Ref.Q11.A1B3**

Science in progress. Vol. 3. Yale. [1945.] 322 pp. **Gen. Ref. Q171.S582**

Sorokin, Pitirim A. Social and cultural dynamics. American Book Co. [1937–41.] 4 vols. **Gen. Ref. HM101.S75=HM101.S75**

Bibliography. Libraries

Bourke, Vernon J. Thomistic bibliography, 1920–1940. The Modern schoolman, supplement to volume XXI. St. Louis, Mo. 1945. 312 pp. ***Z8870.B67**

Grove, Lee Edmonds. Of Brooks and books. Univ. of Minnesota. [1945.] ix, 85 pp. Illus. **Z473.B8G7**

A biographical essay on Edmund D. Brooks (1866–1919), a pioneer collector and Minnesota's greatest bookseller. Includes the story of the "bibliopolistic cause célèbre," the sale of the Glenriddell manuscripts of Robert Burns.

Bibliography of books with Brooks imprints: pp. 65–82.

John Crerar Library, *Chicago.* The John Crerar library, 1895–1944; an historical report prepared under the authority of the Board of directors, by the librarian. Chicago. 1945. ix, 206 pp. Plates. **Z733.C52J6**

U. S. Library of Congress, General reference and bibliography division. Sixty American poets, 1896–1944, selected, with preface and critical notes, by Allen Tate, the chair of poetry. A preliminary check list by Frances Cheney. Washington. 1945. xii, 188 pp. ***Z1231.P7U55**

Reproduced from type-written copy.

Wing, Donald. Short-title catalogue of books printed in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and British America and of English books printed in other countries, 1641–1700, compiled by Donald Wing. New York, Index Soc. 1945– ***Z2002.W5**

"A continuation of A short-title catalogue of books printed in England, Scotland & Ireland, and of English books printed abroad, 1475–1640, London, The Bibliographical society, 1926."—*Preface.*

Biography

Essays and Studies

Cole, Margaret. Beatrice Webb. Harcourt, Brace. [1946.] vi, 229 pp. **HX246.W37C6 1946**

"A brief account . . . by one who had the privilege of being her friend and her fellow-worker within the Fabian Society."—*Preface.*

Derleth, August William. H. P. L.; a memoir. New York, B. Abraham. 1945. 122 pp. **PS3523.O 83Z6**

A memoir of Howard Phillips Lovecraft (1890–1937), a writer of uncanny tales.

Kahrl, George Morrow. Tobias Smollett, traveler-novelist. Univ. of Chicago. [1945.] xxiv, 165 pp. Plates. **PR3696.K3**

Keniston, Frank Walter. Biographies of Milo, Maine. [Auburn, Maine.] Webber. 1945. xiv, 148 pp. ***F29.M65K4**

Krug, Merton E. Du Bay: son-in-law of Oshkosh . . . with an introduction by Marvin B. Rosenberry. Appleton, Wis., C. C. Nelson Pub. Co. [1946.] xlvii, 385 pp. Plates. F586.S8K7

"The story of John B. DuBay's famous crime at the old trading post grounds near Portage, as presented by Merton E. Krug in these pages, is a new chapter in Northwest history."—*Foreword* by Walter S. Goodland, *Governor of Wisconsin.*

Mesa Rodriguez, Manuel I. Monseñor Guillermo González Arocha, patriota y ciudadano. La Habana. 1945. 68 pp. BX4705.G612M4

Randall, James Garfield. Lincoln and the South. Baton Rouge, Louisiana State Univ. 1946. viii, 161 pp. E457.R18

Four lectures treating of some of the matters which the author has presented more fully in his two-volume work *Lincoln the President: Springfield to Gettysburg.*

Rister, Carl Coke. Robert E. Lee in Texas. Univ. of Oklahoma. 1946. xiii, 183 pp. Plates. E467.1.L4R58

A little-known phase of General Lee's life—the four years preceding the Civil War.

Schachner, Nathan. Alexander Hamilton. Appleton-Century. [1946.] vi, 488 pp. E302.6.H2S25

Schimberg, Albert Paul. The great friend: Frederick Ozanam. Bruce. [1946.] vii, 344 pp. BX4705.O 8S4

The life and work of the French scholar and founder of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul (1813–1853).

Shridharani, Krishnalal. The Mahatma and the world. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 1946. xviii, 247 pp. DS481.G3S49

A sympathetic life history of Gandhi extended to the present time. A final chapter is on "Hindu, Moslem, and Englishman."

Memoirs. Letters

Byng of Vimy, *Viscountess.* Up the stream of time. Toronto, Macmillan. 1946. 274 pp. Plates. CT788.B965A3

Amiable memoirs of Lady Byng, wife of the former Governor-General of Canada.

Hahn, Emily. Hong Kong holiday. Doubleday. 1946. viii, 305 pp. PS3515.A2422H6 1946

Life in captured Hong Kong made vivid by the human incidents which the author experienced and tells with a light and intimate touch.

Matthews, Herbert L. The education of a correspondent. Harcourt, Brace. [1946.] 550 pp. D413.M28A3

O'Casey, Sean. Drums under the windows. Macmillan. 1946. 430 pp. PR6029.C33Z54

The third volume in the series of memoirs by the Irish patriot and noted dramatist.

Pease, Arthur Stanley. Sequestered vales of life. Harvard. 1946. viii, 129 pp. PS3531.E248S4 1946

Amiable reminiscences, with sketches of some quaint characters, by the former President of Amherst College, now Professor of Latin at Harvard University.

Sitwell, *Sir* Osbert. The scarlet tree. Little, Brown. 1946. x, 381 pp. PR6037.I 83Z55

A sequel to *Left Hand, Right Hand,* this volume of Mr. Sitwell's reminiscences revives his boyhood from his seventh to his seventeenth year, with an individual charm in the depiction of scenes and characters, and not without penetrating comments on a past age.

Taylor, Bayard, *1825–1878.* The correspondence of Bayard Taylor and Paul Hamilton Hayne. Edited, with an introduction and notes, by Charles Duffy. Louisiana State Univ. 1945. 111 pp. PS2993.A45

Welles, Winifred, *1893–1939.* The lost landscape; some memories of a family and a town in Connecticut, 1659–1906. Illustrated by Phyllis Coté. Holt. [1946.] 299 pp. PS3545.E523Z5 1946

Consists partly of reminiscences of the author's childhood in Norwich Town, and partly of sketches of characters and incidents of the region.

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

American automobile association. Directory of accommodations. 1946. Washington, American Automobile Ass'n. 1946. 192 pp. **TX907.A51

North American continent, the United States, Alaska, Canada, Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, Hawaii.

American aviation directory . . . v. 7, no. 1, 1946. Washington, American Aviation Associates. 1946. 623 pp. **TL512.A51

American iron and steel institute, New York. Directory of the iron and steel works of the United States and Canada. 24th edition. 1945. American Iron and Steel Inst. 1945. 564 pp. **TS301.A51

American public welfare association. The public welfare directory . . . 1946. Chicago, American Public Welfare Ass'n. 297 pp. **HV89.A52

Cotton year book. 1945. 40th. Manchester [Eng.], Textile Mercury. 1945. 782 pp. **TS1551.C85

Directory of corporations and executives Worcester county, 1946; a register of business finance. Boston, Directory Pub. Co. 1946. 272 pp. **HG4057.M4.D58

Dunne's international insurance reports . . . Louisville, Ky., Dunne Press. 1943. 928 pp. **HG8756.D92

Fancher, Albert. A business of your own. Philadelphia, New Home Library, Blakiston Co. 1946. 338 pp. NBS

Gaynor, Frank. International business directory in five languages. English-German-French-Spanish-Italian. New York, Philosophical Library. 1946. 452 pp. **HF1002.G28

Gore, Michael. 101 ways to be your own boss. New York, Arco Pub. Co. 1945. 128 pp. NBS

Hancock, Ralph. Opportunities in Latin America. Essential Books, Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 1946. 278 pp. NBS

Hauser, Philip M., and W. R. Leonard. Government statistics for business use. Wiley. 1946. 432 pp. NBS

Interior decorators' hand book, Spring 1946. New York, Hall Pub. Co. 1946. 232 pp. **TT12.H23

International labor office. The exploitation of foreign labour by Germany. Montreal. 1945. 286 pp. NBS

Ise, John. Economics. Harper. 1946. 751 pp. NBS

Journal of the photographic society of America. Directory issue . . . 1946. New York, Photographic Society of America. 1946. 280 pp. **TR12.J86

Kahm, Harold S. Careers for modern women. New York, Knickerbocker Pub. Co. 1946. 128 pp. **NBS**

Larson, Gustav E. Selecting and operating a business of your own . . . Prentice-Hall. 1946. 364 pp. **NBS**

League of Nations. Economic, financial and transit department. Industrialization and foreign trade. League of Nations. 1945. 171 pp. **NBS**

Leonard's guide. Motor freight section . . . New England edition. 7th revision. 1946. Chicago, Leonard. 1946. 148 pp. ****HE2101.L58**

Levie, Dagobert de, *compiler.* Business phrases in six languages . . . Pitman Pub. Corp. 1946. 135 pp. **NBS**

Lewis, Charles W., *editor.* Essentials of selling. Prentice-Hall. 1945. 274 pp. **NBS**

Lytle, Charles W. Job evaluation methods. Ronald Press. 1946. 329 pp. **NBS**

McDiarmid, Orville J. Commercial policy in the Canadian economy. Harvard. 1946. 597 pp. **NBS**

Maier, Norman R. F. Psychology in industry. Houghton-Mifflin. 1946. 463 pp. **NBS**

National retail hardware association. Hardware retailer . . . directory, July 1945. Indianapolis, Ind., National Retail Hardware Ass'n. 1945. 768 pp. ****TS403.N27**

Record of the **American bureau** of shipping "American Lloyds", established 1867 to provide a standard American classification of vessels. 1946. New York, American Bureau of Shipping. 1946. 1904 pp. ****HE565.A3.R31**

Roth, Charles B. Finding the prospect and getting the interview. Prentice-Hall. 1946. 179 pp. **NBS**

Saliers, Earl A. Modern practical accounting. American Technical Soc. 1946. 365 pp. **NBS**

Silverberg, Louis G., *editor.* The Wagner act; after ten years. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs. 1945. 126 pp. **NBS**

Simmons, Harry. Practical sales management. Prentice-Hall. 1946. 427 pp. **NBS**

Stern, Bernhard J. Medical services by government; local, state, and federal. New York, Commonwealth Fund. 1946. 208 pp. **NBS**

Swiss office for the development of trade. Directory of Swiss manufacturers and producers, 1945/46. Zurich and Lausanne. 1945. 1004 pp. ****HF3703.S97**

Wessels, O. Richard. Small business as a career. Syracuse Univ. Press. 1946. 200 pp. **NBS**

White, J. Gustave. Changing your work? New York, Association Press. 1946. 210 pp. **NBS**

Wool year book, The . . . 1945. Manchester, Eng., Textile Mercury. 1945. 641 pp. ****TS1601.W91**

Writer's handbook, The, edited by A. S. Burack. Boston, The Writer. 1945. 501 pp. **NBS**

Economics

American industries salvage committee. Democracy in action; a report of the American industries salvage committee. [New York. 1946?] [89] pp. **HD9975.U52A6**

Daniel, Howard, and Minnie **Belle.** Australia, the new customer; a commercial and economic guide for American business men. Ronald Press. [1946.] xiii, 369 pp. Illus. **9382.94A4**

De Levie, Dagobert. Business phrases in six languages, for writing letters in English, Spanish, French, Dutch, German [and] Russian. Pitman Pub. Corp. [1946.] vii-ix, 135 pp. **HF1002.D4**

"An expanded and enlarged book based on the author's The correspondent, published at the Hague in 1940."—*Publisher's note.*

Fairbanks, Morse and company. Pioneers in industry; the story of Fairbanks, Morse & co., 1830–1945. Chicago, Fairbanks, Morse. [1945.] 159 pp. Illus. 159 pp. Illus. ***HD9705.U64F3 1945**

Lasswell, Harold Dwight. World politics faces economics, with special reference to the future relations of the United States and Russia. McGraw-Hill. 1945. x, 108 pp. **9338.91A66**

Meriam, Lewis. Relief and social security. Brookings Inst. 1946. xx, 912 pp. **9368.4A168**

Meyers, Albert Leonard. Modern economics, elements and problems. Prentice-Hall. 1946. xii, 734 pp. **9330.2A177**

"This book is a combination of the revised edition of *Elements of Modern Economics* and of *Modern Economic Problems.*"—*Preface.*

Towne, Charles Wayland, and Edward Norris **Wentworth.** Shepherd's empire . . . drawings by Harold D. Bugbee. Univ. of Oklahoma. 1945. xii, 364 pp. Illus. **SF376.T6**

A history of sheep-raising in the Southwest from the time of Columbus on.

Warbasse, James Peter. The cooperative way; a method of world reconstruction. Barnes & Noble. 1946. 184 pp. 16 plates on 8 leaves. **9334.A80**

Zacharoff, Lucien, *editor.* Vital problems of air commerce. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1946.] xv, 338 pp. **9387.7A102**

Education

American council on education, Commission on teacher education. Helping teachers understand children, by the staff of the Division on child development and teacher personnel, prepared for the Commission on teacher education. Washington, American Council on Education. 1945. xv, 468 pp. **LB1115.A55 1946**

Aydelotte, Frank. The American Rhodes scholarships; a review of the first forty years. Princeton Univ. 1946. xvi, 208 pp. **LF503.F8A9**

"Alphabetical list of American Rhodes scholars": pp. 134–208.

Columbia university, Committee on college plans. A college program in action, a review of working principles at Columbia college . . . Columbia Univ. 1946. xi, 175 pp. **LD1233.A5**

Duncan, Ethel M. Democracy's children . . . introduction by Rachel Davis Du Bois; illustrated by Margaret I. Thomas. New York, Philadelphia, Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge. [1945.] xviii, 189 pp. **CB199.D8**

Engelmann, Susanne Charlotte. German education and re-education . . . with an introduction by Louis M. Terman. New York, International Universities Press. [1945.] 147 pp. LA722.E5
A survey of German education under the Empire, the Republic, and the Nazi regime. The author, who was active in the educational field under the Weimar Republic, is now a refugee in the United States.

Hale, Richard Walden. Tercentenary history of the Roxbury Latin school, 1645–1945. Cambridge, [Mass.] 1946. iv, 170 pp. Plates. LD7501.R85R625

Hollis, Ernest Victor. Toward improving Ph. D. programs . . . prepared for the Commission on teacher education. Washington, American Council on Education. 1945. xii, 204 pp. LB2371.H64

Jones, Anna May. Leisure time education; a handbook of creative activities for teachers and group leaders. Harper. [1946.] xviii, 235 pp. Plates. BJ1498.J6
Bibliography: pp. 197–230.

Le Duc, Thomas Harold André. Piety and intellect at Amherst college, 1865–1912. Columbia Univ. ix, 165 pp. LD153.L4
"This is not a chronicle of Amherst College, but an attempt to identify the ideas that were current there in the second half of the nineteenth century."—*Preface.*

Miller, Neal E., and John **Dollard**. Social learning and imitation. London, K. Paul, Trench, Trubner. [1945.] x, 284 pp. Illus. LB1069.M5 1945
Basing their theories on experiments involving the observation of children, the authors expound the learning of imitation, then consider social conditions producing imitative behavior.

Prall, Charles E., and C. Leslie **Cushman**. Teacher education in service. Prepared for the Commission on teacher education. Washington, American Council on Education. 1944. [i. e. 1945.] xiii, 503 pp. LB1715.P7 1945

Schneideman, Rose. Democratic education in practice. Harper. [1945.] xv, 534 pp.
Bibliography: pp. 493–522. LB875.S353

Stevenson, Elizabeth. Home and family life education in elementary schools. Wiley. [1946.] viii, 309 pp. Plates. LB1555.S83

Tomlinson, Laurence Elliott. College entrance requirements, a study of ideals, trends and institutions in the United States as related to secondary education. Portland, Ore., Educational Studies. [1945.] 50 pp. LB2351.T6

Valentine, Percy Friars, *editor.* Twentieth century education; recent developments in American education. New York, Philosophical Library. [1946.] 655, ix pp. LB41.V35

Fine Arts

Archaeology. Sculpture

McCown, Theodore Doney. Pre-Incaic Huamachuco; survey and excavations in the region of Huamachuco and Cajabamba. Univ. of California. 1945. x, 223–399 pp. Plates. *2331.64.39 No. 4

New York, Metropolitan museum of art. Egyptian statues; text by Nora E. Scott, photographs by Charles Sheeler. New York. 1945. [34] pp. Illus. 8081.01–102

Architecture. Planning

Catlin, Mary, and George **Catlin**. Building your new house. New York, Current Books. [1946.] 267 pp. Illus. 8117.05–159

Lasch, Robert. Breaking the building blockade. Univ. of Chicago. [1946.] xiii, 316 pp. 8122.03–132

McCallum, Ian Robert More, *editor.* Physical planning; the ground work of a new technique. London, Architectural Press. 1945. xvi, 296 pp. Plates. 8121.08–208
Bibliography: pp. 282–296.

Oneal, Cora Maud. Gardens and homes of Mexico. Dallas, Upshaw. [1945.] xiv, 221 pp. 8129.06–500

Ornstein, Jacob Arthur. Decorating unpainted furniture, written and illustrated. New York, Greenberg. [1946.] 161 pp. 8184.04–504

Scotford, John R. The church beautiful; a practical discussion of church architecture. Boston, Pilgrim Press. xi, 161 pp. Illus. 8104.01–903

Sitte, Camillo, *1843–1903.* The art of building cities . . . translated by Charles T. Stewart. Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1945. 128 pp. Illus. 8121.01–52

Waterman, Thomas Tileston. The mansions of Virginia, 1706–1776. Univ. of North Carolina. [1945.] 456 pp. Illus. 8094.04–104
Bibliography: pp. 425–432.

Williams, Paul R. The small home of tomorrow. Hollywood, Murray & Gee. 1945. 7–95 pp. Illus. 8117.05–146

Art History

Hamann, Richard. Geschichte der Kunst von der altchristlichen Zeit bis zur Gegenwart. 1110 Abbildungen. New York, Rosenberg. 1945. 968 pp. Illus. 4070.02–106

Linton, Ralph, *and others.* Arts of the South seas, by Ralph Linton and Paul S. Wingert in collaboration with Rene D'Harnoncourt; color illustrations by Miguel Covarrubias. Museum of Modern Art, distributed by Simon & Schuster. [1946.] 199 pp. Colored plates. 4071.05–602

Crafts. Furniture

Daché, Lilly. Talking through my hats; edited by Dorothy Roe Lewis. Coward-McCann. [1946.] vi, 265 pp. 8193.07–302
The frank, entertaining, and informative memoirs of a great French milliner.

Gloag, John. British furniture makers. With 8 plates in colour and 25 illustrations in black and white. New York, Hastings House. [1945.] 47 pp. Colored plates. 8185.02–126

Haslam, Fred. Simple wooden toys. Studio. [1945.] 64 pp. Illus. 8198.07–108

Pack, Greta. Jewelry and enameling . . . Van Nostrand. [1946.] xii, 377 pp. Illus.
Bibliography: pp. 363–372. 8177.08–105R

Thrift, Tim. Modern methods in marbling paper. Winchester, Mass., Lucky Dog Press. [1945.] 38 pp. Colored illus. *8195.07–900
A treatise for the layman on the art of marbling paper for bookbinding and other decorative uses, including a description of several practical methods, with illustrative samples of marbled effects.

White, Charles E. Gimp braiding projects. [Boston, Fellowcrafters. 1940.] [13] pp. Illus. 8198.09–118

Drawing

Fragonard, Jean Honoré, *1732–1806*. Fragonard drawings for Ariosto, with essays by Elizabeth Mongan, Philip Hofer [and] Jean Seznec. Published for the National gallery of art, Washington, D. C. [and] the Harvard college library, Cambridge, Mass. New York, Pantheon Books. [1945.] 80 pp. 137 (i. e. 138) plates on 70 ll. *8141.03–531
Contents. — Fragonard the draughtsman, by Elizabeth Mongan. — Illustrated editions of "Orlando furioso," by Philip Hofer. — Fragonard as an interpreter of Ariosto, by Jean Seznec. — Notes. — Bibliography, pp. 55–60.

Nast, Thomas, *1840–1902*. [A collection of specimens of the work of Thomas Nast. New York, 1871–72.] 33 pieces in 1 vol. Plates. *8145B.26
Detached from Harper's weekly, 1871–72. Includes a portrait and biographical sketch of the artist, detached from Harper's weekly, May 11, 1867.

Nerman, Einar. Caricature. American Studio Books. [1946.] 80 pp. Illus. 8144.05–132

Pérard, Victor. Blackboard fun. Chicago, Pitman Pub. Corp. [1945.] [63] pp. Illus. 8142.07–305

— Drawing children with basic lines and actions. Pitman Pub. Corp. [1945.] [64] pp. Illus. 8142.04–603

Raffaele Sanzio, *1483–1520*. Raphael's drawings. New York, H. Bittner. 1945. 56 pp. 60 plates on 30 leaves. 8140.08–851

Painting

Baltimore, Museum of art. Two hundred and fifty years of painting in Maryland. The Baltimore museum of art . . . May eleventh through June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and forty-five. [Baltimore. 1945.] 78 pp. Illus. *8060.07–300
"A survey of painting in Maryland, by J. Hall Pleasants:" pp. 5–13.

Boston, Museum of fine arts. Charles Herbert Woodbury: exhibition of oils and water colors. Museum of fine arts, Boston. November 15 through December 16, 1945. [Boston. 1945.] 20 pp., incl. 4 plates. *8060.05–990

Holme, Bryan, *editor*. Masterpieces in color at the Metropolitan museum of art, New York. Introduction by Harry B. Wehle. American Studio Books. [1945.] 15 pp., LX colored plates. 4061.04–118

New York, Museum of modern art. Paul Klee; statements by the artist, articles by Alfred H. Barr, jr., Julia and Lyonel Feininger, James Johnson Sweeney, edited by Margaret Miller. [New York, Museum of Modern Art. 1945.] 64 pp. Plates. 8064.06–561

Tonnancour, Jacques G. de. Roberts. Montreal, L'Arbre. 1944. 8062.09–870
On the work of Goodrich Roberts.

Philosophy of Art. Education

McMahon, Amon Philip. Preface to an American philosophy of art. Univ. of Chicago. [1945.] vi, 194 pp. 4085.01–503

Russell, Mable, and Elsie Wilson **Gwynne**. Art education for daily problems. Edited by William G. Whitford. Peoria, Ill., Manual Arts Press. [1946.] 248 pp. Colored plates. 4085.07–120

Viola, Wilhelm. Child art. Univ. of London. [1945.] 206 pp. Illus. 4084.07–907
Treats of the art work of children.

Miscellaneous

Newton, Eric. War through artists' eyes; paintings and drawings by British war artists, selected and introduced by Eric Newton. London, J. Murray. 1945. 96 pp. Plates. 4097.09–134

New York, Numismatic gallery. Rare coins offered at fixed prices. New York, Numismatic Gallery. [1937.] 57 pp. *CJ49.N4

Weston, Edward. The photographs of Edward Weston [by] Nancy Newhall. Museum of Modern Art. [1946.] 36 pp. Illus. 8147.08–970

History

America

Blied, Benjamin J. Catholics and the civil war. Milwaukee, Wis. 1945. 162 pp. E540.C3B5

Daniels, Josephus. The Wilson era; years of war and after, 1917–1923. Univ. of North Carolina. 1946. xviii, 654 pp. E766.D32
A sequel to the author's *The Wilson Era — Years of Peace, 1910–1917*. During the period treated in the present volume the author was Secretary of the Navy. "This is no chronological history," he states in the Foreword. "It is a personal narrative based on my observation and some participation in the events of those years."

Diffie, Bailey Wallys. Latin-American civilization: colonial period, by Bailey W. Diffie, with the assistance of Justine Whitfield Diffie. Harrisburg, Pa., Stackpole. [1945.] 812 pp. Plates. F1410.D5

Entralgo, Elias José. Los diputados por Cuba en las Cortes de España durante los tres primeros periodos constitucionales. La Habana. 1945. 50 pp. F1783.E5

Hill, Roscoe R. The national archives of Latin America; edited for the joint committee on Latin American studies of the National research council, the American council of learned societies and the Social science research council. Harvard. 1946. xx, 169 pp. *CD3683.1945.H5

Mitchell, Donald William. History of the modern American navy, from 1883 through Pearl harbor. Knopf. xiv, 477, xxx pp. E182.M65
Bibliography: pp. 455–477.

U. S. Department of state. Blue book on Argentina; consultation among the American republics with respect to the Argentine situation. Memorandum of the United States government, Washington, D. C., February 1946. New York, Greenberg. [1946.] 58 pp. F2846.U55

Europe

Goris, Jan Albert, *editor*. Belgium; chapters by George W. Carpenter, James P. Chapin,

B.-S. Chlepner [and others] . . . Univ. of California. 1945. ix-xx, 478 pp. DH418.G6
Belongs to the United Nations series. Contains essays by various contributors on the history, political structure, economics, social development, religion, education, science, art, and literature of Belgium. The last part (VII) deals with the recent war and the occupation, and Belgium in the post-war period.

Salomone, Arcangelo William. Italian democracy in the making; the political scene in the Giolittian era, 1900–1914. Philadelphia. 1945. xix, 148 pp. DG566.S3 1945a
Bibliography: pp. 119–142.

Schmitt, Bernadotte Everly, *editor.* Poland; chapters by John Lawrence Angel, Eldon R. Burke, Joseph C. Gidyński [and others.] Univ. of California. 1945. ix–xix, 500 pp. DK404.S35
Belongs to the United Nations series. Contains essays by various contributors on the history, politics, economics, agriculture, religious, scientific, and cultural developments, including music. The last part (VIII) deals with Poland during and after World War II.
Bibliography: pp. [465]–476.

Valentin, Veit. The German people; their history and civilization from the Holy Roman empire to the third reich. Knopf. xx, 730, xxx pp. DD90.V32
A distinguished German historian in exile, now in the United States, gives a history from Charlemagne to the present. He considers religious and cultural movements, and national characteristics.

Near and Far East

Johnsen, Julia Emily, *compiler.* Palestine: Jewish homeland? Wilson. 1946. 342 pp. Illus. *5598.319.18 No.6
Bibliography: pp. 312–342.

Latourette, Kenneth Scott. A short history of the Far East. Macmillan. 1946. xiv, 665 pp. DS511.L3

War and Post-War

Beattie, Edward W., *Jr.,* Diary of a Kriegie. Crowell. [1946.] vi, 312 pp. D805.G3B4
The author of *Freely to Pass,* who was captured in France, has preserved his diary written in various Nazi prison camps. As he spoke German and knew Germany from several years' residence, he had conversations with various officials and an opportunity to observe the last stages of German national existence. Illustrated with the author's lively sketches.

Eldridge, Fred. Wrath in Burma; the uncensored story of General Stillwell and international maneuvers in the Far East. Doubleday. 1946. 320 pp. Plates. D767.6.E4

Haring, Douglas Gilbert, *editor.* Japan's prospect. Contributors: Edward A. Ackerman, William Henry Chamberlin . . . Douglas G. Haring (editor) [and others] . . . Harvard. 1946. xiv, 474 pp. Illus. DS889.H27
"School for overseas administration, Harvard university, published in coöperation with the American council, Institiute of Pacific relations."—*P. (ii).*

Lee, Asher. The German air force; foreword by General Carl Spaatz. Harper. [1946.] xvi, 310 pp. Plates. D787.L4

Loo, Pin- fei. It is dark underground. Putnam. [1946.] vii, 200 pp. D802.C5L6
A first-hand account of the heroic exploits of the Chinese underground army of high school youth and children who voluntarily engaged in sabotage, scouting, and various dangerous forms of resistance.

McKeogh, Michael J., and Richard Lockridge. Sgt. Mickey and General Ike. Putnam. [1946.] xi, 185 pp. D811.M24
General Eisenhower's devoted orderly, who attended him throughout the War, gives a winning account of his association with his chief.

Minshall, Thomas Herbert. On disarming Germany. Hutchinson. [1945.] 88 pp. D829.G3M555
A severe program of punishment, control, and decentralization, with the severance of East Prussia and Silesia from the Reich.

Pyle, Ernie, *1900–1945.* Last chapter. Holt. [1946.] 150 pp. Plates. DD811.5.P93

Smith, Nicol, and Blake **Clark.** Into Siam, underground kingdom. Bobbs- Merrill. [1946.] 315 pp. Plates. D802.S5S5
The authors both served in the Office of Strategic Services.

Taylor, A. J. P. The course of German history, a survey of the development of Germany since 1815. Coward-McCann. [1946.] 230 pp. DD203.T3 1946
A history of Germany since 1815, by which the author supports his thesis that Germany should disappear from the ranks of the Great Powers.

Van Valkenburg, Samuel. Peace atlas of Europe.
Published in co-operation with the Foreign Policy Association.
First published under the title: "European Jigsaw. An Atlas of Boundary Problems."

Language. Composition

Ashcom, B. B., and Blanche E. **Goodell.** Functional Spanish review grammar and composition. Macmillan. 1945. x, 320 pp. PC4111.A73

Summers, Richard, and David L. **Patrick.** College composition, with grammar review and repetitive exercises. Ronald Press. [1946.] xvi, 204 pp. PE1408.S775

Webster, Noah, *1758–1843.* Webster's New international dictionary of the English language, 2d edition unabridged. An entirely new book utilizing all the experience and resources of more than one hundred years of genuine Webster dictionaries. A Merriam-Webster. William Allan Neilson . . . editor in chief; Thomas A. Knott . . . general editor; Paul W. Carhart, managing editor. Springfield, Mass., Merriam. 1945. cxii, 3214 pp. *PE1625.W3 1945

Literature

Drama

Gordon, George Stuart, *1881–1942.* Shakspearian comedy and other studies. Oxford Univ. [1945.] vii, 158 pp. PR2976.G6 1945

Silone, Ignazio. And he hid himself, a play in four acts . . . translated by Darina Tranquilli. Harper. [1946.] vi, 126 pp. PQ4841.I 4A7
The author is an anti-fascist Italian.

Stevenson, David Lloyd. The love-game comedy. Columbia Univ. 1946. xii, 259 pp. PN57.L7S8 1946
Bibliography: pp. [233]–245.

Essays. History of Literature

Bainbridge, John. Little wonder; or, The Reader's digest and how it grew. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1941.] 177 pp. PN4900.R3B3

Buckley, Jerome Hamilton. William Ernest Henley; a study in the "counter-decadence" of the 'nineties. Princeton Univ. 1945. xi, 234 pp. PR4784.B8
"This book attempts the first general criticism of Henley's life and work . . . I have deliberately slighted anecdote and personal melodrama, in order to relate Henley to a broader social, aesthetic, and intellectual background."—Author's *Preface.*
Includes many quotations from Henley's verse.

Caldwell, James Ralston. John Keats' fancy; the effect on Keats of the psychology of his day. Cornell Univ. 1945. ix, 206 pp. PR4837.C25

Capello, Francisco. Historia de la literatura griega . . . Buenos Aires. 1941–43. 2 v. PA3059.C35

Cook, Hulet H. Paul Hervieu and French classicism. Indiana Univ. [1945.] 56 pp. *AS36.I 385 no.14

Galloway, Clifford H. Refranes españoles, una colección de refranes, dichos, modismos, coplas y breves poesías, con sus traducciones al inglés. Spanish proverbs; Spanish proverbs, sayings, idioms and random selections, with their English translations. New York, Spanish-American Printing Co. 1944. 5–223 pp. PN6491.G3

Gerard Manley Hopkins, by the Kenyon critics. Norfolk, Conn., New Directions Books. [1945.] 144 pp. PR4803.H44Z63
Six of the eight essays composing this book first appeared in the Kenyon review.
Bibliography: pp. 135–137.

Grennan, Margaret Rose. William Morris, medievalist and revolutionary. New York, King's Crown Press. 1945. x, 173 pp. PR5087.S6G7 1945
"The present book attempts to define and develop the interrelations of Morris's medievalism and his socialism and to place him in a tradition that has undoubtedly left its mark on modern thought."—*Introduction.*
Bibliography: pp. 161–167.

Lambert, Lydia. Pushkin, poet and lover . . . translated from the French by Willard R. Trask. Doubleday. 1946. 276 pp. PG3350.L3

Letters, F. J. H. Virgil. Sheed & Ward. 1946. 162 pp. PA6825.L4 1946
"This book is in part an attempt to give general students some knowledge, and even appreciation, of the most famous of Roman poets."—*Foreword.*

Runge, Edith Amelie. Primitivism and related ideas in Sturm und Drang literature. Johns Hopkins. 1946. xii, 305 pp. *PD25.H5 no.21

Stallknecht, Newton Phelps. Strange seas of thought; studies in William Wordsworth's philosophy of man and nature. Duke Univ. 1945. ix, 284 pp. PR5888.S7

Trueblood, Paul Graham. The flowering of Byron's genius; studies in Byron's Don Juan. Stanford Univ. [1945.] xi, 183 pp.
Bibliography: pp. 172–177. PR4359.T7

Poetry

Case, Josephine Young. Freedom's farm. Houghton Mifflin. 1946. xi, 73 pp. Illus. PS3505.A819F73 1946

Devlin, Denis. Lough Derg and other poems. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1946.] 79 pp. PR6007.E78L6

Eberhart, Richard, and Selden **Rodman**, *editors.* War and the poet; an anthology of poetry expressing man's attitudes to war from ancient times to the present. Devin-Adair. 1945. xlv, 240 pp. PN6110.W28E3

Graves, Robert. Poems, 1938–1945. New York, Creative Age Press. [1946.] 58 pp. PR6013.R35A17 1946

Henryson, Robert, *1430?–1506?* A modernization of Robert Henryson's Testament of Cresseid, with an introduction and notes by Marshall W. Stearns. Indiana Univ. [1945.] 43 pp. *AS36.I 385 no.13
Based on the text printed by Henry Charteris in 1593, preserved in the British museum. *cf. Introduction.*
"A sequel to Chaucer's Troilus and Criseyde."—*Preface.*

Kreymborg, Alfred. Man and shadow; an allegory. Dutton. 1946. 256 pp. PS3521.R55M23 1946
A narrative poem representing the poet wandering in Central Park, New York, meeting all kinds of characters, and reflecting on the sorrows and evils of our time.

Nash, Ogden. The selected verse of Ogden Nash. Modern Library. [1946.] xi, 246 pp. PS3527.A637A6 1946

Noyes, Alfred, *editor.* The golden book of Catholic poetry. Lippincott. [1946.] xxix, 440 pp. Illus. PN6109.3.N6

Rosten, Norman. The big road, a narrative poem. Rinehart. 1946. xvii, 233 pp. Illus. PS3535.O 758B5
"This book is an historical narrative of the road-legend as it touches ancient Rome, Pizarro and Peru, Bering's search for a northern landbridge, the Wilderness Road, and finally the present, the Alcan Highway."

Simonson, Lee. Untended grove. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1946.] 59 pp. PS3537.I 685U5
Lyric poems, partly occasional, by the well known stage designer and critic.

Tales. Anthologies

Greshoff, Jan, *compiler.* Harvest of the Lowlands; an anthology in English translation of creative writing in the Dutch language with a historical survey of the literary development. New York, Querido. 1945. ix, 626 pp. PT5411.G74

Lady's pleasure, A; the modern woman's treasury of good reading, with an introduction by Ika Chase. Penn. 1946. xi, 602 pp. PS507.L3
Short stories, poems, articles, sketches, etc. for the entertainment of women readers.

Leach, Henry Goddard, *editor.* A pageant of old Scandinavia. Princeton Univ. for the American -Scandinavian Foundation. 1946. xv, 350 pp. PT7092.L4
Old Norse sagas, eddas, romances, and descriptions by contemporaries of Scandinavian life. Includes verse.

Morgan, Joseph, *1674–1700, attributed author.* The history of the kingdom of Basaruah and three unpublished letters, by Joseph Morgan, edited with an introduction by Richard Schlatter. Cambridge, Mass., Printed, and sold by Harvard Univ. Press.

1946. 172 pp. *PS808.M2H5

"If *Pilgrim's Progress* is to be reckoned as one of the early examples of the English novel, then *The History of the Kingdom of Basaruah* may well be called the first American novel. It is an allegory telling the Calvinist version of the story of man's fall and redemption . . ."—*P.* [3.]
The letters are from Morgan to Cotton Mather and Nathan Prince.

Van Gelder, Robert, and Dorothy Van Gelder, *compilers.* American legend, a treasury of our country's yesterdays. Appleton-Century. [1946.] xii, 535 pp. PZ1.V29 Am

Local History

Calvin, Ross. River of the sun; stories of the storied Gila. Univ. of New Mexico. 1946. xv–xix, 153 pp. Plates. F817.G52C3

A history of the river Gila valley in the Southwest.

Howard, Loea Parker. Ancient Redding in Massachusetts bay colony; its planting as a Puritan village and sketches of its early settlers from 1639 to 1652. [Boston. 1944.] vii–viii, 56 pp. F74.R28H48

Johnson, John Sperry. Stories of cape Cod. A "discovery book," romantic facts of all the cape Cod towns. [Plymouth, Mass. 1945.] 87 pp. F72.C3J62

Medicine. Hygiene

Brentano, Lowell. Ways to better hearing . . . diagrams by Ralph Graeter. New York, Watts. [1946.] 95 pp. RF290.B7

The author writes from his own experience in successfully overcoming the obstacles imposed by impaired hearing. He also gives much useful information about the physiology of the ear, the function of electrical hearing aids, lip reading (with exercises), organizations, the army program for the deafened, etc. The volume includes chapters by Mary C. New, Ralph J. Crosby, Dr. Foster Kennedy, Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, Edward McE. Lewis, and Dr. Harvey Fletcher.

Duran-Reynals, Marie Louise. The fever bark tree; the pageant of quinine. Doubleday. 1946. ix, 275 pp. RM666.C53D8

A history of quinine, the drug used to check malaria: "How this remedy was found, how its use was opposed, how this opposition was overcome by the combined efforts of a group of great men, how the remedy proved to be as important to medicine as gunpowder was to the art of war . . ."—*P. 19.*

Guthrie, Douglas. A history of medicine. With an introduction by Samuel C. Harvey. With 72 plates. Lippincott. [1946.] xvi, 448 pp. Plates. R131.G8 1946

Hume, Edward H. Doctors east, doctors west; an American physician's life in China. Norton. [1946.] 278 pp. Plates. R154.H796A3

Dr. Hume, an American born in India, was called in 1905 to launch a medical school at Changsha, China for the Yale University Mission. His memoirs reflect his twenty-five years' experiences in ministering to and learning from the Chinese.

Stern, Bernhard Joseph. Medicine in industry. Commonwealth Fund. 1946. xiv, 209 pp. 9331.822A7

Sponsored by the New York Academy of Medicine Committee on Medicine and the Changing Order.
Contents. — Scientific developments in Industrial Medicine. — Social and legislative backgrounds. — The extent of industrial disability. — The handicapped worker in industry. — Preventive services. — Medical care and health insurance. — The industrial physician.

Wilson, Thomas George. Victorian doctor; being the life of Sir William Wilde. With 61 illustrations by the author. New York, L. B. Fischer. [1946.] 336 pp. R489.W5W5

Military Science

Brown, Harrison. Must destruction be our destiny? Simon and Schuster. 1946. xiii, 158 pp. UF767.B75

A research chemist discusses the menace and the control of atomic bombs.

Marshall, George C. Selected speeches and statements of General of the Army George C. Marshall . . . edited by Major H. A. De Weerd. Washington, Infantry Journal. 1945. xii, 263 pp. U19.M35

Shanahan, William O. Prussian military reforms 1786–1813. Columbia Univ. 1945. 270 pp. *3563.110.520

"Bibliographical essay": pp. 235–240.
"Bibliography": pp. 241–253.

Music

Bartók, Bela. Violin concerto. Boosey & Hawkes. [1946.] 137 pp. M1012.B37C6

Miniature score.

Hurok, S. Impresario; a memoir by S. Hurok in collaboration with Ruth Goode. Random House. [1946.] 7, 291 pp. Plates. ML429.H87A3

Jordan, Philip D. Singin' Yankees. Univ. of Minnesota. [1946.] xi, 305 pp. ML400.J67

Listenius, Nicolaus, *16th cent.* Musica Nicolai Listenii ab authore denuo recognita multisque novis regulis et exemplis adaucta. Norimbergae apud Johan. Petreium anno M.D.XLIX. Im Faksimile herausgegeben mit einer Einführung von Georg Schünemann. Berlin. 1927. xxv pp. facsim. ([86] pp.) *M2.H65 [Reihe I] bd. 8

Lowinsky, Edward Elias. Secret chromatic art in the Netherlands motet . . . translated from the German by Carl Buchman. Columbia Univ. 1946. xix, 191 pp. ML184.L72

Philosophy

Bate, Walter Jackson. From classic to romantic; premises of taste in eighteenth century England. Harvard. 1946. viii, 197 pp. BH221.G7B36

Presented as the Lowell lectures, in Boston, in the spring of 1945.

Bixler, Julius Seelye. Conversations with an unrepentant liberal. Yale. 1946. x, 113 pp. BR1615.B48

Within a fantastic framework — a dialogue between two contemporaries of Plato transposed into the present time, — the author presents the points of view of a liberal and of his opponent.

Emmet, Dorothy May. The nature of metaphysical thinking. London, Macmillan. 1946. xi, 238 pp. BD111.E5 1946

Ortega y Gasset, José. Concord and liberty, translated from the Spanish by Helene Weyl. Norton. [1946.] 182 pp. B4568.O 73C63

Contents. — Translator's preface. — Concord and liberty. — Notes on thinking: its creation of the world and its creation of God. — Prologue to a history of philosophy. — A chapter from the history of ideas: Wilhelm Dilthey and the idea of life.

Politics and Government

Political Science

Allen, Carleton Kemp. Law and orders, an inquiry into the nature and scope of delegated legislation and executive powers in England. London, Stevens. 1945. xvi, 385 pp. JN297.D4A4

Kohn, Hans. Prophets and peoples; studies in nineteenth century nationalism. Macmillan. 1946. 213 pp. JC311.K568
Contents. England: J. S. Mill. — France: Michelet. — Italy: Mazzini. — Germany: Treitschke. — Russia: Dostoevsky.

Paine, Thomas, *1737–1809.* The complete writings of Thomas Paine; collected and edited by Philip S. Foner . . . with a biographical essay, and notes and introductions presenting the historical background of Paine's writings. New York, Citadel Press. [1945.] 2 v. JC177.A3 1945

Wilson, Woodrow, *1856–1924.* Woodrow Wilson, selections for today, edited by Arthur Bernon Tourtellot. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1945.] x, 258 pp. E742.W685
Public papers and presidential addresses arranged in sections "The American Heritage," "The American Spirit," and "America's Place in the World."

The New World

Curtis, Lionel. World war; its cause and cure. Putnam. [1946.] xxxii, 274 pp. JX1952.C8 1946
The second edition, in which "the problem is reconsidered in view of the release of atomic energy."

Jones, Stephen Barr. Boundary-making, a handbook for statesmen, treaty editors and boundary commissioners. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of International Law. 1945. xv, 268 pp. Illus. *3614.141 no. 8

Psychology. Psychiatry

Carington, Whately. Thought transference; an outline of facts, theory and implications of telepathy. New York, Creative Age Press. [1946.] 287 pp. BF1171.C26 1946

Engle, Thelburn Leroy. Psychology, principles and applications. World Book Co. [1945.] ix, 549 pp. Illus. BF131.E58

Flügel, John Carl. Man, morals, and society, a psycho-analytical study. New York, International Universities Press. [1945.] 328 pp. BF173.F578

Lowrey, Lawson Gentry. Psychiatry for social workers. Columbia Univ. 1946. ix, 337 pp. RC601.L66

Maier, Norman R. F. Psychology in industry; a psychological approach to industrial problems. Houghton Mifflin. [1946.] xvi, 463 pp. BF636.M254 1946

Religion

Aaberg, Jens Christian. Hymns and hymnwriters of Denmark. Committee on Publication of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. 1945. 169 pp. Illus. BV490.A2

Archer, John Clark. The Sikhs in relation to Hindus, Moslems, Christians, and Ahmadiyyas. A study in comparative religion. Princeton Univ. 1946. xi, 353 pp. Plates. BL2020.S5A7

Harrold, Charles Frederick. John Henry Newman; an expository and critical study of his mind, thought and art. Longmans, Green. [1946.] xv, 472 pp. BX4705.N5H33 1946

Fechner, Gustav Theodor, *1801–1887.* Religion of a scientist; selections from Gustav Th. Fechner, edited and translated by Walter Lowrie. Pantheon Books. [1946.] 281 pp. B3232.E5L6

Newman, Louis I. A "Chief Rabbi" of Rome becomes a Catholic; a study of fright and spite. New York, Renascence Press. 1945. xii, 233 pp. West End Branch BM755.Z6N4

Tomlinson, Irving C. Twelve years with Mary Baker Eddy; recollections and experiences. Christian Science Pub. Soc. [1945.] 227 pp. Plates. BX6995.T6

Trueblood, David Elton. Foundations for reconstruction. Harper. [1946.] 109 pp. BV4655.T7 1946
Ten brief essays on ethics and religion for the present world, based on the ten commandments.

Wolfe, Rolland Emerson. Meet Amos and Hosea, the prophets of Israel. Harper. [1945.] xxx, 180 pp. BS1585.W6
This study of the prophets is based on Old Testament scholarship, but adapted to the average reader.

Science

Physics. Chemistry

De Ment, Jack. Fluochemistry; a comprehensive study embracing the theory and applications of luminescence and radiation in physiochemical science. Brooklyn, N. Y., Chemical Pub. Co. 1945. xvii, 796 pp. 8298.10

Ledoux, Edward. Vapor adsorption; industrial applications and competing processes . . . with foreword by Donald F. Othmer. Brooklyn, N. Y., Chemical Pub. Co. 1945. xvi, 360 pp. 8217.13

Robertson, John Kellock. Atomic artillery and the atomic bomb. Van Nostrand. [1945.] xii, 173 pp. Illus. VIII (*i. e.* 9) plates. 8216.54R
"A revision of the author's Atomic artillery published in 1937."—*Preface.*

Rouse, Hunter. Elementary mechanics of fluids. Wiley. [1946.] xii, 376 pp. 8213.14

Sutheim, George M. Introduction to emulsions. Brooklyn, N. Y., Chemical Pub. Co. 1946. vii, 260 pp. Illus. 8296.38
Bibliography: pp. 235–243.

Wells, A. F. Structural inorganic chemistry. Oxford, Clarendon. 1945. viii, 590 pp. 8280.12

Wiener, Peter F. German for the scientist (chemist and physicist) . . . With an introduction by E. N. da C. Andrade. With additional sections and foreword by Paul Spoerri. Brooklyn, N. Y., Chemical Pub. Co. 1946. xxi, 238 pp. 8262.23

Miscellaneous

Bienfang, Ralph David. The subtle sense. Univ. of Oklahoma. 1946. ix, 157 pp. QP458.B5
A professor of pharmacy gives a stimulating dis-

cussion of the sense of smell and the various attributes of odors. Includes chapters on "Odor and Food," "Odor in Society," "Odor Therapy," and "Odor and Literature."

Hausman, Leon Augustus. Field book of eastern birds. Putnam. [1946.] xvi, 659 pp. QL683.H3

With six plates containing ninety-four birds and bird heads in full color and over four hundred drawings by Jacob Bates Abbott.

Phillips, Henry Bayard. Analytic geometry and calculus. 2d edition. Wiley. [1946.] xiii, 504 pp. QA303.P49 1946

Sociology

Employment. Vocational Guidance

Cleveland, Reginald M., and Frank B. **Latham.** Jobs ahead! . . . in collaboration with Vocational guidance research. Appleton-Century. [1946.] xi, 259 pp. HF5381.C6635

Rogers, Carl R., and John L. **Wallen.** Counseling with returned servicemen. McGraw-Hill. 1946. vii, 159 pp. UB357.R6

Approaches and techniques for the counseling of servicemen, servicewomen, and war workers.

"It is the aim of these chapters to assist in the training of the many individuals who are undertaking these counseling responsibilities in government and private agencies, in military and civilian organizations, in religious and secular groups." — Authors' *Preface.*

Shartle, Carroll Leonard. Occupational information, its development and application. Prentice-Hall. 1946. xiv, 339 pp. T56.S38

Stowers, Harvey. Management can be human. McGraw-Hill 1946. vi, 131 pp. 9331.113A90

Marriage

Duvall, Evelyn Millis, and Reuben **Hill.** When you marry. Heath. 1945. xiv, 450 pp. Plates. HQ734.D96

Goldstein, Sidney Emanuel. Marriage and family counseling; a manual for ministers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, social workers, and others engaged in counseling service. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xvi, 457 pp. HQ734.G6

Miscellaneous

Carter, Dyson. Sin and science. New York, Heck-Cattell Pub. Co. [1946.] 216 pp. HQ215.C3 1946

The author presents the problem of the alarming growth of vice and venereal disease among Americans, and then outlines the successful procedure of Soviet Russia in stamping out these evils. Considers also juvenile delinquency and alcoholism.

Logan, Spencer. A negro's faith in America. Macmillan. 1946. vi, 88 pp. E185.61.L66

Vance, Rupert B., and Nadia **Danilevsky.** All these people; the nation's human resources in the south. Univ. of North Carolina. 1945. xxxiii, 503 pp. 9312.975

A study of population in the South, and its relation to agriculture, industry, education, and regional-national planning.

Sport and Dance

Bergh, David E. Your child and the summer camp. New York, The Odyssey Press. [1946.] ix, 166 pp. SK601.B46

Clarke, H. Harrison. The application of measurement to health and physical education. Prentice-Hall. 1945. xvi, 415 pp GV436.C49

Foote, Doreen. Modified activities in physical education. New York, Inor Pub. Co. [1946.] ix, 101 pp. Illus. GV361.F65

A handbook of games, procedures, classification and organization for pupils in junior and senior high school who cannot participate in the regular physical education activities.

Robert, Grace. The Borzoi book of ballets. Knopf. 1946. xvii, 362, xxiii pp. GV1787.R6

Technology

Aeronautics. Mechanical Engineering

Aircraft industries association of America, inc. Aviation facts and figures 1945; Rudolf Modley, editor. McGraw-Hill. 1945. ix, 173 pp. 4036K.15

Higgins, Alex. Boiler room questions and answers. McGraw-Hill. 1945. vii, 139 pp. Illus. 4030B.217

"Parts of this book have already appeared serially in Power magazine."—*Preface.*

Petroleum educational institute, *Los Angeles.* Additive engine oils; compiled and edited by the editorial staff of the Petroleum educational institute . . . Los Angeles, Calif. [1945.] 150 pp. Illus. 4030B.218

Reproduced from type-written copy.

Wagener, Albert M., and Harlan R. **Arthur.** The machinists' and draftsmen's handbook. Van Nostrand. [1945.] xiii, 662 pp Illus. *4030C.25

"The sections devoted to strength of materials, mechanics, and logarithms have been revised from Peder Lobben's 'Machinists' and draftsmen's handbook,' published in 1899 and reprinted in 1910 and 1922".—*Preface.*

Civil Engineering

Maugh, Lawrence C. Statically indeterminate structures. Wiley. [1946.] viii, 338 pp. 4021.293

Timoshenko, S., and D. H. **Young.** Theory of structures. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xiv, 488 pp. 4021.292

"In the preparation of this book the senior author's earlier Russian book (Theory of structures," by S. Timoshenko, 2d ed., St. Petersburg, 1926) was extensively used."—*Preface.*

Electrical Engineering

Braymer, Daniel H., and A. C. **Roe.** Repair-shop diagrams and connecting tables for lap-wound induction motors. 2d edition. New York and London, McGraw-Hill. 1946. xvii, 387 pp. 8012A.53

Practical step-by-step information and instructions for connecting all types of windings for two-phase and three-phase motors of 2 to 24 poles.

Rider, John F. Inside the vacuum tube . . . Illustrated by Baxter Rowe. New York, J. F. Rider. [1945.] xiii, 407 pp. 8017L.57

Colored spectacles in pocket.

Walker, Ronald Claude. Electronic equipment and accessories; principles of electronics and their applications in industry. With 343 illustrations. Brooklyn, N. Y., Chemical Pub. Co. 1945. viii, 393 pp. Illus. 8017L.56

Manufacture. Chemical Technology

Leffingwell, Georgia, and Milton **Lesser.** Glycerin, its industrial and commercial

applications. Brooklyn, N. Y., Chemical Pub. Co. 1945. ix, 259 pp. 8031A.97
"Glycerin derivatives [by] H. Bennett": pp. 198-210.

McNamara, Edward P. Ceramics. Pennsylvania State College. 1944–45. 3 v. Illus.
"Problem answers": vol. I, pp. 375–376. 8033.156

Travel and Description

Bloomfield, Howard. Sailing to the sun; illustrated from photographs taken by the author. Dodd, Mead. 1946. 231 pp. Plates. F106.B65 1946
An account of a trip by inland waterway from Long Island to Florida.

Poole, Ernest. The great White hills of New Hampshire . . . illustrations by Garth Williams. Doubleday. 1946. 472 pp. Illus. F41.5.P6

Rosinger, Lawrence K. Restless India. With a statement by the Earl of Halifax. Foreign Policy Ass'n. [1946.] 128 pp. *7571.96 No.55

Simpson, Lesley Byrd. Many Mexicos. Putnam. [1946.] xiv, 327 pp. F1226.S63 1946
"Revised and enlarged edition."

Stiles, Dan, *pseud.* Land of enchantment; the Penobscot bay, Mount Desert region of Maine. Text and photographs by Dan Stiles [*pseud.*] Concord, N. H., Sugar Ball Press. 1945. 181 pp. F27.P37H3

U. S. Office of inter-American affairs. Our American neighbors. Prepared by the coordinator of inter-American affairs. Public Affairs Press. [1945.] 280 pp. F1408.U5 1945
The series first issued as pamphlets by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs during 1943 and 1944, and now brought up to date. Maps, charts, and pictorial illustrations.

White, Vaughan. Our neighbors, the Chinese. Rinehart. [1946.] xiv, 267 pp. DS721.W42
Characterizations of the Chinese people from the author's own observations. Includes a chapter on "Peasants," and one on "Daughters of the Revolution," which treats of the modern educated Chinese women.

Zuill, William E. S. Bermuda journey; a leisurely guidebook . . . illustrations by Scott White, maps by Will Onions and Val Bouchard. Coward-McCann. [1946.] xiii, 426 pp. F1631.Z8

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXI, Number 9

Contents

Page

THE VERSATILITY OF DANIEL DEFOE (*with facsimiles*) 327
By William Thomas Morgan

RECENT ACQUISITIONS IN THE PRINT DEPARTMENT 347
By Arthur W. Heintzelman

TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS
Sumner Welles: *Where Are We Heading?* 349
William L. Laurence: *Dawn over Zero* 349
Lewis H. Brereton: *The Brereton Diaries* 349
Louis Fischer: *The Great Challenge* 350
Eric Sevareid: *Not So Wild a Dream* 350
Ferris Greenslet: *The Lowells and their Seven Worlds* 351
Jeannette Mirsky: *The Westward Crossings* 351
Alpheus Thomas Mason: *Brandeis* 351
Mark Schorer: *William Blake* 352
Adolfo Salazar: *Music in Our Time* 352

LIBRARY NOTES
An Argus-Eyed Spy 353
Lectures and Concerts 353
Lowell Lectures 354

LIST OF RECENTLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS 355

⁂

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August, by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library 15-17 Blagden St., November, 1946, Vol. XXI No. 9

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution;
by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

NOVEMBER, 1946

The Versatility of Daniel Defoe

By WILLIAM THOMAS MORGAN

Professor William Thomas Morgan (May 19, 1883–June 9, 1946) taught at Columbia University from 1916 to 1919, and since 1919 at Indiana University. He was the author of nine volumes and more than fifty articles on eighteenth-century English history and on current international affairs. He was a leading authority on the Queen Anne Period. His best known works are his Herbert Baxter Adams Prize volume: *English Political Parties and Leaders in the Reign of Queen Anne, 1702–1710,* printed in 1920; and his monumental five-volume *Bibliography of British History 1700–1715, with Special Reference to the Reign of Queen Anne,* 1934–1942. He left several unpublished volumes, which Mrs. Morgan is preparing for the press. These deal with British elections, English political parties, the British Navy, the Peace of Rijswick, etc.

Professor Morgan was a frequent visitor at the Boston Public Library, where he did extensive research in the Defoe Collection. It was his intention, as he wrote us shortly before his death, to add to this article a note expressing his appreciation of the wealth of the collection.

The essay, now published for the first time, was originally presented as his presidential address to the national meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society on November 30, 1942.

FAME is notoriously a fickle jade, and the thing we call fate has frequently conspired to play strange pranks with the historical reputation of great men, for at times the rise and fall in their fame seems to pass all understanding. Richard Coeur-de-Lion, probably the least English of all England's kings, spent a negligible part of his reign in his kingdom (and that in raising money), but he was so well exploited by Sir Walter Scott that he became probably the best known British sovereign. His equestrian statue still occupies, despite some recent damage by German bombs, the place of honor in front of the Parliament building at Westminster, challenged, curiously enough, only by that of the arch-usurper Cromwell, whose fame has indeed passed through many vicissitudes in the three centuries since he ruled Britain.

More than two hundred years ago the citizens of London buried in Bunhill Fields — also recently bombed — a man who was largely a mystery to his contemporaries; and a man of mystery he still remains, despite the efforts of scholars to ascertain the truth about him. Yet one work of this man has been, for a century or more, probably better known to the youth of all lands than that of any other English writer, and their personal interest in its author would have been immeasurably greater had they only known that for years he was a secret agent for his Government. His vocation, therefore, inevitably accounts in part for his mysteriousness. As a government agent, he did the work that others more highly placed could not do, and accomplished it far better than they could possibly have done; yet he was so poorly rewarded by the ministers he so faithfully served, that he died at the age of seventy, a furtive fugitive from debts he may well have already paid — slinking back to die all alone in the very parish in London where he was born, "and as long as the famous old city should live, to live in the memory and imagination of her citizens." All he had to show for his unstinted efforts in the public service was the "unnoticed and unprotected scars of thirty-two years of incessant political conflict." This man of mystery was no other than Daniel Defoe, the author of *Robinson Crusoe*.

Nearly a century ago, John Forster wrote in the famous *Edinburgh Review*:

> It is with Defoe dead, as it was with Defoe living. He stands apart from the reigning wits of his day, and his name is not called over with them. What in this respect was formerly the fashion, is the fashion still; and whether sought for in the histories of Dr. Smollett or of Lord Mahon, his niche is vacant. His life to be fairly presented, should be written as the Life and Strange Surprizing Adventures of Daniel Defoe, who lived about seventy years all alone in the island of Great Britain.

This eloquent protest is no longer so valid as it was when Forster penned it. Defoe's immortal romances continue to be reprinted in many and various editions. The pioneer work of two scholars (Professor W. P. Trent and C. N. Greenough) who have gone to their long reward, and the heavy editorial labors of a third (Professor A. W. Secord), together with a quarter century of careful planning by the Facsimile Text Society, finally produced a photostatic edition of his own personal periodical, the *Review*. Defoe's tracts and journalistic work, as well as his narratives, continue to interest many scholars in Europe and America. The last two decades have brought forth two scholarly biographies, one by a Frenchman, and the other by an Englishman, and it is confidently expected we may soon have, at the hands of one of our own scholars, both a definitive, annotated bibliography of his works, and a full-length biography. In the fullness of time, indeed, we may even have a definitive edition of his works, which is so badly needed by scholars of the period.

What is there about the man and his literary works that continues to attract serious scholars in the fields of literature and history? Such intellectual curiosity is partly due, of course, to the profound mystery naturally surrounding the life of a Government agent, whose efficiency would be largely destroyed once the exact character of his work was discovered. Defoe's explanations and *apologia* as set forth in certain of his writings must not be accepted as frankly autobiographical, but rather as a convenient explanation of a spy employed by the Ministry of the day. These sources contain some truth, but certainly not the whole truth, for that was not discovered even in part until the secret service records were examined by scholars capable of interpreting them.

One is, perhaps, equally impressed by Defoe's unparalleled industry and by his marvelous versatility. He was for a season a successful merchant, and he never ceased to be the spokesman for that group in a country which Napoleon termed a nation of shopkeepers. His work, journalistic and otherwise, stamps him as one of the most respectable, as well as one of the most successful Government agents in British history. By many he is considered the father of modern journalism. As a pamphleteer he had not, in his own day, any rivals, or even close competitors, either for quantity of output, or variety of subjects discussed. As a novelist his reputation stands very high, particularly for realism. Indeed, he may also be considered the father of the English novel, despite the several ephemeral romances which preceded his earliest imaginative efforts. In many of his works, such as the *Journal of the Plague Year,* it is impossible to tell, so fertile was his imagination, what was based upon fact, and what was merely the figment of the True-Born Englishman's brain. Defoe had, according to Sir Leslie Stephen, "the most marvelous power ever known of giving verisimilitude to his fictions; or in other words again, he had the most amazing talent for telling lies." He has, most fortunately, so far, escaped the hands of the psychiatrist and psychoanalyst.

Defoe has, however, attracted much attention from economists and sociologists. Although the former are forever talking about the "economic man," and the political demagogue raves on about the "average man," it is difficult to envisage such persons. Some scholars have even urged that Crusoe was the original of the economic man. In the same sense, moreover, we may consider his creator as typical of the British middle class. With his tremendous breadth of sympathy, Defoe was able to interpret for us the lives of his contemporaries of high and low degree. His *Moll Flanders* might well have carried the alternative title of Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* — "Life among the Lowly." It is, moreover, scarcely an exaggeration to say that Defoe, together with Dick Steele, made for their day two surprising discoveries: first, that women had minds, and secondly, that it might be profitable to write so as to interest them.

As a reporter of reporters, Defoe had the genius and infinite patience to talk with his fellow men of all ranks and conditions, to the end that he might ascertain what they thought about everything in general, and of political developments in particular. Fortunately for posterity, Defoe had a most retentive memory, filing away current data for future use. Long journeys taken primarily for political purposes furnished materials years later for articles on trade in his periodicals, the *Review* and the *Mercator,* as well as many years later still for his *Tour through the Whole Island of Great Britain.* From these three sources alone a scholarly account of the background of the Industrial Revolution in England might be written, especially if they were supplemented by the numerous stimulating tracts he wrote on economic subjects.

In all his earlier works, he was writing for the moment; in all that he did, except for the sake of the Union with Scotland, he was working for the present, rather than for the future. He was the ancestor of our present radio commentators. He was, however, much better equipped than they, and his statements, consequently, have had a more enduring character. His active Nonconformist conscience made him the gadfly of his contemporaries, whom he flayed unmercifully for their drunkenness, licentiousness, gambling and political corruption. He was a sort of unofficial [?] head of the British Societies for the Reformation of Manners. This same conscience made him one of the watchdogs for the Protestant Succession. He gave no peace to British Jacobites, who favored the Catholic Pretender, for he constantly endeavored to explain to the people the frightful consequences which would arise from another Stuart King. Defoe wrote, "What a King this Pretender must be! a Papist by inclination; a tyrant by education; a Frenchman by honour and obligation; — and how long will your liberties last you?"

Defoe was fundamentally a man of the people. During his lifetime he had passed through all manner of trials and tribulations. For a season he was a big business man, and occasionally surrounded by plenty; then again he endured extreme poverty, and was compelled to sneak through alleys to escape arrest and imprisonment for debt. On two occasions he went to jail for writing satirical tracts, which were at first misunderstood by those who prosecuted him. Despite his privations, which he probably exaggerated, he enjoyed the confidence of the people among whom he circulated, as his romances abundantly prove. These, indeed, may well be considered as among the more fundamental sources for the social historian of the early eighteenth century. They clearly indicate that Defoe lived close, very close, to the people he described. He knew them, and, despite their terrible degradation, loved them.

IN the past, perhaps, we have sympathized too much with the author of *The Shortest Way with the Dissenters,* which must rank among the most successful satires ever written, for, notwithstanding Alexander

Pope's insinuations, Defoe never lost his ears. There must have been something attractive as well as enterprising in a man who could turn into a personal triumph so frightful an adventure as standing in the pillory, and at the same time make a profit from it. For, as Defoe performed his penance as "Supervisor of the City Pavements," his poem *A Hymn to the Pillory* and others of his tracts were hawked round about him, and public subscriptions were being raised for him in London coffee-houses. There was much that was specious in all his imprisonments. It suited his employers for him to appear to suffer at the hands of the very Government whose agent he was; Defoe was abundantly satisfied to enjoy the rôle of martyr without its pains and penalties, so long as he could in his mysterious way serve that Government, which eventually saw to it that he did not suffer the utmost rigors of the law. Perhaps, too, it served the Ministry's plans best to keep him needy — and humble. His Jeremiads, which rival those of Job, must, therefore, be accepted with somewhat more than the proverbial grain of salt.

His letters to Robert Harley, an outstanding Tory minister — together with his romances and many of his pamphlets — clearly reveal, moreover, the hand of the master psychologist. A noted philosopher once casually remarked that a great deal of the confusion (and nonsense) attendant upon the study of adolescent psychology could readily be dissipated by a careful reading of *Tom Sawyer*. A study of *Robinson Crusoe* similarly reduces to their simplest terms the greater problems of adult psychology. In a still deeper sense, perhaps, this immortal story described the very foundations of human society. It is the masterpiece of a soul that has experienced much, and has yet risen triumphant over all its suffering. Taken together with his other narratives, it stamps Defoe as one of the greatest story-tellers of all time.

His *Review,* his contributions to its sequel, the *Mercator,* and numerous pamphlets bear witness to his grasp of the economic facts and doctrines of his day. He did not, perhaps, sufficiently appreciate the basic fallacies of mercantilism to justify his being called a pioneer advocate of free trade; but he assuredly did more than any other single writer of his day to enlighten the English and Scottish bourgeoisie as to the fundamental facts and conceptions relating to trade. Professor John Robert Moore some years ago published a brief monograph on Defoe's economic ideas, which may well serve as a start for a definitive study on a subject long overdue.

The casual reader is also attracted to Defoe on account of his great realism. The accuracy and minuteness of his observations would do credit to Sherlock Holmes. His knowledge of geography, if judged by the standards of the time, seems positively uncanny. With his gift for effective dialogue, it seems a pity that he never turned his attention to the drama. His Nonconformist conscience, elastic as it was, doubtless prevented him, and made him, throughout his long life, a bitter enemy of the theatre.

Literary critics do not rank the verse of Defoe very high. He never had time to polish his lines, but there is a curious strength and straightforwardness in his poems — which were mainly didactic in their purpose. From his first, *A New Discovery of an Old Intreague* (which has been skilfully edited by Professor Mary Elizabeth Campbell) to his last verses, they are all practical in their design. Few poems are better known, by reputation at least, than that from which he derived his nickname. No one who has read *The True-Born Englishman* is ever likely to forget the pungency of certain lines referring to the age of Charles II:

Six bastard Dukes survive his luscious reign
. . . .
  This offspring, if one age they multiply,
May half the House of Lords with English peers supply:
  There with true English pride they may contemn
Schomberg and Portland, new made noblemen.
  French cooks, Scotch pedlars, and Italian whores
Were all made lords or lords progenitors
  Beggars and bastards by his new creation
Much multiplied the peerage of the nation:
  Who will be all, ere one short age runs o'er
As true-born lords as those we had before.

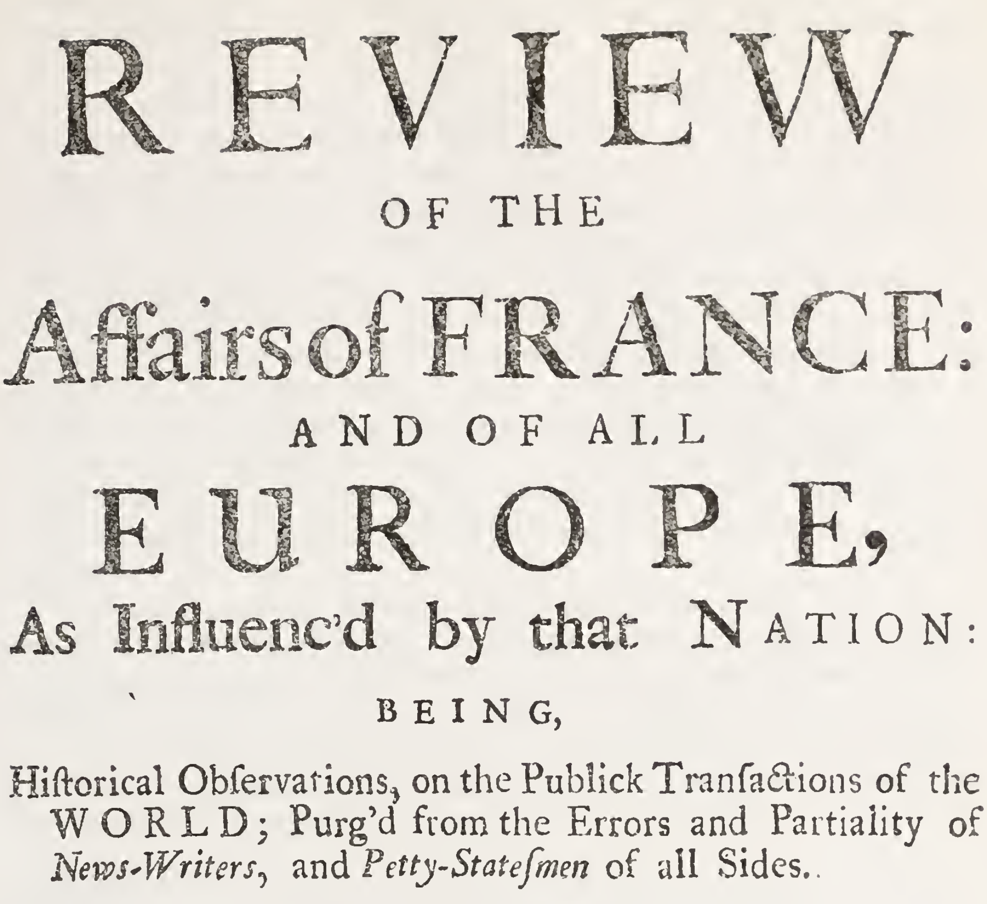
Even here this irrepressible bourgeois must indulge in moralizing:

Wealth, howsoever got, in England makes
  Lords of mechanics, gentlemen of rakes:
Antiquity and birth are needless here;
  'Tis impudence and money makes a peer.

Or, in addition to these trenchant reflections, look at the tantalizing conclusion of *A Hymn to the Pillory*, which Dr. Moore has so carefully studied:

Tell them the men that placed him here
  Are friends unto the times;
But at a loss to find his guilt,
  They can't commit his crimes.

Defoe has been frequently charged with being a literary Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, or, as a contemporary journalist styled him, an "ambidextrous mercenary scribbler." During his lifetime, he was often severely censured, and with some justice, for writing upon both sides of a question at the same time. Early in his journalistic career he came under the influence of King William III, and was taken into his employ. For the rest of his life Defoe remained a devoted worshipper of England's Dutch King. He even prepared special editions of the *Review* on the anniversary of his hero's landing in England, "because he subjected the



REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of FRANCE:

AND OF ALL

EUROPE,

As Influenc'd by that NATION:

BEING,

Hiſtorical Obſervations, on the Publick Tranſactions of the WORLD; Purg'd from the Errors and Partiality of *News-Writers*, and *Petty-Stateſmen* of all Sides..

WITH AN

Entertaining Part in every Sheet,

BEING,

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB,

To the Curious Enquirers; in Anſwer to Letters ſent them for that Purpoſe.

LONDON:
Printed in the Year MDCCV.

Title-page of Defoe's Famous "Review," London 1705

Military to the Civil Authority, and made the Sword of Justice triumph over the Sword of War, . . . and restored the Sovereignty and Dominion of the Laws."

Soon after William's death, Defoe became the literary spokesman of the moderate Tories under the direction of Harley and the Earl of Godolphin, coming especially under the sway of the former. Harley was forced out of office five years later, and almost immediately Defoe was taken into Godolphin's confidence. Two and a half years later still, when Godolphin gave way to Harley as first minister, Defoe once again apparently went with the office fixtures, as he became the confidential agent of the new, but moderate Tory Ministry. When that Ministry was replaced by the Whigs under George I, it was formerly thought that Defoe lost his political influence, and was, therefore, forced to turn to the writing of romances as an outlet for his still abundant energies. It is now clear, however, that under cover Defoe entered the employ of the new Whig Ministry to tone down the attacks against it of certain Tory journals.

He has also been accused of featuring the lascivious and the obscene in his novels expressly to increase their sales, whilst loudly declaiming the highest moral doctrines. Moll Flanders certainly leaves much to be desired as a heroine — even for the early eighteenth century — whereas *Roxana* might well furnish the model for all later bedroom farces. It may safely be said that readers two centuries later find the moral element somewhat too obtrusive.

WHAT is it that makes Defoe's narratives, pamphlets and periodicals so invaluable to the historian? First, no other literary figure of his age has left so large an amount of valuable material behind him, letters alone excepted. Secondly, the scope of this material is astonishing, ranging from a biography of Peter the Great to English politics, Scottish religion, education, overseas expansion, immigration, pauperism, piracy, exploration, international trade, European diplomacy, guides to manners and morals, magic and spiritualism. Few other English writers have been so intensely interested in so many widely different fields of knowledge.

From this rich feast of good things we can select only a few examples, mainly from the *Review*, which has hitherto been accessible to but few. But we must insist that the definitive history of Great Britain for these years cannot be written until an intensive study has been made of both the stimulating periodicals and the abundant collections of vigorous pamphlets, which came from some of the most brilliant minds the British nation has produced; for these writings helped mold public opinion and goaded men to action in a sense which personal letters, or even official correspondence, were rarely able to do.

Scholars searching for light upon the operation of the English representative system in the days before Walpole subjected it to party discipline will find set down in Defoe's letters and pamphlets as well as in the *Review* the actual experiences and acute observations of a shrewd Government agent actively at work in the three elections of 1705, 1708, and 1710. In the first of them, he served as Harley's advance agent against the High Church Tories (the Highfliers) arguing with whom, he declared, "is to talk gospel to a kettle-drum."

In the *Review* he summarized the political situation as he observed it during his 1100 mile journey. "I saw with Concern the mighty Juncture of a New Election . . . approach, the variety of Wheels and Engines set on Work in the Nation, and the furious Methods to form Interest on either hand." Each faction "strove with indefatigable Pains and exceeding Virulence," stooping to "vile and unbecoming Meannesses . . . infinite Briberies, Forgeries, Perjuries, and all Manner of Debauchings of the Principles and Manners of the Electors," together with "all sorts of Violences, Tumults, Riots, and Breaches of Peace." While the polling proceeded, he criticized triennial elections, since even a successful candidate must for the entire three years be "ever busie by Agents, and Bounties, to Cultivate and Preserve his Interest . . . and the Inhabitants are treated with, Rail'd off, Fright'd off, Wheadled off, or Bought off . . . This keeps the Divisions alive, and supports Parties that would otherwise Die of themselves."

During his long political mission, he reported from Dorsetshire that the Dissenters were far too easy in their minds and did not struggle, having met with no ill-treatment because the lower clergy of the Established Church "are most temperate here of any place I know, a certain proof that the different temper of other counties is owing (at least much of it) to their inflaming the landed gentry." At the City of Salisbury, however, despite the active electioneering of its Bishop and two of England's ranking noblemen, the Bishop's candidate was defeated, and his noble friends were badly treated by the clergy. "The Bishop's gentlemen, and the Dukes of Somerset and Bolton, received strange insults . . . Somerset was insulted in the streets . . . by the mob." Defoe reported, furthermore, that the pollings in another town were most disorderly.

His avuncular advice to the New House of Commons was certainly refreshingly frank, and doubtless overly optimistic as to its unselfish attitude:

> All those elections which have been Tumultous, Illegal, Riotous, or otherwise affected with Briberies, Corruption, or Ill Practices, will, no doubt, receive their just Censure and Discouragement from your Impartial Proceedings; . . . Thus your House will be Effectually purged from such Members, who made use of all manner of Violences, and Illegal Methods . . . to get into your Assembly.

In the election of 1708, likewise, Defoe's hostility was mainly concentrated against the Highfliers, whom he held to be declared enemies of the English constitution, and primarily responsible for the Pretender's abortive expedition in March of that year. He inveighed against the prevalence of bribery, which placed the country's liberty at the mercy of those with the longest purse, since "he that would buy the Country to choose him, would sell the Country when they had chosen him." Furthermore, "I have been an Eye-Witness to many of the most fulsome and lothsome Stories I have told you; I have seen the Possibility, ay and too much the Practice of Men's voting implicitly, here for Ale, there for Influence . . . it is not an Impossible thing to debauch this Nation into a Choice of Thieves." No wonder one historian described the election atmosphere as something between a hiccup and a roar. He finally warned the freeholders, "if you have chosen us Highflyers and Tories, Abjuration taking Jacobites, . . . you have sold your nation, your Birthright, your Children to a Pack of Thieves."

Political maneuvering for the 1710 election was well under way soon after Sacheverell's famous sermon in November 1709. Defoe had been two years in Lord Treasurer Godolphin's service before the tide began to run against him. Since Harley had first recommended Defoe to Godolphin, when Harley resigned, he was quite willing that his useful henchman continue to serve the Government. Himself a moderate in politics, Defoe saw little difference between the policies of the two ministers, and stood quite prepared to return to the service of Harley, who now forced the aging Godolphin into retirement. Minto, Defoe's biographer, acutely observed that one scarcely knows "which to admire the more, the loyalty with which he stuck to the falling house till the moment of its collapse, or the adroitness with which he escaped from the ruins."

Harley badly needed Defoe's help; for even rumors of Godolphin's fall shook national credit in the midst of the war. Supplementing Queen Anne's assurances and Harley's promise that moderation would be the motto of the new Ministry, Defoe sought to bolster up finance. A month before Godolphin's curt dismissal, Defoe actually began such work in the *Review*, harping upon the fundamental importance of credit. He shrewdly explained to the Whigs that in attacking the Ministry, they were undermining their own fortunes as personal sponsors of the Bank of England, for even if "turn'd out of the Nation; you have too great a Share in the Wealth, too great a Cargo in the Ship, to be careless what becomes of the Bottom." Defoe sought to quiet rumors of an election, and insisted that even should one come, it would not involve an attack upon credit. Meanwhile, in two clever pamphlets, he supported the cause of financial stability.

He gives a truly vivid picture of the canvass. "The Name of Peace is become a Scandal. . . . Nor do we fight with Clubs, as at Marlow and Whit-Church, with Swords and Staves, as at Coventry; with Stones and Brickbats as at Southwark . . . ; but we fight with the Poison of the Tongue, . . . the Venom of Slander, the Foam of Malice, and the Poison of Reproach." Of the heated canvass in London, he wrote indignantly because many dared not vote for fear of physical violence. "If we have a Tory High-Flying Parliament, we Tories are undone," he noted, but "if we have a hot Whig Parliament, we Whigs are undone." He frankly commented, moreover, upon the results: "It is not a free Parliament that you have chosen. You have met, Mobb'd, Rabbl'd, and thrown dirt at one another . . . (at) Northampton, . . . Westminster, Norwich —"

In the months that followed the elections, Defoe's task became increasingly precarious. During the canvass, he had bitterly assailed Dr. Sacheverell and the zealous Highfliers, probably at the suggestion of Harley, who hoped to carry out a moderate policy, which might very well have had the approbation of Good Queen Anne. Defoe and his sponsor may have been instrumental in preventing an even greater Tory landslide. Nevertheless, the first minister had to face the importunate High Tories, headed by the Earl of Rochester, the Queen's uncle, who challenged Harley's position as head of the Government. Credit, meanwhile, continued shaky. The attempt to assassinate Harley made him for a brief period a national martyr, and helped him secure the earldom of Oxford. Upon his recovery he gained an additional breathing spell through Rochester's death and the organization of the South Sea Company. Although Defoe paved the way for the South Sea Company in the *Review,* and by some essays, he was in truth "finding the Times Perilous, the Age Censorious, Enemies Furious, Friends Cautious, and Espousing Truth Dangerous," being assailed with equal bitterness by Whig and Tory, Dissenter and Highflier.

The Earl of Oxford's lot was scarcely more happy, for the High Church Tories, now headed by the zealous Earl of Nottingham, joined hands with the arrant Whigs to pass the Occasional Conformity Bill, which penalized the Dissenters from whom both Defoe and his patron had sprung. This unholy coalition of Whigs and High Churchmen even threatened the defeat in the House of Lords of the treaty of Utrecht, which was saved only through Oxford's questionable constitutional expedient of having the Queen create twelve new peers.

DEFOE was greatly embarrassed in defending this treaty, which conceded all of Spanish America to the Bourbons. Foreseeing enormous profits from the trade to the South Seas, he had, since the days of William III, warmly championed a division of conquests in Spanish America between the Dutch and English. Almost on the eve of the publication of the peace preliminaries in 1711, Defoe had strongly hinted to the Ministry that giving up the Spanish Empire to the Bourbons was "a Thing so absurd, so ridiculous, you ought as soon to think of giving up Ireland to them."

When the preliminary articles were made public, however, Defoe endeavoured to put them in the best possible light. Yet he could not forget his glorious dream of William's reign:

> Every one of those (foregoing) Reasons argue strongly for dividing this mighty prize, and giving part to every Pretender; this is what we call Ballance of Power; this was the Foundation of the late Treaty of Partition a dozen years ago.

As hints of the negotiations at Utrecht leaked out, Defoe gradually veered towards conceding all the Spanish dominions to the Bourbons, solacing himself with the Franco-Spanish renunciations to prevent the union of French and Spanish Crowns under one ruler. Once the treaty was ratified, he insisted that every citizen must support it. He likewise urged Parliament to accept the commercial treaty recently completed. As the opposition developed to a portion of this particular treaty, Defoe's efforts increased first in the *Review* and then in the *Mercator.* The *Review,* indeed, after more than nine years of life, was finally allowed to die, largely perhaps to permit Defoe to devote his entire attention to championing the commercial treaty in the *Mercator* and by pamphlets.

Defoe probably shed no tears at the death of the *Review,* for he was now doing in the *Mercator* what he had always wished to do in the *Review* — emphasize industry and commerce. Nevertheless, the combined efforts of Bolingbroke, Defoe, and Swift could not prevent the defeat of the commercial treaty. The early eighteenth century was, perhaps, too early for such reciprocity and free trade agreements. The *Mercator* survived the *Review* little more than a year, passing away a fortnight before the peaceful revolution that ushered in the Hanoverian dynasty, with a Whig cabinet at the helm. For Defoe, politics had once more boxed the compass, yet he still retained his employment almost in the manner of present-day British civil servants, but without their responsibilities.

Although deeply attached to the Earl of Oxford, even championing his cause after the Earl's disgrace and the fall of the Tories from power in 1714, Defoe apparently saw no good reason for refusing the highly congenial post of unofficial censor for Tory periodicals. To him the Highfliers were still Britain's greatest menace; for they were all potential Jacobites, an idea which was strengthened by the Scottish Rebellion of 1715. To Defoe they were "Perkinites, Non-Jurors, High-Flyers, Popish-Desirers, Wooden-Shoe Admirers, and Absolute Non-Resistance Drivers." In toning down the bitterness of their attacks on the Government, he sincerely believed that he was performing a patriotic duty. He still felt it as necessary to pillory the Highfliers for their hypocrisy as he had a decade earlier.

Within a few years, however, there came tranquility to England and to the ailing journalist, who now, although he did not entirely forsake periodicals and tracts, turned his attention increasingly to preparing more leisurely works having a moral or didactic purpose, such as Mesnager's *Negotiations* (1717); *The Family Instructor, Part II,* (1718), and *Robinson Crusoe* (1719); three full-length books appeared the following year, and five in 1722. Two years later still came *Roxana,* the *Tour* and two others. In 1725, he published *The Complete English Tradesman,* which William Chadwick considered the "best book Defoe ever wrote; perhaps it is the best book that ever was written in the English language." Yet Charles Lamb felt it was thoroughly mischievous.

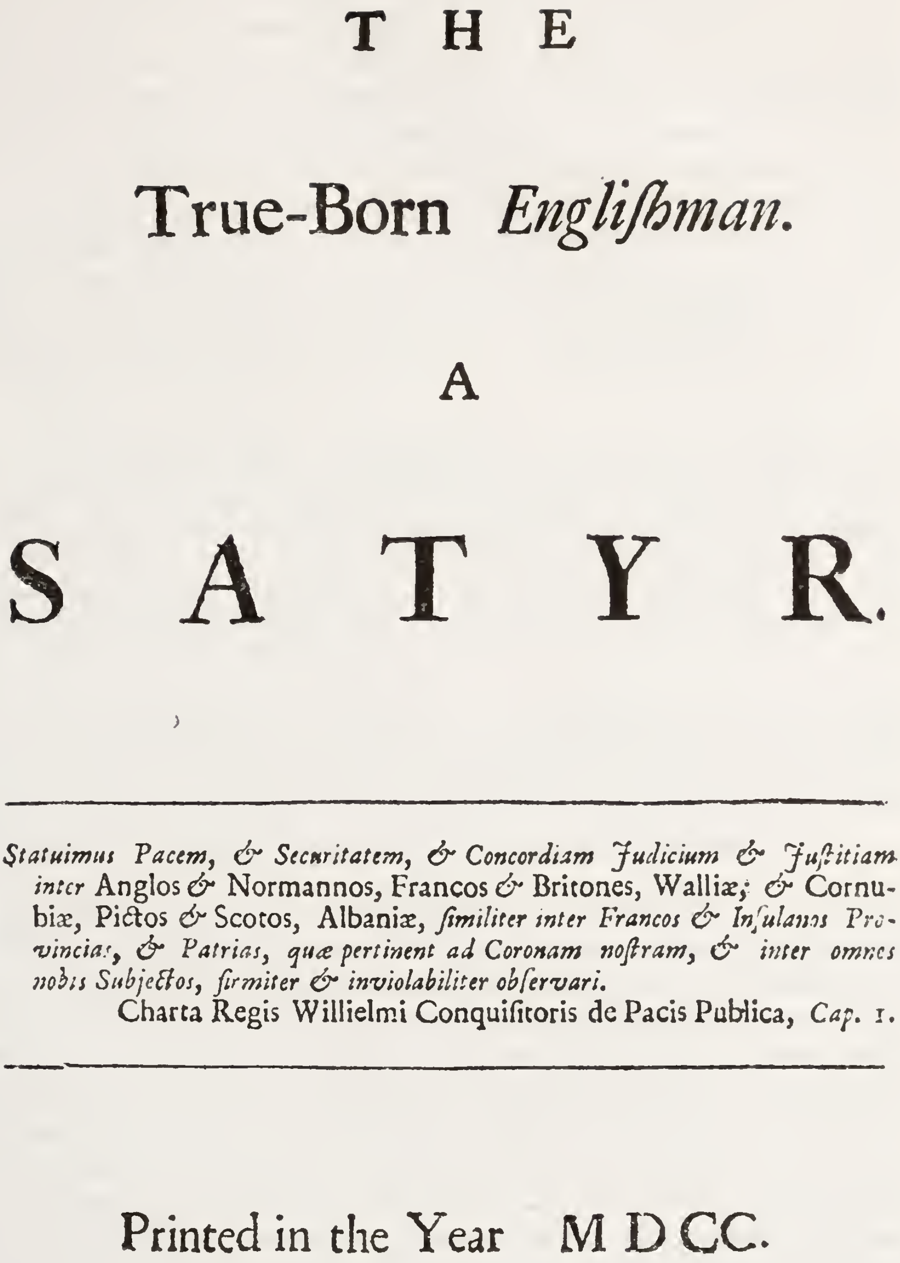
At heart Defoe was always a political and social reformer. He felt that Ministers should be above and between parties, seeking to moderate rather than lead political factions. He even suggested an early eighteenth-century League of Nations. He played an indispensable part in bringing about the Scottish Union. He not only wrote an excellent history of it, still invaluable to scholars, but he did much to enlighten the Scots and English about each other. He was so conscious of the vital significance of the Union that he hoped that his part in making it might be perpetuated: "Nor am I pleading any other Merit than that I may have it wrote on my Grave, that I did my duty in promoting the Union, and consequently the Happiness of these Nations."

For personal, as well as other reasons, he was vitally concerned in modifying English laws as to debtors, particularly one "for the Perpetual Imprisonment of Debtors, without Bail, and without Distinction of Circumstance," and took a lively interest in promoting a new bankruptcy law. He attacked mercilessly commissioners of bankrupts, who frequently delayed their proceedings to gain some private advantage, and wasted the debtors' estates in long, vexatious law-suits. His reflections upon such actions suggest the evils connected with present-day receiverships:

> If you will now keep your Sittings at Taverns, drink Burgundy, and have your Fish Dinners, and Spend from Ten to Twenty Pound a Day . . . . it must be out of your own Pockets . . . . Now, Gentlemen, three or four Sittings will get in a Bankrupts Estate, and the Business will be over and Commissions will no longer be a standing pension of £20 or £30 a Year; which, to some Gentlemen that are Nam'd Perhaps in 50 commissions was a pretty kind of Importance, and their Estates are soon raised by the Shipwreck of their Neighbours.

He was equally severe with the legal fraternity who, on occasion, became the expert accomplices of fraudulent bankrupts. For the latter he had no mercy; "Highwaymen and Robbers are a sort of Gentlemen Thieves to these . . . let them dye the death of a Thief as they deserve."

Defoe consistently attacked the theatre as in league with the powers



THE

True-Born *Engliſhman.*

A

SATYR.

Statuimus Pacem, & Securitatem, & Concordiam Judicium & Juſtitiam inter Anglos & Normannos, Francos & Britones, Walliæ, & Cornubiæ, Pictos & Scotos, Albaniæ, *ſimiliter inter Francos & Inſulanos Provincias, & Patrias, quæ pertinent ad Coronam noſtram, & inter omnes nobis Subjectos, firmiter & inviolabiliter obſervari.*

Charta Regis Willielmi Conquiſitoris de Pacis Publica, *Cap.* 1.

Printed in the Year MDCC.

Title-page of the First Edition of Defoe's "The True-Born Englishman," London 1700

of darkness, and prophesied, "the time will come, either the Church will pull down the Play-house, or the Play-house will pull down the Church." He even poked fun at the theatre by suggesting that Drury-Lane was a High Church playhouse, whereas its rival, the Haymarket, was Low Church. He was on one occasion greatly disturbed because a company of London actors was permitted to play in Oxford, but rejoiced when the authorities of Cambridge, apparently more concerned for the morals of their students, refused these actors permission to appear there.

He always praised both William and Anne for their steady refusal to encourage the theatre by their personal attendance. He held the High Tories responsible for patronizing the theatres. "The Kingdom of Crime began with them; May Poles and Playhouses grew up like Churches in the Reformation." He likewise expressed his gratitude to the Queen for restraining the theatres:

> This being a Time of War, Diversion and publick Mirth, seems, I confess, very unseasonable; and therefore, no question her Majesty in her Christian Piety, and in order to remind her Subjects of the general Miseries of Europe, . . . has thought fit to suspend these general Friends to Reformation, the Players, and forbid them to act. . . . The Play-houses have been banish'd from our Universities, our annual Scenes of Lewdness and Prophaneness at Bartholomew Fair and May-fairs, have been suppress'd, the Play-houses for a Time shut up.

As a business man, however, he felt that the best solution of the problem would be to buy up these "nurseries of sin," and put the buildings to more constructive uses. He proposed to raise £100,000 for that purpose by public subscription, and agreed to be responsible for £1,000 of it himself. Nothing, however, ever came of his proposals.

NO better introduction to the invaluable pamphlet and periodical literature of the time could be found, perhaps, than in an intensive study of the *Review*. Many contemporary pamphlets are discussed in its pages and some are advertised, while no inconsiderable portion of the *Review* found its way into pamphlets fathered by Defoe. Leading articles in the *Review* gave rise to impassioned replies in the form of pamphlets. Its pages reveal a great deal about the habits of printers, publishers, and editors. Defoe continually complained of his scurvy treatment at the hands of rival editors and of piratical printers, who abounded in the land, for never was printing poorer, or publishers more unscrupulous. Benjamin Bragg he described as "Publisher in ordinary to the Pirates." We learn much about the highly eccentric John Dunton; of Charles Lesley, editor of the High Church organ, the *Rehearsal;* of John Tutchin and his Whig *Observator;* and even of Swift, the *Examiner,* the *Medley,* and many other contemporary journalists and periodicals.

Little personal malice ever crept into Defoe's attacks upon his contemporaries. He always kept his temper, even though he often made his antagonists lose theirs. His controversies were always carried on in good taste. John Dunton complimented him upon his intellectual honesty. Although a journalistic rival of Defoe, as well as a rough and ready fighter, Dunton wrote, "De Foe has piety enough for an author, and courage enough for a martyr. And in a word, if ever any, Daniel De Foe is a *True Englishman.*" Unquestionably Defoe gloried in his literary quarrels — they became almost the breath of life to him. Journalism was to him what drink is to the toper. Perhaps he was a martyr, but withal a willing one.

Not that he was incapable of hard hitting. The egregious Lord Haversham, elevated to the peerage by King William, had offended against the conventions of Parliament by publishing his own speeches. The baron crossed swords with Defoe, who forcefully reminded him of his ingratitude to William's memory and reflected:

> But fate, that makes foot-balls of men, kicks some men up stairs, and some down; some are advanced without honour, others suppressed without infamy; and no man knows, by the beginning of things, whether his course shall issue in a peerage, or a pillory.

John Dyer, author of the influential written periodical, the *News Letter*, also came in for harsh treatment:

> He is a Person who has often receiv'd Personal Correction from Gentlemen that he has abus'd, and he knows very well how to take a Dish of Coffee in his Face, or a Cane upon his Surface, decently, and like a Gentleman . . . . This Gentleman writes a News-Letter. . . . He does not so much write what his Readers should believe . . . but what will please them — and therefore when a Friend of mine wrote him to send a Letter for a Coffee-House he had set up in a Countrey Town, he wrote back to send him Word what Sort of People used his House, and he would send them such News as would fit them.

The student of advertising in the early eighteenth century will also find much to interest him in the *Review*. These advertisements were just another aspect of journalism, the revenues from which aided in keeping the *Review* afloat. Although Defoe never truckled to his advertisers, he probably took an active part in preparing such advertisements as appeared in his paper. A casual examination of them reveals patent medicines and cosmetics tending to monopolize its columns, with books a poor third. These proprietary remedies were primarily for the treatment of sexual diseases, and many of the books advertised dealt with the same loathsome subject.

Among the cosmetics we have such attractive trade names as Cosmeticon, Golden Odoriferous Essence, and Royal Chymical Cosmetic. An advertisement for the Royal Essence suggests that most pungent perfumes were required to conceal the human aroma:

> The ROYAL ESSENCE for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs a much longer time than usual in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will by the use of any other thing.

These were, it appears, only the smaller part of its merits, since

> by its incomparable Odour and Fragrancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, being wholly free from and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than Musk and Civet. 'Tis indeed an unparal[le]led fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs excellently.

These statements as to Defoe's versatility have, of necessity, passed over much more that was fully as interesting and informing. You may want to know what kind of a husband he was. Of Defoe in that capacity we know little, but it seems improbable that he could have been a very satisfactory paterfamilias, as his duties kept him from home for long periods. But his wife must have loved him, for one Secretary of State offered her an enormous bribe to reveal his hiding-place, an offer which she indignantly rejected, despite her dire need. Defoe was frequently in financial difficulties, and on one occasion his mother-in-law paid dearly for his business errors in connection with the malodorous "Civet Cat" venture. As the father of seven, one of them illegitimate, he could not have been very effective with his long absences, his secrecy and chronic indebtedness. In Defoe's day, writers had to choose between the pillory and dependence. Perhaps it is to Defoe's credit that he chose the former before resigning himself to the latter, as many of his most noted contemporaries apparently did without hesitation.

Enough has been said, however, to show his many-sidedness and essential humanity. So adaptable was this *True-Born Englishman* that one is almost persuaded that if he could today revisit the old haunts in London, he would, except for the double *Blitzkrieg,* find himself very much at home in reading the *Times* or *Manchester Guardian,* or even *Punch,* as they recounted the "super-atrocities" of a twentieth-century Louis XIV. He was a truly complex personality. Thomas Wright, one of his greatest admirers, conceded that "at his worst he might have taught Talleyrand the method of plausible dissimulation, and Pope the art of mystification," but still insisted upon calling him "a brave soldier in the war of humanity." Minto granted that he was a wonderful mixture of knave and patriot; sometimes pure knave seemed to be uppermost, sometimes pure patriot, yet he concluded, "few Englishmen have lived more deserving than he of their country's gratitude." Forster showed even greater sympathy:

> For nine years, through all the vicissitudes of men and ministries, amid all the contentions and shouts of parties, he kept with this homely weapon (*The Review*) his single-handed way, a solitary watchman at the portals of the commonwealth.

Defoe's latest biographer, Professor Sutherland, apparently agrees with this conclusion, although M. Paul Dottin is somewhat less charitable.

In any case, that slinking, obscure figure, whom Harley may well have been letting out by the back door, as Swift was being ushered in at the main entrance, amply deserves the title of "Great." He was not only a giant among the literary giants of that Augustan Age, which teems with the greatest names in English literature, but as a public benefactor he perhaps outranks them all.

Some time after his unheralded death, a simple monument was erected over his grave. More than a century later it was struck by lightning, and was replaced in 1870 by the present one, the money for which was provided by some seventeen hundred British boys and girls, who thus paid their sincerest tribute to the author of that great romance which they had all read and enjoyed. And, if in the course of events, this shaft should be destroyed by an atomic bomb, upon a new one might justly be engraved:

DANIEL DEFOE (1661–1731)
EDITOR OF THE "REVIEW"
AUTHOR OF ROBINSON CRUSOE
FATHER OF THE ENGLISH NOVEL
ARCHITECT OF THE UNION WITH SCOTLAND

And surely these are honors sufficient for any man!

Exhibitions in the Print Department

Recent Acquisitions

IN a world wrestling with economic disorder and artistic unrest in an effort to express something new, the Print Department has moved steadily forward through many notable acquisitions since the inauguration of the Albert H. Wiggin Collection of Prints, Drawings, and Books in the Boston Public Library in June 1941. Mindful of the future and the best in contemporary work, the collection has continued through its influence to stimulate widespread interest in the graphic arts.

The growth of the Print Department has been made possible almost entirely through the great interest and generosity of Mr. Wiggin, who in the past few years has given complete collections of prints by such internationally known artists as Augustus John, Alphonse Legros, Frank W. Benson, and only recently the lithographic work of John Copley — the artist's personal collection. There have also been many noteworthy additions to the work of Muirhead Bone, D. Y. Cameron, Frederick L. Griggs, James McBey, Gerald Brockhurst, Mary Cassatt, Seymour Haden, Thomas Nason, and George C. Wales, complementing the great wealth of material by these artists already contained in the original gift.

Twenty-nine drawings that are particularly outstanding in quality have also been given by Mr. Wiggin, and these, along with nine given by Mrs. Bellows and those already in the collection, form the finest group of George W. Bellows's work anywhere. These are mostly preliminary compositions made for his lithographs. Accompanying them are two exceptionally fine wash drawings by Jean-Louis Forain, and a gold-point by Alphonse Legros. Twenty-five eighteenth-century engravings by such well-known artists as Keating, W. Ward, Jones, J. R. Smith, Gillbank, Grozer, and Gaugain, enrich the group of aquatints, mezzotints, and stipple engravings to important proportions. This famous collection has inspired other extensive gifts. A complete set of the etchings of Charles H. Woodbury, with associated drawings, oil paintings, and water colors, was given by Mrs. Charles B. Perkins and Mr. and Mrs. David Woodbury. 178 etchings, drawings and lithographs of historic and artistic consequence by George C. Wales were presented by Mrs. Wales in memory of her husband. The celebrated American artist Eugene Higgins donated his entire *oeuvre* in the print medium, which with the others will continue to stimulate interest in prints and initiative among students.

A gift from Mr. Hiram C. Merrill and from Mr. Wiggin, together with other funds, has recently made possible the addition to the print collection of the wood and copper engravings of America's foremost engraver, Thomas W. Nason. These introduced a technique not previously well represented in the Print Department among artists of today. To Mr. Merrill credit must be given for a splendid group of wood engravings by Timothy Cole and his contemporaries. Other funds have been responsible for the acquisition of 63 unpublished, uncatalogued prints by Frank W. Benson, which necessarily are little known, since only two or three impressions of most of these subjects exist. One hundred prints by John W. Winkler and representative groups by Kerr Eby, Childe Hassam, Joseph Pennell, Albert Besnard, Felix Buhot, Auguste Lepère, and Henry Rushbury round out five years of growth.

Complementing the gifts there have been several important loans from the eminent collector, Mr. Edward C. Crossett, including perhaps the finest assemblage of prints by Arthur Briscoe in America, and the most complete collection of prints and working drawings by Arthur W. Heintzelman. Accompanying these are twelve early and very rare prints by Edmund Blampied. Also, more than one hundred plates by John Taylor Arms are lent by the Keeper of Prints.

It is interesting to read of expert opinion concerning the enthusiasm, foresight, and persistence exercised by Mr. Wiggin in keeping the collection up to date. In the April 1943 issue of *Apollo,* Mr. Harold J. L. Wright wrote:

"The main part of the collection certainly forms an aggregation of prints of a kind nowhere else available for study on anything approaching such a scale in any of the museums or print-rooms of America, or, for that matter, as yet, in any in Europe. In its type of scope and angle of approach, the only public collection at all comparable with it, so far as I am aware, is that formed by Samuel P. Avery, which is now in the New York Public Library. But Mr. Wiggin's collection far exceeds this in size, though it contains groups of prints by several of the XIXth-century artists also represented in the Avery collection. The Wiggin Collection might almost be considered a continuation of the latter, bringing it more or less up to date. However, it is far more ambitious and comprehensive than Mr. Avery's in most respects and differs from it in the remarkably 'complete' representations it contains . . ."

Interpreting the Library's unique collection is one of the Print Department's foremost functions. It has been gratifying that the services rendered during the limited length of time have been of benefit to many, and heartening to know that results of these activities are being felt not only within the Boston area, but in wide artistic fields of this and European countries. The collection has become known to other art centers through its loans to important museums, also by the provision of unique research materials for other institutions and collectors. In short, it has become a center for print knowledge.

In addition to its custodial rôle, the Print Department fulfills another important office, that of a place of instruction, where the visitor given to the visual enjoyment of prints may learn through demonstration the technical and artistic qualities of a work to widen his knowledge. From whatever angle the Print Department's collection is approached, even though its care is for perpetuity, the collection is a live one as it is open to the demands of anyone who is seeking knowledge in the graphic arts through the work of artists, who have made it live.

We regret that the limitations of space make it impossible to show more than a few of the recent acquisitions; however, the current exhibition will give an adequate survey of the importance and character of the work.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Ten Books

Where Are We Heading? By Sumner Welles. Harper. 1946. 397 pp.

Mr. Welles, former Under Secretary of State, makes a survey of our foreign affairs, and finds vacillation and lack of purpose everywhere. He is gloomy about the world situation: "The insane delusion," he writes, "that democracy and Communism cannot simultaneously exist in the world is rampant. Stupidity, reaction and timidity dominate the councils of the nations." Yet he believes that the United Nations Charter, in spite of its great defects, holds out more promise for international organization than did the League of Nations. Further efforts should start from there, for the idea of a world government, in which both the Soviet Union and the United States would be willing to take part, seems fantastic. Our peacemaking efforts have been marked by blunders. The Potsdam meetings were attended by President Truman and Mr. Byrnes, neither of whom possessed "the slightest knowledge" of international relations. At the London conference Mr. Byrnes appeared "hopelessly unprepared," without any accurate knowledge of the objectives of the Soviet Union or even the British Government. It is to be regretted that the Allies did not agree before the end of the war on a long-range policy regarding Germany, a policy in which Germany's neighbors should have participated. Italy's frontiers with France and with Austria should not be changed. Trieste is and should remain an Italian city. "If Yugoslavia obtained Trieste," the author writes, "the traffic through that city would be governed by the political and economic dictates of the Soviet Union." Ambassador Braden's feud with Colonel Perón caused resentment among average Argentines and thus, instead of helping the cause of democracy, it strengthened the dictatorship. In the same way, our recent declaration against the Franco regime has resulted only in confusion. Significantly, Mr. Welles here recognizes that "in 1937 the Roosevelt administration was guilty of its greatest error in its handling of the issues raised by the Spanish civil war." He urges the United States to seize leadership within the United Nations to assure the granting of independence to all colonial peoples. Mr. Welles deplores the recent policies of the Kremlin, yet he also believes that "Soviet Russia represents one of the greatest attempts to attain human betterment that the world has ever known, and that society in every part of the earth will eventually be profoundly affected by it." The Soviet leaders appreciated the sincerity of President Roosevelt, but they have quickly recognized that since his death the United States has had no consistent policy. The author warns that American policy must change "before it is too late." (*Z. H.*)

Dawn over Zero. By William L. Laurence. Knopf. 1946. 274 pp.

The author gives first an excellent exposition of the development of nuclear physics to the discovery of the chain-reaction of bombarded neutrons; then he traces the history of war-time experimentation and construction, culminating in an eye-witness account of the stupendous release of the first atom-bomb at Alamogardo, New Mexico, and finally he describes the military preparations and the actual bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Clinton Engineer Works in Tennessee and the Hanford Engineer Works in the state of Washington were centers of production, while at Los Alamos, New Mexico, a corps of the world's greatest scientists carried out the theoretical and experimental work. Mr. Laurence depicts the tense life at the atomic bomb base on Tinian island, and gives the original report of the first atom bombing as he wrote it for the press, but which was lost in transit. On August 9th he joined the crew of the *Great Artiste*, which flew over Japan for two hours in search of an opening in the clouds over one of the two possible targets. "At the very last minute, there came an opening. For a few brief moments the city of Nagasaki stood out clearly in broad noontime daylight. They were Nagasaki's last brief moments under the sun." (*M. M.*)

The Brereton Diaries. By Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton. Morrow. 1946. 450 pp.

General Brereton was one of the ranking air commanders of the recent war, and the only one to serve in every major theater from the early days of our unpreparedness as a "third-rate air power," in the Philippines, to final victory in Europe. Because of the breadth of his experience the diaries are essential reading for a proper understandng of the phenomenal development of air power during the war, in spite of the fact that they contain much that is familiar and little of a revelatory nature. An ardent disciple of General Mitchell, with whom he served in the first World War, General Brereton advocated many of his principles: a properly balanced air force, strategic bombing, and close coördination of ground, sea, and air power. Written for the most part "in the field," the journals are of special interest for their first-hand account of an air general's war, the planning and revising, the early desperate makeshifts, and the grinding routine of inspections and conferences. They provide a graphic picture of the gruelling preparation which preceded such daring operations as the first raid on the Ploesti oil fields, and later the invasion of France. The author is generous in his praise of the men with whom he served. *(L. F. M.)*

The Great Challenge. By Louis Fischer. Duell, Sloan, & Pearce. 1946. 346 pp.

Perhaps the key to Mr. Fischer's analysis of the world's disorders is his belief that "the doctrine of the lesser evil threatens our whole culture." He rejects Russian, British, or American imperialism impartially, and attacks totalitarianism with equal fervor in whatever country he notes its symptoms. His friendly personal contacts everywhere make his book a live and deeply perceptive one. He spent a week in Gandhi's home, and talked extensively with Nehru, Jinnah, and other Hindu and Moslem political leaders, arriving at a firm conviction that the people of India — and all other colored races — must be given their independence. What will arouse most interest, however, is his attitude towards Russia. His fourteen years' stay in the Soviet Union and his former championship of its principles are well known. Even now, he insists, he is not anti-Russia; he is anti-Stalin. But he maintains that today, while there is one world geographically, "politically and ideologically there are two worlds." He therefore advocates the formation of a world government, if need be without Russia, as speedily as possible. He does not indicate how such a government would be superior to the power alliances which he condemns, or how, indeed, it could achieve practical results without Russian coöperation. *(H. McC.)*

Not So Wild a Dream. By Eric Sevareid. Knopf. 1946. 516 pp.

The author begins with an account of his early experiences. He writes primarily of the development of his philosophy, not of his adventures; the latter are introduced mainly as the signposts of his mental growth. The menacing character of fascism became clear to him, a columnist of the Paris *Herald*, at the time of the Munich crisis. And then in the summer of 1939 a phone call from Edward Murrow led to the assignment of broadcasts over CBS which made Mr. Sevareid's voice familiar in every American household. Four years afterwards he flew to China for the *Reader's Digest*. En route to Chungking he and the other passengers in the plane were forced to bail out, landing in the Naga jungle. Quotations from his diary tell of the hazards and misery of the next month, while the party slowly beat its way back to civilization. However, the entire trip proved thankless, for the censors at home refused to release his article, an exposé of corruption in China. The bitterness of this rebuff recurred when his communiqués about the Italian campaign were shorn of their meaning, and the G.I.s complained, "Why don't you send back the truth?" Yet Mr. Sevareid has kept his idealism. He concludes that men everywhere are striving for a life with dignity, and that brotherhood is "not so wild a dream." *(T. C.)*

The Lowells and their Seven Worlds. By Ferris Greenslet. Houghton Mifflin. 1946. 442 pp.

This remarkable chronicle of a famous Boston family spans three centuries, from Percival Lowle, who settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1639 to the death of the late President of Harvard in 1943. The strong Lowell characteristics were energy, public spirit, and a talent for seizing the right opportunity — *occasionem cognosce,* as their motto reads. The "seven worlds" into which the biographer divides his wide canvas are seven chronological periods. The first outstanding figure was John Lowell, the "Old Judge," born in 1743, who moved from Newburyport to Boston. A Tory by temperament, he nevertheless represented Boston in the Continental Congress. The Old Judge had three sons, from his three marriages with daughters of the Higginson, Cabot, and Russell families. The oldest, John, known as "The Rebel," was the leading pamphleteer of the Essex Junto against the Jefferson administration. The second son, Francis Cabot Lowell, devoted himself to the development of the textile industry and instituted a paternalistic system of labor management which continued under his descendants, though by the 1850s " the long honeymoon of capital and labor in the Lowell mills was waning." The third son, the Reverend Charles Lowell, pastor of the West Church, was the father of James Russell Lowell, the poet and critic. The Lowell Institute was the creation of the world traveller John Lowell, Jr., son of Francis Cabot Lowell. In the Civil War three Lowells lost their lives, outstanding among them Colonel Charles Russell Lowell, the *Beau Sabreur.* Coming down to his own generation, the biographer delineates with special vividness the achievements of Percival Lowell, the discoverer of the planet Pluto; the dynamic personality of Amy Lowell; and the career of A. Lawrence Lowell. Mr. Greenslet sets in relief President Lowell's defense of academic freedom during the first World War. He also gives a prolonged account of his stand in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. "Disappointing as the report was to millions," he writes, "it never raised the slightest question of Mr. Lowell's devotion to duty as he saw it, though, like Cotton Mather's error of judgment in the matter of Salem witchcraft, it may impair his fame." (*M.M.*)

The Westward Crossings. By Jeannette Mirsky. Knopf. 1946. 365 pp.

This account of the exploration of America describes with vigor and realism the achievements of Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, penniless Spanish adventurer, Alexander Mackenzie, Scots fur trader, and Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The three tales fuse into one picture of the vision, the heartbreak, the constant danger, and the painstaking drudgery involved in the opening of the New World. With the establishment of Darién, Balboa formed the first permanent European colony on the American mainland. He succeeded where others, better prepared financially, had failed, because of his own strength, his fairness and sympathy toward his followers, and his friendly relations with the Indians. Mackenzie was another gifted with a vision of far horizons, and the narrative of his search for an overland route to the Pacific is an exciting one. With Lewis and Clark, Thomas Jefferson, who procured aid from Congress to finance their survey, was the driving force behind the expedition. Safety was here more important than success. Faithfully and conscientiously the two carried out their mission, to explore the Missouri River. An appealing part of this section is the story of Sacajawea, Shoshone wife of the woodman Charbonneau, who served as guide and interpreter for the party. Written in a fashion that combines scholarship with readability, Miss Mirsky's book illustrates the unity of America as a whole. (*S. W. F.*)

Brandeis, a Free Man's Life. By Alpheus T. Mason. Viking. 1946. 713 pp.

This comprehensive and thoroughly documented study of the brilliant mind and dynamic career of the late liberal Justice is the result of many years' work. The author has studied all the available public papers and private correspondence, and had many interviews with his subject. "It has been one of the rules of my life," Justice Brandeis said, "that no one shall ever trip me on a question of fact." With this formidable weapon he fought against monopoly. The whole social-economic setting appears in the accounts of his contests, as with the Boston Elevated Railroad and other public service companies. It was the seven years' anti-merger war with the New Haven Railroad that earned Brandeis his largest number of enemies.

On a national scale the Boston Lawyer became "the People's Attorney," the exponent of "the living law" against mere legalism. When President Wilson nominated him for the Supreme Court, his opponents were influential in bringing about a delay of five months before his confirmation. Once on the bench, he and his friend Justice Holmes were paired as dissenters, different though they were. "Brandeis," the biographer writes, "read economics as well as Euripides; Holmes read and reread Plato. The results are clearly reflected in their judicial opinions. Holmes is the enlightened skeptic; Brandeis, the militant crusader." (*M. M.*)

William Blake. By Mark Schorer. Holt. 1946. 524 pp.

Professor Schorer's book, the result of years of hard thinking and labor, is a landmark in Blake criticism. Most writers have considered Blake until now primarily and almost exclusively as a mystic, trying to understand and disentangle his symbolism; Professor Schorer, on the contrary, is little interested in these paraphernalia — he discusses Blake chiefly as a poet immersed in the religious and political movements of his time. He does not even think that Blake was mystical; "mystagogical" (interpreter of mysteries) would be a fitter designation. What differentiates him from traditional mysticism is that "his intuitions do not have a religious but an ethical content, do not deal with man's relationship to God but with man's relationship to his total being and to other men." His so-called madness was probably "a refuge from unbelief"; certainly his mind was not deranged, even if his sensibilities finally were. It is difficult to compare Blake with any other religious poet; he is, as the author shrewdly observes, "a religious poet in the quantity rather than in the quality of his aspirations." Professor Schorer maintains that the content of Blake's poetry is primarily social, a burning expression of French revolutionary ideas. Like other extremists of the last years of the eighteenth century, only more so, Blake was filled with expectations "glorious and paradisaical." His mental make-up can be best understood in his relation to Paine, Godwin, Price, Mary Wollstonecraft, and others of the group. This wholesome, commonsense attitude distinguishes also the author's aesthetic approach to the poet. "The pathos of Blake's poetic development," he writes, "was that as he put more and more faith in vision, he felt less and less necessity to guard it." He does not torture himself with the decipherment of "the exact meanings" of these visions, but, wisely, looks upon them as a rather deliberately contrived "cryptography and mirror writing." Yet he is mindful of Blake's extraordinary achievements. After a century of sentimentalism and rationalism, Blake brought back passion into poetry. (*Z. H.*)

Music in Our Time. By Adolfo Salazar. Translated by Isabel Pope. Norton. 1946. 367 pp.

This survey of the last eighty- six years of music is the first English translation of a book by Mr. Salazar, who has written several important works in Spanish. His approach is that of an aesthetic critic rather than that of an historian of musical style. A composer himself, he is not a propagandist for any particular individual or cult. Starting with the reaction against Romanticism, he portrays Impressionism and then the revolts against it as seen in various experimental endeavors. His evaluations of the leading composers, with many of whom he has had personal contact, are penetrating and often original; he is interested in the influence of poetry and art, and in general shows a wide acquaintance with the music and literature of his subject. He has the average reader in mind, and is as a rule successful in meeting his requirements. Though the translation is usually adequate, some of the terminology is not that used in American texts and the author's phraseology is prolix; but in spite of these unimportant flaws, the ideas expressed are extremely valuable. In any case, it is the hearing of the works rather than the writing about them that is encouraged. It is partly a question of focusing the attention on the right elements, and Salazar can be of great assistance to his readers in this endeavor. (*R. G. A.*)

Library Notes

An Argus-Eyed Spy

A Spie, Sent out of the Tower-Chamber in the Fleet [**G.389B.288] by Henry Adis, printed in London in 1648, is a pamphlet in verse, as curious as it is rare; the *Short Title Catalogue, 1641–1700* mentions only one copy, that in the British Museum. On the title-page is a framed picture of a nude youth, with eyes all over his body, holding a torch in one hand and a lantern in the other. "Diogenes-like Argus is sent to spie..." the verse above the picture begins.

The author's name does not appear on the title-page, but it is spelled out in rhymed acrostics at the beginning of the poem. A prose statement at the end throws some some light on the condition of Henry Adis, who, it appears, was an inventor of new methods of "dry-cleansing." Being through his long imprisonment deprived of the means of supporting his wife and three small children, he was obliged to publish some of these arts in print. The "Arbitrarie power" that imprisoned him in the Tower-chamber was William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, acting in his capacity as "Commissioner for the custodie of the great Seal, and Master of the Rolls." Since Adis's imprisonment occurred at the outbreak of the Rebellion, it is probable that his offense was political. His sympathies were plainly not with the reformers.

The theme of the poem is the sending forth of Argus to seek in all directions for lost Justice. First he shall hie to the headquarters of the Army, where the "Reformadoes" lie, and enquire if Justice has not been banished thence long ago. Even in court she cannot be found — for has not the author himself there lost house, goods, and freedom?

> ...Which maketh many think
>   that I have spent all,
> Truth is, I'm ruin'd by unsavory
>   Lenthal.
> That partial Judge, who with his
>   Janus face,
> Relents no wrongs, blusheth at
>   no disgrace,
> Whose will's his Law, and be it
>   right or wrong.
> He'll still be taking part with
>   them that's strong,
> Who lately went to th' Army,
>   'tis well known,
> Which was dislik'd by many of
>   their owne;
> And when Sir Thomas printed
>   forth his praise,
> The People could not hope for
>   better daies...

In the conflict between the more moderate Parliament and the uncompromising Army, Speaker Lenthall fled from London and joined Sir Thomas Fairfax, the commander of the Army. He sided with Cromwell, and presided when the ordinance for trying the King was passed. After the Restoration his turn-coat career brought him as a witness against one of the regicides. In his deathbed confession in 1662 he is said to have repented of proposing "the bloody question for trying the king," remarking that he had believed the trial would be opposed and that Cromwell and his agents had deceived him.

Lenthall had been Speaker when in January 1642 the King came in person to Parliament in search of the impeached members. The famous scene has been depicted in the superb painting by John Singleton Copley that hangs in the Treasure Room of this Library. Lenthall can be seen in the center of the picture kneeling before King Charles, answering his demand with a gesture signifying that, as the servant of the House, he could give no answer.

Henry Adis survived his enemy. Ten further pamphlets of his are extant, the last one printed in 1664. **M. M.**

Lectures and Concerts

The entrance to the Lecture Hall is from Boylston Street only. The doors will be opened one half hour before each lecture or concert. Unless otherwise indicated, all programs are in the Lecture Hall.

Old Trends in New Music. Concert of three twentieth-century sonatas. Nell Robin, 'cellist, accompanied by Kalman Novak, pianist. 8.00 Sun., Nov. 3.

Recent Acquisitions. A Gallery Talk in

Connection with the Exhibition in the Albert H. Wiggin Gallery through November 30. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. 3.00 Mon., Nov. 4.

How the Psychiatrist Works. G. Colket Caner, M.D., Instructor in Neurology, Harvard University Medical School.

Meet the Author: presenting Elisabeth Ogilvie, Ruth Peabody Harnden, and Laurie Hillyer. Interviewed by Mrs. Wallace Starr King, President New England Women's Press Association, Inc. The speakers will be introduced by Edna G. Peck, Chief of the Book Selection Department, Circulation Division, Boston Public Library. 8.00 Thurs., Nov. 7.

Children's Book Week Program. The Puritan Child. Elinore Blaisdell, illustrator of children's books, and Edmund S. Morgan, Assistant Professor of History, Brown University. *Books as Bridges.* Elizabeth M. Gordon, Deputy Supervisor in Charge of Work with Children, Boston Public Library.

Voyage to Scotland. Illustrated. Harold Putnam, Editor, Veteran's Forum, Boston Globe. 8.00 Thurs., Nov. 14.

Jewish Book Month Meeting. Program to be announced. 8.00 Sun., Nov. 17.

Rapid Reading Techniques Suggested for Education and Recreation. Donald D. Durrell, Dean, Boston University School of Education. 8.00 Mon., Nov. 18.

Meet the Author: A Pilgrim Returns to Cape Cod. Edward Rowe Snow. Illustrated with slides and colored movies. 8.00 Thurs., Nov. 21.

There Will Always Be Books. Frederic Melcher, Editor, *Publisher's Weekly.* 3.30 Sun., Nov. 24.

Lecture-Concert, including the Performance of His Own Composition, by Heinrich Gebhard, composer and pianist. Assisted by Gertrude Ehrhart, soloist; Mildred Spiegel, pianist; and a violinist whose name will be announced. 8.00 Sun., Nov. 24.

The Sargent Decoration in the Boston Public Library — A Disappearing Masterpiece and a Problem in Lighting. R. H. Ives Gammell, artist. 8.00 Mon., Nov. 25.

Lowell Lectures

THE course of eight illustrated lectures on *Lamaism, the Buddhism of Tibet and Mongolia; an Attempt at Interpretation,* by Ferdinand D. Lessing, Ph.D., Agassiz Professor of Oriental Languages, University of California, will be continued on Tuesdays and Fridays at eight o'clock in the evening, as follows:

5. Fri., Nov. 1. Places of worship and contemplation.

6. Tues., Nov. 5. Art as reflection of the faith. Minor rites. The "Bath of Buddha."

7. Fri., Nov. 8. Major ceremonies. Theurgy. Consecration. The banquet of the demons. The burnt offering (homa).

8. Tues., Nov. 12. Last rites. "Dance Macabre." Conclusion.

A course of eight illustrated lectures on *Application of Seismological Techniques to Engineering Problems,* by L. Don Leet, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Seismology in charge of the Seismograph Station, Harvard University.

Mondays and Thursdays at five o'clock in the afternoon, beginning Thursday, November 14, and omitting Thanksgiving Day.

1. Thurs., Nov. 14. The Measurement of Earthborne Waves. Principle of the seismograph; special forms for waves from earthquakes, traffic, dynamite blasts, the atomic bomb.

2. Monday, Nov. 18. Earthborne waves. Six types of wave motion now known; discoveries at the atomic bomb test.

3. Thurs., Nov. 21. Using Microseisms to Locate Hurricanes.

4. Mon., Nov. 25. Refraction Prospecting — Small-Scale. For gold, dam sites, building foundations, highway construction.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

⁂

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a quarterly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

General Reference Books in Bates Hall

Directories. Year-books

American foundation for the blind. Directory of activities for the blind in the United States and Canada. New York. 1945. 150 pp. **Gen. Ref. HV1791.A4**

American year book. 1945. New York, Nelson. 1946. 1135 pp. **Gen. Ref. Desk =4419.290**

Annuario pontificio per l'anno 1946. Rome, Vatican. 1946. 1318 pp. **Gen. Ref. 642.20**

Congregational and Christian churches, The year-book of the, 1945. National Council of Congregational Churches. [1945.] 440 pp. **Gen. Ref. BX7113.C62**

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs [Manual.] 1946–47. Boston. [1946.] 332 pp. **Gen. Ref. Centre Desk HQ1905.M4**

North Shore Blue Book and social register. 1946. Boston, Hyde Pub. Corp. [1946.] **Gen. Ref. Centre Desk**

Social Register Association, New York. Social Register, summer. 1946. 621 pp. **Gen. Ref. Centre Desk E154.7 C**

U. S. Congress. Official Congressional Directory. 79th Congress. 2d Session, June, 1946. Washington. 906 pp. **Gen. Ref. AYJK1011 1946=C.27220**

Second edition.

Whitaker, Joseph. An almanack for 1946. London, Whitaker. [1946.] 1088 pp. **Gen. Ref. AY754.W5**

Law. Penology

American prison association. Proceedings of the . . . annual congress of correction. 1945. New York. 1945. 320 pp. **Gen. Ref. HV8987.A1**

Massachusetts, Supreme judicial court. Massachusetts reports. Vol. 318. Boston. 1946. 969 pp. **Gen. Ref. KM10**

National Probation Association, Inc. The year book. 1945. New York, National Probation Assoc. 1945. 328 pp. **Gen. Ref. HV9303.N25**

Miscellaneous

Davidoff, Henry. A world treasury of proverbs from twenty-five languages: African, Arabic, Chinese. Random House. [1946.] 526 pp. **Gen. Ref. PN6405.D3**

Enciclopedia universal illustrada europeo-americano. Suppl. 1934–1939. 4 v. **Gen. Ref. AE61.E6**

Orton, Robert Merritt. Catalog of reprints in series. 6th edition. 1945. Wilson. 1945. 176 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z1033.S5 O 8**

New York Public Library. Bulletin. Vol. 49. 1945. New York Public Library. 1945. 960 pp. **Gen. Ref. 730.1**

Agriculture

Pearson, Frank A., and Floyd A. Harper. The world's hunger. Cornell Univ. 1945. 90 pp. **9338.1A119**

Van Dersal, William R., and Edward H. **Graham.** The land renewed; the story of soil conservation. New York, Oxford Univ. 1946. 109 pp. Illus. **S623.V3**

Bibliography. Libraries

Dunbar, Flanders. Emotions and bodily changes; a survey of literature on psychosomatic interrelationships, 1910–1945 . . . 3d edition, with supplementary introductions and additional bibliography. Columbia Univ. 1946. [vii]–lix, 604 pp. Illus. ***Z7204.P6D8 1946**

Bibliography: pp. [433]–568.

Forrester, Gertrude. Occupations; a selected list of pamphlets. Wilson. 1946. 240 pp. ***Z7164.C81F6**

Manley, Marian C. Library service to business, its place in the small city. American Library Ass'n. 1946. 72 pp. **Z675.B8M3**

"Building a business library, a purchasing guide for small libraries": pp. 46–66.

Pettee, Julia. Subject headings; the history and theory of the alphabetical subject approach to books. Wilson. 1946. 191 pp. Z695.P52

"Published library catalogs mentioned in chapter II": pp. 50–53. Bibliography: pp. [167]–186.

U. S. Library of Congress, Acquisitions department. European imprints for the war years received in the Library of Congress and other federal libraries. Washington. 1945—46. 2 v. *Z881.A1U4

Reproduced from type-written copy.
Contents. — Part 1. Italian imprints, 1940–1945. — Part 2. German imprints, 1940–1945.

Biography

Essays and Studies

Carruthers, Olive. Lincoln's other Mary. Appendix by R. Gerald McMurray. Ziff-Davis. [1946.] 229 pp. E457.35.C3

The story of Lincoln's love for Mary Owens in the early years of his manhood.

Chen, Stephen, and Robert **Payne**. Sun Yat-sen, a portrait. Day. [1946.] 242 pp. DS777.C54

A life of the founder of the Chinese Republic Dr. Sun (1866–1925), presented from the Chinese point of view, and written with the aid of documents supplied by Dr. Sun Fo, the son of Sun Yat-sen.

Jordan, Ralph B. Born to fight; the life of Admiral Halsey. Philadelphia, McKay. [1946.] x, 208 pp. Plates. E746.H3J6

Lamb, Harold. Alexander of Macedon; the journey to world's end. Doubleday. 1946. viii, 402 pp. Illus. DF234.L3

McKinley, Silas Bent, and Silas **Bent**. Old rough and ready; the life and times of Zachary Taylor. Vanguard. [1946.] 329 pp. E422.M15

Bibliography: pp. 301–311.

MacManus, M. J. Eamon de Valera, a biography. Dublin and Cork, Talbot Press. [1945.] 5–361 pp. DA965.D4M3 1945

Written by an admirer.

Styron, Arthur. The last of the cocked hats; James Monroe and the Virginia dynasty. Univ. of Oklahoma. 1945. xiii, 480 pp. E372.S75

"Since democracy cannot tolerate leaders but only representatives, its heroes will be those who share common convictions as to the multitude's basic traditional interests, being distinguished from the multitude as uncommon men only by an ability to acquire. . . a capacity to take in added social experience . . . Such heroes of democracy were Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. . ." — Author's *Preface.*

Waugh, Evelyn. Edmund Campion. Little, Brown. 1946. x, 239 pp. BX4705.C27W3

A biography, by the famous novelist, of the Jesuit priest and scholar who was martyred in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This is the first American edition of the book, which won the Hawthornden Prize in England in 1936.

Memoirs

McFee, William. In the first watch. Random House. [1946.] xii, 334 pp. PR6025.A225Z5

Reminiscences of the author's years as engineer on British tramp steamers, before he came to the United States.

Murray, William Henry. Memoirs of Governor Murray and true history of Oklahoma, together with his biography, philosophy, statesmanship, and Oklahoma history, interwoven . . . Boston, Meador. [1945.] 3 v. Plates. F700.M67

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

Abbott, Charles C. Financing business during the transition. McGraw-Hill. 1946. 141 pp. NBS

Alaska fisherman's almanac, The, for 1946. Ketchikan, Alaska, Daily Alaska Fishing News. 1946. 200 pp. **SH222.A4.A32

American water works and electric company, incorporated, and subsidiaries. Statistical and corporate manual. 1945. New York, The Company. 1946. 127 pp. **HG4965.A51

Best's insurance reports (casualty and surety) . . . 33rd annual edition. 1946/47. New York, Best. 1946. 827 pp. **HG8523.B56v.1

Canning trade, The. The canning trade almanac. 1946. Baltimore, The Canning Trade. 1946. 282 pp. **TX599.C22

Cushman, Ella M. Management in homes. Macmillan. 1945. 285 pp. NBS

Davison's mattress directory. v. 34. 1946. Ridgewood, N. J., Davison Pub. Co. 1946. 229 pp. **TS1845.D26

Directory of the photographic industry, 1946. New York, National Photographic Dealer. 1946. 489 pp. **TR12.D59

Dougherty, Norbert F. Leadership for tomorrow. House of Field-Doubleday. 1945. 183 pp. NBS

Fairchild's fabrics, trimmings, and supplies directory. Fall, 1946. New York, Fairchild Pub. Co. 1940. 384 pp. **TS1312.F16f

Fellner, William. Monetary policies and full employment. Univ. of California. 1946. 268 pp. NBS

Hart, William L. Mathematics of investment. 3rd edition. Heath. 1946. 126 pp. NBS

Loeb, Harold. Full production without war. Princeton Univ. 1946. 284 pp. NBS

Meriam, Lewis. Relief and social security. Brookings Inst. 1946. 912 pp. NBS

Mezerik, A. G. The revolt of the South and West. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 1946. 290 pp. NBS

National underwriter co. Time saver for accident and health insurance . . . 23rd annual edition. 1946. Cincinnati, O. 1946. 994 pp. **HG9336.N27

Oil, paint and drug reporter. Green book buyers directory. 34th year. 1946/47. New York, Schnell Pub. Co. 1946. 1296 pp. **TP12.C39

Owen, W. V. Labor-management economics. Ronald Press. 1946. 121 pp. NBS

Petroleum register . . . 24th annual ed. 1945-46. New York, Mona Palmer. 1945. 597 pp. **TN867.P49

Puerto Rico, Department of agriculture and commerce. Annual book on statistics of Puerto Rico. Fiscal year 1942–43. Puerto Rico, Department of agriculture and commerce. 1945. 208 pp. **HA901.P97

Saunders, Alta (Gwinn) edition. The literature of business: contemporary. 5th edition. Harper. 1946. 453 pp. NBS

Sawyer, Elmer W. Insurance as interstate commerce. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 169 pp.
McGraw-Hill insurance series. NBS

Shartle, Carroll L. Occupational information, its development and application. Prentice-Hall. 1946. 330 pp. NBS
The Prentice-Hall industrial relations and personnel series.

Shaw, Elton R. The national debt and our future. Washington, Shaw Pub. Co. 1946. 189 pp. NBS

Smith, Howard. Developing your executive ability. McGraw-Hill. 1946. 225 pp. NBS

Statistics, fraternal societies . . . 1946. 52nd edition. Rochester, N. Y., The Fraternal Monitor. 1946. 240 pp. **HG9226.S79

Tucker, Gilbert M. The self-supporting city. New York, Robert Schalkenbach Foundation. 1946. 108 pp. NBS

Updegraff, Clarence M., and W. P. **McCoy**. Arbitration of labor disputes. New York, Commerce Clearing House. 1946. 291 pp. NBS

Van Cleef, Eugene. Getting into foreign trade. Ronald Press. 1946. 133 pp. NBS

Ward, Roswell. The personnel program of Jack & Heintz. Harper. 146 pp. NBS

Economics

Babb, Hugh W., and Charles **Martin**. An outline of business law. Revised edition. Barnes & Noble. [1946.] 381 pp.
College outline series. HF1237.B16 1946

Baykov, Alexandr. The development of the Soviet economic system; an essay in the experience of planning in the U. S. S. R. Cambridge Univ. 1946. xv, 514 pp. Illus.
Bibliography: pp. [480]–495. 9330.947A21

Belloc, Hilaire. The restoration of property. Sheed & Ward. 1946 144 pp. 9335.01A12
First published in June 1936; republished November 1945.

Bromfield, Louis. A few brass tacks. Harper. [1946.] 303 pp. 9330.173A435

Dykstra, Gerald O., and Lillian G. **Dykstra**. The business laws of aviation. McGraw-Hill. 1946. xvi, 523 p. *9387.7A83
"Table of cases": pp. xi-xvi.

Hauser, Philip M., and William R. **Leonard**, *editors*. Government statistics for business use. Wiley. [1946.] xvi, 432 pp. Illus. 9310.2A185
"Selected list of publications and authors": pp. 413-422.

Ise, John. Economics. Harper. [1946.] x, 731 pp. 9330.1A51
Bibliography: pp. 695–703.

Kahn, Alfred E. Great Britain in the world economy. Columbia Univ. 1946. xvii, 314 pp. Illus. 9330.942A94

Mezerik, A. G. The revolt of the South and West. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1946.] xiv, 290 pp. 9338.073A72
The struggle of the South and West to free themselves from the "economic sectionalism practiced by the corporations of the East."

Peters, Clarence A., *compiler*. American capitalism vs. Russian communism. Wilson. 1946. 304 pp. *5598.319 v.18,no.7
Bibliography: pp. [289]-305.

Roth, Charles B. Finding the prospect and getting the interview. Prentice-Hall. 1946. xii, 179 pp. HF5438.R73
A practical book on salesmanship.

Van Cleef, Eugene. Getting into foreign trade. Ronald Press. [1946.] viii, 133 pp. Illus. HF1007.V3
"Indispensable literature": pp. 52–60. Bibliography: pp. 125–129.

Whittlesey, Charles R. National interest and international cartels. Macmillan. 1946. vi, 172 pp. 9338.8A36

Education

Adams, Fay. Educating America's children; elementary school curriculum and methods. Ronald Press. [1946.] v-xv, 490 pp. LB1555.A25

Hook, J. N. How to write better examinations. Barnes & Noble. [1946.] 32 pp. LB2367.H6 1946

Klein, Paul E., and Ruth E. **Moffitt**. Counseling techniques in adult education. McGraw-Hill. 1946. xi, 185 pp. LC5219.K55

McCullough, Constance Mary, *and others*. Problems in the improvement of reading, by Constance M. McCullough . . . Ruth M. Strang . . . [and] Arthur E. Traxler. McGraw-Hill. 1946. 406 pp. LB2365.R4M3

Prall, Charles E. State programs for the improvement of teacher education. Prepared for the Commission on teacher education. Washington, American Council on Education. 1946. xii, 379 pp. LB1715.P68

Ryan, Will Carson, *editor*. Secondary education in the South, edited with a foreword by W. Carson Ryan . . . J. Minor Gwynn . . . [and] Arnold K. King. Univ. of North Carolina. 1946. xi, 269 pp. LA222.R9

Starr, Mark. Labor looks at education. Harvard. 1946. 51 pp. LC5051.S68

Fine Arts

Architecture. Planning

Gaus, John Merriman. The Graduate school of design and the education of planners, a report. [Harvard,] Graduate School of Design. 1943. 50 pp. 8121.05–101

Kilham, Walter H. Boston after Bulfinch; an account of its architecture 1800–1900. Harvard. 1946. xv, 114 pp. 8094.06–321

Mariategui, O. R. Una joya arquitectónica peruana de los siglos XVII y XVIII; el Templo de Santiago, o de Nuestra Senora del rosario de Pomata. [Lima, Peru.] 1942. 8109.01–301

Reid, Marshall, *editor*. When you build. McBride. [1946.] 160 pp. Illus. 8117.05–158

Art History

Pfister, R., and **Louise Bellinger**. The textiles. Yale. 1945. 64 pp. Illus. 33 numb. plates. *4072.05-107.Rept.IV, pt.II

Yale University. The excavations at Dura-Europos. Final report IV, part II.
Treats of the textiles of Syria.

Vasari, Giorgio, *1511-1574*. Vasari's Lives of the artists; biographies of the most eminent architects, painters, and sculptors of Italy. Simon and Schuster. [1946.] xv, 309 pp. 4102.03-113

"The present abridged edition is based on the almost word-for-word version of Mrs. Jonathan Foster, published in 1850."—*Foreword.*

Drawing. Iconography

Adams, John Paul. Milton Caniff: Rembrandt of the comic-strip. Philadelphia, McKay. [1946.] 9-64 pp. Illus. 8144.07-361

Beebe, Lucius. Highball, a pageant of trains. Appleton-Century. [1945.] xiii, 223 pp. 4097.04-303

Chase, Edward L. Intelligent drawing, an approach for the student. Coward-McCann. [1946.] viii, 88 pp. Illus. 8142.01-145

Furniture. Crafts

Drepperd, Carl W. First reader for antique collectors. Doubleday. 1946. xi, 274 pp. Illus. 8161.08-140

Germaine, Ina M., *editor*. Design for decoration. McBride. [1946.] 163, [13] pp. 8118.05-180

Numerous striking illustrations of interiors, walls, rugs, lamps, ceramics, table settings, etc.

Kauffman, Henry. Pennsylvania Dutch: American folk art. American Studio Books. [1946.] 136 pp. Plates. 8161.04-115

Edited by C. G. Holme.

Painting

Benton, Thomas Hart. Thomas H. Benton. New York, American Artists Group, 1945. [64] pp. Illus. 8060.06-304

Includes 59 pages of illustrations.

Burchfield, Charles. Charles Burchfield. American Artists Group. [1945.] [63] pp.

Includes 59 pages of illustrations. 8060.06-353

Curry, John Steuart. John Steuart Curry. American Artists Group. [1945.] [63] pp.

Includes 58 pages of illustrations. 8060.06-432

Davis, Gladys Rockmore. Gladys Rockmore Davis. American Artists Group. [1945.] [64] pp. 8060.06-448

Includes 56 pages of illustrations.

Davis, Stuart. Stuart Davis. American Artists Group. [1945.] [64] pp. 8060.06-451

Includes 45 pages of illustrations.

Goodrich, Lloyd. American watercolor and Winslow Homer. Published by the Walker Art Center for distribution by the American Artists Group. [Minneapolis. 1945.] 7-109 pp. Illus. 8076.03-104

"This book is the result of an exhibition held at the Walker Art Center, Minneapolis, the Detroit Institute of Arts and the Brooklyn Museum in the spring of 1945." — P. 7.

Hopper, Edward. Edward Hopper. American Artists Group. [1945.] [63] pp. 8060.06-615

Illustrations: pp. [6]-[62.]

Kent, Rockwell. Rockwell Kent. American Artists Group. [1945.] [64] pp. Illus. 8060.06-653

"Excerpts from my own books . . . serve as an accompaniment to the pictures."—*Introduction.*

Kuniyoshi, Yasuo. Yasuo Kuniyoshi. American Artists Group. [1945.] [64] pp.

Includes 51 pages of illustrations. 8060.06-679

Peirce, Waldo. Waldo Peirce. American Artists Group. [1945.] [63] pp. 8060.06-811

Includes 49 pages of illustrations.

Sloan, John. John Sloan. American Artists Group. [1945.] [64] pp. 8060.06-912

Includes 56 pages of illustrations.

Speicher, Eugene. Eugene Speicher. American Artists Group. [1945.] [63] pp.

Includes 56 pages of illustrations. 8060.06-917

U. S. National gallery of art. Las pinturas de la Galeria nacional de arte de Washington; cincuenta reproducciones en color con textos explicativos de Juan de la Encina [*pseud.*] Mexico. 1944. 100 pp. 50 mounted colored plates. *4061B.201

Issued in case.

Weber, Max. Max Weber. American Artists Group. [1945.] [64] pp. 8060.06-974

Includes 52 pages of illustrations.

Sculpture

Buffalo fine arts academy. Aristide Maillol, with an introduction and survey of the artist's work in American collections, edited by Andrew C. Ritchie. Buffalo, Albright Art Gallery. [1945.] 128 pp. Plates.

"This publication and the accompanying exhibition are designed to commemorate the death of Aristide Maillol, October, 1944, at the age of eighty-three." — P. 9.

Contents.—Aristide Maillol, by A. C. Ritchie. — Chronology. — Sayings of Maillol. — Catalogue of the exhibition. — Plates. — Sculpture and drawings owned by American museums and collectors. — Major sculpture abroad. — Books illustrated by Maillol. — Bibliography, prepared by John Rewald (pp. 119-120, 125-128)

Zorach, William. William Zorach. American Artists Group. [1945.] [64] pp. 8083.04-992

Includes 47 pages of illustrations.

Genealogy

Anderson, William Pope. Anderson-Overton, a continuation of Anderson family records . . . and The early descendants of Wm. Overton and Elizabeth Waters of Virginia, and allied families . . . Cincinnati, Gibson and Perin Co. 1945. 376 pp. *CS71.A55 1945

Lithoprinted.

Kenyon, John S. Pow family records, compiled with the assistance of many others. [Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards Bros.] 1946. 50 pp. *CS71.P8825 1946

Lithoprinted.

Geography

Chadwick, Hector Munro. The nationalities of Europe and the growth of national ideologies. Cambridge Univ. 1945. vii, 209 pp. D104.C5

Fitzgerald, Walter. The new Europe, an introduction to its political geography. Harper. [1946.] xiii, 298 pp. Illus. D445.F5

"New developments in the political geography of Central Europe and the Balkans receive particular attention. . ." —*Preface to Second Edition.*

History

Ancient and Modern

Bonsal, Stephen. Suitors and suppliants; the little nations at Versailles. Prentice-Hall. 1946. xiii, 301 pp. D645.B6

The author, a Pulitzer Prize winner of 1944, gives in diary form his observations of the negotiations at Paris in 1918–19, when he acted as aide to Colonel House.

Elton, *Lord.* Imperial commonwealth. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1946.] 544 pp. Illus. DA16.E38

A popular history of the British Empire and Commonwealth from 1485 to 1939.
The author, a historian and fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, has been active in British politics as a member of the Labour Party.

Górka, Olgierd Aleksander. Outline of Polish history, past and present. London, Alliance Press. [1945.] 140 pp. Illus. DK414.G6 1945

First published . . . 1942. Second revised and enlarged edition, 1945.

Hyma, Albert. An outline of ancient history. Barnes & Noble. [1946.] 228 pp.
College outline series. D59.H97 1946

Plenn, Abel. Wind in the olive trees; Spain from the inside. New York, Boni & Gaer. [1946.] 3–350 pp. DP270.P56

"In the following pages I have attempted to show up Spain and the Spanish situation as I was able to see them during the months I was stationed in that country in an official capacity for the American Government [as Chief of Propaganda Analysis attached to the United States Embassy.] — Author's *Memorandum.*

United States

De Forest, John William, *1826–1906.* A volunteer's adventures; a Union captain's record of the civil war . . . Edited, with notes, by James H. Croushore. With an introduction by Stanley T. Williams. Yale. 1946. xviii, 237 pp. Illus. E601.D32

A narrative of service in the 12th regiment, Connecticut volunteer infantry.
"The narrative sections . . . appeared in Harper's new monthly magazine or Galaxy between 1864 and 1868."—Editor's *Preface.*

Robinson, Edgar Eugene. The new United States. Stanford Univ. [1946.] viii, 141 pp. E741.R58

"These essays were written in an attempt to clarify American problems and issues. Prepared over the period from 1934 to 1945 for various occasions, [they] deal with different aspects of the general theme, 'The New United States.' "—Author's *Foreword.*

Wloszczewski, Stefan. History of Polish American culture. [Trenton, N. J., White Eagle Pub. Co. 1946.] 9–150 pp. Illus. E184.P7W55

War and Post-War

Allied military government. Report of the United States commissioner. no. 1–3. Nov. 1945–Jan. 1946. [1945–46.] 3 v.
Reproduced from typewritten copy. *D802.A9A4

American Jewish committee. To the counselors of peace; recommendations of the American Jewish committee. New York. 1945. xi, 110 pp. D829.J4A5

— Toward peace and equity; recommendations of the American Jewish committee. New York. 1946. xii, 151 pp. D829.J4A48

Draper, Theodore, *Lieutenant.* The 84th infantry division in the battle of Germany, November 1944–May 1945. Viking. 1946. xiv, 260 pp. Plates. D769.3 84th .D7

Maps and drawings by Sgt. Walter H. Chapman, foreword by Major General A. R. Bolling.

Leigh, Randolph, *Lt. Colonel.* American enterprise in Europe; the role of the SOS in the defeat of Germany. [Paris. 1945.] 11–233 pp. Illus. D769.75.L4

Foreword signed: Randolph Leigh, Lt. Col., C.M. P., Historical section, ETOUSA.

Marshall, S. L. A., *Colonel.* Bastogne; the story of the first eight days in which the 101st airborne division was closed within the ring of German forces. By Colonel S. L. A. Marshall, assisted by Captain John G. Westover and Lieutenant A. Joseph Webber. (Drawings by Technical Sergeant Olin Dows). Washington, Infantry Journal Press. 1946. xii, 261 pp. D756.5.A7M3

"This story of Bastogne was written from interviews with nearly all the commanders and staff officers and many of the men who participated in the defense of Bastogne during the first phase of that now celebrated operation — the days during which the American forces were surrounded by forces of the enemy. . . It goes up to the action on December 26. 1944, when other American forces broke through the German rim from the outside to aid the forces in Bastogne."—*Foreword by Colonel Marshall, Historian of European Theater of Operations.*

Orska, Irena, *pseud.* Silent is the Vistula; the story of the Warsaw uprising . . . translated from the Polish by Marta Erdman. Longmans, Green. 1946. 275 pp. D765.2.W3B92

Reynolds, Quentin. 70,000 to 1; the story of Lieutenant Gordon Manuel. Random House. [1946.] 217 pp. D767.99.N4R4

The 70,000 were enemy Japanese on a jungle island, the one was Lieutenant Gordon Manuel. The narrator of the extraordinary adventures is the author of "Only the Stars are neutral" and "Officially dead."

Rosinger, Lawrence K. Restless India. Holt. [1946.] ix, 113 pp. Illus. DS407.R65

"Conditions for an unprecedented explosion appear to be taking shape in India today. The following survey of Indian life and current development may help to make events clearer as they unfold." — Author's *Foreword.*

Rougier, Louis. Les accords Pétain, Churchill, histoire d'une mission secrète. Montréal, Beauchemin. 1945. [9]–439 pp. Illus. D752.R6 1945

Taylor, Henry J. Men and power. Dodd. Mead. 1946. 257 pp. D811.5.T36

The world traveller and reporter from thirty-two countries for the Scripps-Howard newspapers gives his first-hand observations in such chapters as "Salazar and Franco are not Twins," "France's Chance," "The Generals — and Montgomery," "Hitler's last Days alive," "Göring tells me some Things," etc.

U. S. Department of state. Trial of war criminals. [Washington. 1945.] 89 pp. *D804.G42U5 1945

Documents: 1. Report of Robert H. Jackson to the President. 2. Agreement establishing an International military tribunal. 3. Indictment.

Language. Composition

Brown, Ivor. Ivor Brown's Book of words, comprising A word in your ear and Just another word. London, Cape. [1946.] 264 pp. **PE1585.B7 1946**

"A word in your ear was first published in 1942 and Just another word in 1943. Second impression March 1946."

Creel, Wilhelmine, and R. P. **Alexander.** Spoken Japanese; a new approach. Seattle, Univ. of Washington. 1945. vii, 9–114 pp. **PL539.C7**

Fastenberg, Rashelle. Everybody's Russian reader. New York, Language Student Press. [1945.] xii, 129 pp. Illus. **PG2117.F3**

Fourman, Maximilian. Teach yourself Russian. Philadelphia, Pub. by McKay for the English Universities Press. [1946.] xii, 276 pp. **PG2111.F77 1946**

Hubbell, George Shelton. Writing documented papers. Revised edition. Barnes & Noble. [1946.] xii, 164 pp. **PE1478.H8 1946**

"Books and bibliography": pp. 19–60.

Knickerbocker, William S., *editor.* Twentieth century English. New York, Philosophical Library. [1946.] 460 pp. Illus. **PE25.K5**

Koolhoven, H. Teach yourself Dutch. Philadelphia, Pub. by D. McKay for the English Universities Press. [1946.] 11–204 pp. **PF111.K6 1946**

Speight, Kathleen. Teach yourself Italian. Philadelphia, Pub. by McKay for the English Universities Press. [1946.] x, 11–278 pp. **PC1111.S68 1946**

Wilson, N. Scarlyn. Teach yourself Spanish. Philadelphia, Pub. by Mc Kay for the English Universities Press. [1946.] xiv, 15–242 pp. **PC4111.W567 1946**

Literature

Drama

Anouilh, Jean. Antigone, adapted by Lewis Galantiere from the play by Jean Anouilh. Random House. [1946.] 87 pp. **PQ2601.N67A72**

Gardiner, Harold C., *S.J.* Mysteries' end; an investigation of the last days of the medieval religious stage. Yale. 1946. xiv, 142 pp.

Bibliography: pp. [125]–135. **PN1761.G37**

Essays. History of Literature

Bate, Walter Jackson. The stylistic development of Keats. Modern Language Ass'n of America. 1945. xi, 214 pp. **PR4838.S8B3**

Crawford, Bartholomew V., *and others.* An outline history of American literature, by Bartholomew V Crawford . . . Alexander C. Kern . . . and Morriss H. Needleman. Barnes & Noble. [1945.] xv, 323 pp.

College outline series. **PS94.C7**

Doisy, Marcel. Romain Rolland, 1866–1944. Bruxelles. 1945. 222 pp. **PQ2635.O 5Z65**

Gillies, Alexander. Herder. Oxford, Blackwell. 1945. vii, 152 pp. **PT2353.G5**

A study of the work and significant contributions of Johann Gottfried Herder (1744–1803), "theologian, educator, historian, and philosopher," collector of folk poetry, and friend of Goethe.

Glover, T. R., *1869–1943.* Springs of Hellas, and other essays . . . with a memoir by S. C. Roberts. Macmillan. 1946. xv, 210 pp. **PA3003.G55**

Longinus, Cassius, *Spurious and doubtful works.* Longinus On the sublime, an English translation by Benedict Einarson . . . and Sir Joshua Reynolds Discourses on art. With an introduction by Elder Olson. Chicago, Packard. [1945.] xxi, 345 pp. **PN203.L6 1945**

The treatise "On the sublime" is traditionally ascribed to Longinus; the real author is unknown.

Osborne, Nancy F. The doctor in the French literature of the sixteenth century. New York, King's Crown Press. 1946. xviii, 140 pp. **PQ239.O 7 1946**

Bibliography: pp. 124–136.

Struther, Jan, *pseud.* A pocketful of pebbles. Decorations by Aldren Watson. Harcourt, Brace. 1946. viii, 428 pp. Illus. **PR6025.A9P6**

A collection of essays, sketches and poems by the author of *Mrs. Miniver.*

Struve, Gleb. 25 years of Soviet Russian literature (1918–1943) New and enlarged edition of Soviet Russian literature. London, Routledge. [1946.] xx, 347 pp. **PG3017.S8 1946**

Bibliography: pp. 321–332. "Supplementary bibliography": pp. 333–341.

Wilkinson, L. P. Horace and his lyric poetry. Cambridge Univ. 1946. ix, 185 pp. **PA6411.W5**

Poetry

Benét, William Rose, and Conrad **Aiken,** *editors.* An anthology of famous English and American poetry, edited, with introductions. Modern Library. [1945.] xxvi, 951 pp. **PR1175.B43**

Bishop, Elizabeth. North and South. Houghton Mifflin. 1946. 54 pp. **PS3503.I 785N6**

Fletcher, John Gould. The burning mountain. Dutton. 1945. 96 pp. **PS3511.L457B8**

Stories and Legends

Bosco, Henri. Le mas théotime; roman. [Paris. 1946.] 7–357 pp. **PQ2603.O 627M3**

Castillo, Carlos, *editor.* Antologia de la literatura mexicana; introduccion, selecciones y critica. Con un apendice bibliografico de Luis Leal. Univ. of Chicago. [1944.] xvi, 424 pp. **PQ7251.C33**

Includes brief bio-bibliographical sketches of the authors.
"Apendice bibliografico": pp. 403–424.

Demanda do santo graal. A demanda do santo graal. Rio de Janeiro. 1944. 3 v. ***PQ9231.D4 1944**

"Ediçao completa, e como tal a primeira, do texto medieval portugues da Demanda do graal [codice 2594 da Biblioteca nacional de Viena]"
"Na opiniao de Gaston Paris, o romance do pseudo-Borron hoje perdido na forma francesca, foi o original da versao portuguesa conservado pelo apografo de Viena."—P. 21.

Local History. Customs

Burtscher, William J. The romance behind walking canes. Philadelphia, Dorrance. [1945.] xiii, 17–220 pp. Plates. **GT2220.B8**

Kane, Harnett T. Plantation parade; the grand manner in Louisiana . . . illustrated with photographs by James H. Ricau and Chet Kellogg, Guy F. Bernard [and others.] Morrow. 1945. vi, 342 pp. F374.K3

Bibliography: pp. 323–334.

Smith, Chard Powers. The Housatonic, Puritan river. Illustrated by Armin Landeck. Rinehart. [1946.] x, 532 pp. F102.H7S5

Belongs to The Rivers of America series.

Medicine. Psychiatry

Brill, A. A. Lectures on psychoanalytic psychiatry. Knopf. 1946. viii, 292, xiii pp. RC343.B699

"First given in 1924 in the old Pathological institute (Ward's island) . . . Repeated annually from 1929 to 1943. in the New York state psychiatric institute as part of the postgraduate courses in neurology and psychiatry at the College of physicians and surgeons, Columbia university."—*Introduction.*

Gelinas, Agnes. Nursing and nursing education. New York, Commonwealth Fund. 1946. xiv, 72 pp. RT71.G4

Horsley, John Stephen. Narco-analysis, a new technique in short-cut psychotherapy: a comparison with other methods: and notes on the barbiturates. Oxford Univ. 1943 [*i. e.* 1946.] vii, 134 pp. Illus. RC343.H755 1946

Masserman, Jules Hymen. Principles of dynamic psychiatry, including an integrative approach to abnormal and clinical psychology . . . Philadelphia, Saunders. 1946. xix, 322 pp. Illus. RC601.M29

Bibliography: pp. 233–263.

Wall, Francis P., and Louis D. **Zeidberg**. Health guides and guards. Prentice-Hall. 1946. ix, 392 pp. QP36.W2 1946

Music

Literature

Barbacci, Rodolfo. Contrastes rítmicos en la música pianística. Lima. 1944. 8 pp. Illus. Music. *MT233.B37C6

Britten, Benjamin. Peter Grimes; an opera in three acts and a prologue derived from the poem of George Crabbe. Words by Montagu Slater. Boosey & Hawkes. 1945. vi, 50 pp. ML50.B85P4

Brooks, B. Marian, and Harry A. **Brown**. Music education in the elementary school. American Book Co. [1946.] viii, 376 pp. Music. Plates. MT930.B85

"Selected references for reading and study": pp. 329–349.

Gavoty, Bernard. Jehan Alain, musicien français (1911-1940). Avec un choix de lettres et de dessins inédits. Paris. [1945.] [13]–194, [10]pp. Illus. Music. ML410.A29G3

"Catalogue des oeuvres de Jehan Alain": pp. [195]–[204]

Giordano, Alberto, *compiler.* Los genios de la música: compilador y redactor. Buenos Aires. [1944.] [13]–414 pp. Illus. ML390.G55G4

Howe, Mark Antony De Wolfe. The tale of Tanglewood, scene of the Berkshire music festivals . . . with an introduction by Serge Koussevitzky. Vanguard. [1946.] 11-101 pp. Plates. ML200.8.B5H7 1946

"Festival programmes": pp. 75–98.

Klarmann, Andrew F., *1866–1931.* Gregorian chant, a textbook for seminaries, novitiates and secondary schools. Toledo, O., Gregorian Inst. of America. [1945.] iii-ix, 148 pp. Illus. Music. MT860.K6G7

Koch, Caspar. The organ student's gradus ad Parnassum. Fischer. [1945.] Illus. Music. MT180.K6

Contents. — Book I. The elements of interpretation.

Licht, Sidney. Music in medicine. New England Conservatory of Music. [1946.] xx, 132 pp. ML3920.L5

Martinez, Orlando. Recuerdos de arte. [Habana. 1945.] 40 pp. *ML207.C8M37

Ortiz Oderigo, Néstor R. Panorama de la música afroamericana. Buenos Aires. 1941. 298 pp. ML3556.O75P3

Rodgers, Richard, and Oscar **Hammerstein**, *II.* Carousel, a musical play. Based on Ferenc Molnár's Liliom (as adapted by Benjamin Glazer) book and lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein, II. Knopf. 1946. xii, 178 pp. Plates. ML50.R67C3 1946

Sawyer, Frank Joseph, *1857–1908.* Graded score reading primer. [London,] Rogers. [1913.] 44 pp. MT85.S2G7

Schillinger, Joseph, *1895–1943.* The Schillinger system of musical composition. Fischer. [1946.] 2 v. Illus Music. *MT40.S31S3 1946

Spaeth, Sigmund. Fun with music. New York, Handibook Library, distributed by Greenberg. 1945. 64 pp. Illus. ML65.S7F8

Tchaikovsky, Petr I., *1840–1893.* The diaries of Tchaikovsky, translated from the Russian, with notes, by Wladimir Lakond [pseud.] Norton. [1945.] 365 pp. Music. Plates. ML410.C4A22

Walter, Bruno. Theme and variations; an autobiography. Knopf. 1946. xi, 344, xx pp. Plates. ML422.W27A32

Translated from the German by James A. Galston.

Scores

Barber, Samuel. Second essay for orchestra. Schirmer. [1945.] 45 pp. M1045.B37E7 no.2

Britten, Benjamin. Peter Grimes; an opera in three acts and a prologue derived from the poem of George Crabbe. Words by Montagu Slater. Vocal score by Erwin Stein. Boosey & Hawkes. [1945.] 380 pp. M1503.B8608P4 1945

Cadman, Charles Wakefield. Dark dancers of the Mardi Gras; fantasy for orchestra with piano. Transcription for two pianos (Orchestra score arranged for 2nd piano (piano conductor part)) by Quinto Maganini. New York, Edition Musicus. [1941.] 25 pp. M1011.C2D3

Cesana, Otto. Second American symphony. [Cincinnati,] Edgar Stillman-Kelley Soc. [1937.] 155 pp. M1001.C38S4

A miniature score.

Downey, Morton, *compiler.* Morton Downey's collection of favorite Irish songs. [New York,] Robbins Music Corp. 1943. 64 pp.

With piano accompaniment. M1668.2.D6M6

Freed, Isadore. Triptych, for violin, viola, 'cello and piano. Schirmer. [1945.] 61 pp. *and* 3 pts. M412.F74T7
Piano score and parts.

Koutzen, Boris. String quartet no. 2. Schirmer. 1945. 35 pp. *and* 4 pts. **M452.K68 no. 2**

Křenek, Ernst. Fünf Lieder nach Worten von Franz Kafka. [New York? 1938?] 10 pp. M1621.K74F8
With piano accompaniment.

Rogers, Bernard. The raising of Lazarus, cantata for three solo voices, chorus and orchestra. Poem adapted from the New Testament by Lillian Rogers. Birchard. [1929.] 48 pp. M2023.R65R3
Score. SATB with piano.

Schönberg, Arnold. Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte (Lord Byron) for string quartet, piano, and reciter. Schirmer. 1945. 67 pp. *M1625.S35 O 3

Philosophy. Psychology

Dewey, John. Problems of men. New York, Philosophical Library. [1946.] 424 pp. B945.D43P7
Essays reprinted from various periodicals.
Contents.—Democracy and Education. — Human Nature and Scholarship. — Value and Thought. — About Thinkers.

Johnson, Wendell. People in quandaries; the semantics of personal adjustment. Harper. [1946.] vii–xiv, 532 pp. BF455.J6
Basing his study on experiment and therapeutic practice, Dr. Johnson offers a stimulating exposition of problems and methods of adjustment through the use and understanding of language.

Jordan, Virgil. Manifesto for the atomic age. Rutgers Univ. [1946.] 70 pp. CB425.J65

Northrop, F. S. C. The meeting of East and West, an inquiry concerning world understanding. Macmillan. 1946. xxii, 531 pp. XVI plates. CB19.N6

Politics and Government

Political Science

Federalist, The. El Federalista; o, La nueva Constitución: versión española y prólogo de Gustavo R. Velasco. México. [1943.] xxvi, 446 pp. JK154 1943

Peterson, Arnold. Democracy, past, present and future. New York Labor News Co. 1941. 78 pp. HX86.P424 1941
On cover: Socialist labor party.

— War. New York Labor News Co. 1939. 47 pp. Illus. JX1963.P57 1939
On cover: Socialist labor party.

Rouček, Joseph S., *editor*. Twentieth century political thought. New York, Philosophical Library. [1946.] x, 657 pp. JA83-R7
Twenty-six collaborators with the editor discuss political thought of today in studies of Fascism, racism, the question of sovereignty, religion and politics, agrarianism, international law, geopolitics, British, French, and German pre-Nazi political thought, etc.

The New World

Fish, Hamilton. The challenge of world communism. Bruce. [1946.] xiii, 224 pp. 9335.4A35

Fisher, Harold Henry. America and Russia in the world community. Claremont, Calif. 1946. vii–xii, 175 pp. E183.8.R9F54

United committee of South-Slavic Americans. Yugoslavia's new constitution; a study in 20th century democracy. New York. 1946. 15 pp. JN9663.1946.U5

Ziff, William B. Two worlds; a realistic approach to the problem of keeping the peace. Harper. [1946.] 335 pp. D815..Z53
The supreme problem of avoiding war with Russia.

Religion. Theology

Bible. New Testament. *1946. Revised standard.* The new covenant commonly called the New Testament of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ; revised standard version, translated from the Greek being the version set forth A. D. 1611, revised A. D. 1901. Compared with the most ancient authorities and revised A. D. 1946. Nelson. [1946.] vi, 553 pp. BS2090.A1 1946.N4

Curran, Francis X. Major trends in American church history. New York, America Press. [1946.] xviii, 198 pp. BR515.C95

Leach, William Herman, *editor*. The improved funeral manual. Fleming H. Revell. [1946.] 224 pp. BV199.F8L43

Niebuhr, Reinhold. Discerning the signs of the times; sermons for today and tomorrow. Scribner. 1946. x, 194 pp. BV4310.N5

Peers, E. Allison. Mother of Carmel, a portrait of St. Teresa of Jesus. New York, Morehouse-Gorham Co. 1946. xi, 220 pp. BX4700.T4P4
Companion volume to the author's *Spirit of Flame.*

Scott, Ernest F. Man and society in the New Testament. Scribner. 1946. viii, 299 pp. BS670.S4

Sperry, Willard L. Religion in America . . . appendices compiled by Ralph Lazzaro. Macmillan. 1946. x, 317 pp. BR515.S67
A survey and interpretation originally written for English readers.

Yinger, J. Milton. Religion in the struggle for power; a study in the sociology of religion. Duke Univ. 1946. xix, 275 pp. BL60.Y5
"Not the 'essence' of religion . . . but the sociological significance of its continuance in terms of the influence it exercises over interhuman behavior and its effectiveness in accomplishing its own stated ends in conflict with other interests, constitutes the central problem of this book."—*Editorial Note* by Howard E. Jensen.

Science

Chemistry

De Ment, Jack, and H. C. Dake. Uranium and atomic power . . . with appendix on the atomic bomb. Brooklyn, N. Y., Chemical Pub. Co. 1945. x, 343 pp. Illus. 8283U.1
Bibliography: pp. 297–313.

Höber, Rudolf, *and others*. Physical chemistry of cells and tissues, by Rudolf Höber . . . with the collaboration of David I. Hitchcock . . . J. B. Bateman . . . David R. Goddard . . . [and] Wallace O. Fenn. Blakiston. [1946.] xiii, 676 pp. QP521.H6 1945

Hopkin and Williams research laboratory, *ltd., London.* Organic reagents for organic analysis, by staff of Hopkin and Williams research laboratory. Brooklyn, N. Y., Chemical Pub. Co. 1946. 175 pp. 8286.41

Jacobson, Carl Alfred, *editor.* Encyclopedia of chemical reactions. Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1946– *8280.13

"Journals used by abstractors": v. 1, pp. 735–739.

Lewis, John Roberts. An outline of first year college chemistry. 6th edition revised and enlarged. Barnes & Noble., [1946.] 318 pp. Illus. QD41.L55 1946

Physics

Gamow, George. Atomic energy in cosmic and human life; fifty years of radioactivity. Macmillan. 1946. x, 161 pp. Illus. 8216.75

Georgiev, Alexander M. The electolytic capacitor. New York, Murray Hill Books. [1945.] xii, 191 pp. Illus. 8249.4

Bibliography: pp. 169–174.

Hawley, Gessner G., and Sigmund W. **Leifson.** Atomic energy in war and peace. Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1945. ix, 212 pp. Illus. 8216.74

Krafft, Carl Frederick. Ether and matter. Richmond, Va. Dietz. 1945. viii, 117 pp. QC173.K85

Potter, Robert D. The atomic revolution. McBride. [1946.] 165 pp. Illus. 8200B.9

Rayleigh, John William Strutt, *Baron, 1842–1919.* The theory of sound . . . with a historical introduction by Robert Bruce Lindsay . . . 2 edition revised and enlarged. New York, Dover Publications. 1945. 2 v. in 1. 8218.23

Miscellaneous

Fuller, Harry J. An outline of general botany. Barnes & Noble. [1946.] 180 pp. Illus. QK47.F87 1946

Moore, Gerald E. An outline of college algebra. Barnes & Noble. [1946.] 7, 224 pp. QA152.M76 1946

Smith, Hobart Muir. Handbook of lizards; lizards of the United States and Canada. Ithaca, N. Y., Comstock Pub. Co. 1946. xxi, 557 pp. Illus. QL666.L2S63

Sociology

Family. Youth

Burgess, Ernest W., and Harvey J. **Locke.** The family, from institution to companionship. American Book Co. [1945.] xv, 800 pp. HQ728.B8

Landis, Paul Henry. Adolescence and youth; the process of maturing. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xiii, 470 pp. Illus. HQ796.L27

Labor. Employment

Huberman, Leo. The truth about unions. [New York,] Pamphlet Press. [1946.] 87 pp. Illus. 9331.8873A167

Hudson, Michael. Full employment, how to attain it. Boston, Christopher Pub. House. [1946.] 83 pp. *9331.9A141

Lincoln, James F. Lincoln's incentive system. McGraw-Hill. 1946. ix, 192 pp. Illus. 9331.225A12

The author argues in favor of the "incentive-management" developed and practised at the Lincoln Electric Company.

Lytle, Charles Walter. Job evaluation methods. Ronald Press. [1946.] xiv, 329 pp. Illus. 9331.113A93

Morrow, Robert Lee. Time study and motion economy, with procedures for methods improvement. Ronald Press. [1946.] xvii, 338 pp. Illus. 9331.225A10

Updegraff, Clarence M., and Whitley P. **McCoy.** Arbitration of labor disputes. Commerce Clearing House. [1946.] xi, 291 pp. 9331.1163A35

Social Thought

Brameld, Theodore, *and others.* Design for America, an educational exploration of the future of democracy, for senior high schools and junior colleges . . . with the collaboration of Kenneth Hovet . . . Dorothy O'Shaughnessy and Donna Traphagen . . . New York, Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge. 1945. iii–vii, 165 pp. H83.B7

"An American education fellowship book."

Mayo, Elton. The social problems of an industrial civilization. Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard. 1945. xvii, 150 pp. HD6331.M32

Nuesse, Celestine Joseph. The social thought of American Catholics, 1634–1829. Washington, Catholic University of America. 1945. x, 315 pp. HN37.C3N8

"Bibliographical notes": pp. [287]–304.

Walsh, James F. Facing your social situation; an introduction to social psychology. Bruce. [1946.] xi, 237 pp. HM251.W265

The author, professor of psychology at Regis College, emphasizes a Christian attitude toward social problems.

"The questions raised in this book . . . resolve themselves into three considerations: how social situations are created, how we react to them, and how we can effectively control them."—*Preface* by Joseph Husslein, *S.J., General Editor, Science and Culture series.*

Weber, Max, *1864–1920.* From Max Weber: Essays in sociology. Translated, edited, and with an introduction, by H. H. Gerth and C. Wright Mills. New York, Oxford Univ. 1946. xi, 490 pp. H33.W36

Veterans

[Commerce clearing house.] Veteran law manual; an authoritative guide on servicemen's rights and benefits, with pertinent law texts and explanations. [NewYork. 1945.] 271 pp. *9355.115A5

Mariano, John Horace. The veteran and his marriage. New York, Council on Marriage Relations. [1945.] xii, 15–303 pp. HQ734.M35

Miscellaneous

Julius Rosenwald fund. Directory of agencies in race relations, national, state and local. Chicago. 1945. 124 pp. *HS1605.J8

Samson, Emily Daisy, *and others*. Old age in the new world, by Emily D. Samson, with the assistance of Margaret N. Hill and the members of the Old people's welfare committee of the National council of social service. [London,] Pilot Press. 1945. 60 pp. Illus. 9362.6A66

Shaw, George Bernard. The crime of imprisonment . . . illustrated by William Gropper. New York, Philosophical Library. [1946.] 125 pp. HV8665.S4 1946
A publication in book form of a treatise which Mr. Shaw wrote after the first World War as a preface to Lord Olivier's report on British and American prison conditions.

Technology

Aeronautics

Francis, Devon. The story of the helicopter. Coward-McCann. [1946.] x, 182 pp. Plates. 4036D.53

Goddard, Robert H., *1882–1945*. Rockets . . . comprising "A method of reaching extreme altitudes" and "Liquid-propellant rocket development." With a new foreword by the author. New York, American Rocket Soc. [1946.] xii, 69, 10, xvi-[xix] pp. Plates. 4036D.54
Republications of Smithsonian miscellaneous publications. v. 71, no. 2, 1919; v. 95, no. 3. 1936.

Electrical Engineering. Radio

Anderson, Edwin P. Audel's questions and answers for electricians examinations for all grades, covering the national electrical code, questions and answers for license tests, OHM's law with applied examples, hook-ups for motors, lighting and instruments. New York, Audel. [1945.] 238 pp. Illus. 8010.236

[Columbia broadcasting system.] Radio alphabet. New York, Hastings House. 1946. 85 pp. Illus. *TK6544.C6
"Edited by Paul Kesten, Paul Hollister, Robert Strunsky [and others.]"

Coyne electrical school, *Chicago*. Coyne electrical and radio dictionary and data book. Prepared by the technical staff, Coyne electrical school. Chicago. 1946. 304 pp. *8010C.33
"A handy, concise, authentic reference book containing essential data, also definitions of electrical, radio, electronics, radar and atomic terms, expressions, abbreviations, and symbols.. . ."

Lincoln, Edwin Stoddard. Industrial electric wiring methods and fittings. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1945.] viii, 336 pp. Illus.
Essential books. 8014.390

Lister, Eugene C. Electric circuits and machines, an introduction to practical electricity. McGraw-Hill. 1945. xii, 358 pp. 8010D.121

Markus, John, and Vin **Zeluff**, *editors*. Electronics for engineers; reference articles, charts, and graphs from Electronics magazine. McGraw-Hill. 1945. x, 390 pp. Illus. 8010B.70

Packard, Charles A. Relay engineering; a reference book to guide engineers and others in the selection and use of electromagnetic relays. 2d. edition. Philadelphia, Struthers-Dunn. [1946.] 640 pp. Illus. 8013.381

Yates, Raymond F. The working electron, an introduction to electronics. Harper. [1946.] 247 pp. Illus. 8017L.58

Mechanical Engineering

Heitner, Joseph, *and others*. Eelements of automotive mechanics, by Joseph Heitner . . . Norman G. Shidle . . . and Thomas A. Bissell . . . 2d edition. Van Nostrand. 1946. ix, 395 pp. Illus. 4035B.88R

Raber, B. F., and F. W. **Hutchinson**. Refrigeration and air conditioning engineering. Wiley. [1946.] vii, 291 pp. 4037A.96R

Steele, Jack. How to find a short and other automobile wiring troubles, including wiring diagrams of practically all makes of late model cars, with trouble-shooting chart. New York, Norman W. Henley Pub. Co. 1946. xiii, 209 pp. Illus. 4035C.33
Fifty case histories give and illustrate the actual workshop experience of the author.

Miscellaneous

Bradley, Cliff. Building the small boat. Macmillan. 1946. viii, 222 pp. Illus. 4019C.70

Eastwood, L. W. Gas in light alloys. Wiley. [1946.] x, 99 pp. Illus. 8027.231

Hirsch, A. A. Manual for water plant operators. Brooklyn, N. Y., Chemical Pub. Co. 1945 [i.e. 1946.] xvii, 386 pp. 4028A.94
"Useful literature": pp. 357–362.

Webster, Robert. Introductory gemology; a study of the identification of gemstones, pearls, and ornamental minerals . . . With revision for American edition by Virginia Hinton . . . 2d. printing. Los Angeles, Gemological Inst. of America. [1945.] 181 pp. Plates. 8020.242

Travel and Description

Peattie, Roderick, *editor*. The Pacific coast ranges. The contributors: Archie Binns, John Walton Caughey, Lois Crisler [and others.] Vanguard. [1946.] xviii, 402 pp. Plates. F851.P4
The American mountain series.

Richards, C. J. The Burman; an appreciation . . . with 6 illustrations. [London,] Published for the Burma Research Soc. by Longmans, Green. [1945.] DS485.B84R5

Salisbury, Harrison. Russia on the way. Macmillan. 1946. 425 pp. DK273.S3
The Foreign Editor of the United Press gives a discriminating and unbiased view of Russia, animating it with many incidents experienced during his eight months' sojourn and travels there. Includes a memorable account of the corrupt state of Iran.

Smith, Thomas Lynn. Brazil: people and institutions. Baton Rouge, Louisiana State Univ. 1946. xxiv, 843 pp. Illus. F2508.S55
A thorough analysis of Brazilian social institutions. Directed to readers who already know something of Brazilian history and geography.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXI, Number 10

Contents

Page

MUSIC IN BOSTON IN THE 'NINETIES (*with facsimile*) 367
By Hugo Leichtentritt

DRYPOINTS BY MUIRHEAD BONE 381
By Arthur W. Heintzelman

PROCESSES IN THE GRAPHIC ARTS 383
By Muriel C. Figenbaum

THE GOLDEN ASS IN ELIZABETHAN ENGLISH 386

TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS
- Frances Perkins: *The Roosevelt I Knew* 387
- Drew Middleton: *Our Share of Night* 387
- Edward Ellsberg: *Under the Red Sea Sun* 388
- Stetson Kennedy: *Southern Exposure* 388
- Ellis Gibbs Arnall: *The Shore Dimly Seen* 388
- Burton J. Hendrick: *Lincoln's War Cabinet* 389
- George E. Mowry: *Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Movement* 389
- Harold Nicolson: *The Congress of Vienna* 389
- Matthew Josephson: *Stendhal* 390
- James Phinney Baxter 3rd: *Scientists against Time* 390

LIBRARY NOTES
- Hannah More about the Education of Girls 391
- Cicero's Paradoxes in Early English 392
- Character and Handwriting 392
- Lowell Lectures 393
- Lectures and Concerts 393

LIST OF RECENTLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS 394

⁂

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August, by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library 15–17 Blagden St., December, 1946, Vol. XXI, No. 10

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution;
by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

DECEMBER, 1946

Music in Boston in the 'Nineties

By HUGO LEICHTENTRITT

We are glad to publish this chapter from Dr. Leichtentritt's forthcoming autobiography. As readers will remember, a chapter from Dr. Leichtentritt's work, *Nationalism and Internationalism in Music,* appeared in MORE BOOKS for November and December 1945. This work, then still in manuscript, will soon be published in book form.

HARVARD benefitted me immensely in general education in various fields of knowledge. In the special field of music, however, I owe even more to the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Orchestral literature had so far been almost entirely unknown to me by actual performance. One symphony concert in Berlin was all I could boast of. With the utmost enthusiasm I now made use of the opportunity to hear one of the finest orchestras in the world and to become acquainted with the symphonic masterpieces. At that time the orchestra had been in existence about ten years. I still possess the program book covering the years 1890-94. These four volumes, a valued part of my musical library, constitute a nearly complete history of musical happenings in Boston more than fifty years ago, and abound in interesting information and useful analytic material. The "historical and descriptive" notes during the season of 1890-91 and a part of 1891-92 were written by G. H. Wilson. On December 18, 1891, his name vanished and that of Philip Hale, destined to become the most famous of the Boston commentators, appeared for the first time. From January 1892 to the end of the season, however, no author is given at all. Is Hale hidden behind the anonymity? In the two seasons of 1892-94 William F. Apthorp wrote the notes. I have often had occasion to consult them.

The first concert I ever attended in the venerable old Music Hall, back of Tremont and Winter Streets (now turned partly into a movie theater, partly into a department store), stands vividly before my mind. There was excitement in the atmosphere as the crowds of visitors gathered before the Hall: Boston's most exclusive society, the residents of Back Bay, with additional forces from Brookline and Cambridge, set the tone.

In this festive assembly of dignified ladies and gentlemen, the socially unimportant little music lovers in the second balcony and the standing room only served to heighten by contrast the general picture of rank, wealth, and proud self-consciousness. Arthur Nikisch, the conductor, seemed to be especially created for this Boston Symphony audience. The handsome man with his raven-black hair and artistically shaped beard, the pallor that made his face even more romantic, his slim figure with its perfectly tailored dress suit, was elegance itself. As he raised his fine hand, overshadowed by broad snow-white cuffs, with an inimitable wave and the most graceful bend of the wrist, with a nonchalantly protruding little finger crowned by a sparkling diamond ring, and as his long, tapering bâton gave the sign for the orchestra, one could feel in the air the pent-up admiration of the ladies — one almost expected a loud acclamation of bravos and enthusiastic applause. The *faux-pas* was, however, averted at the last moment by the sounds emanating from the orchestra. So far Nikisch might have been taken for a Hungarian count, a fascinating hero of the salon. But as his bâton seemed to draw the music out of the instruments — now caressing, now beseeching, now commanding — he was transformed into a true artist, a musician filled with the ecstasy of the creator, and at the grand climaxes he carried the orchestra away to an irresistibly brilliant dash, a frenzy of passion that never missed its effect on the audience. With his wonderfully keen sense of orchestral color Nikisch often produced real marvels of sound. Later in Berlin I heard him conduct for more than twenty years and became well acquainted with his art: he did everything with his admirable musical instinct, not with an effort of intellectual insight. His performances were not the result of carefully prepared study — he was notoriously lazy — but were improvised on the spur of the moment.

A scene I witnessed at a rehearsal of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra years later clearly showed Nikisch's habitual practice. A complicated new work by Max Reger was to be rehearsed for the first time. Nikisch stepped to the conductor's desk with his customary aplomb. When he opened the printed score before him, it turned out to have uncut leaves, a sure proof that he had never looked into it before. He became acquainted with a new work only as he rehearsed it, relying on his amazing musical instinct and his vast experience as a conductor. Studying scores at home as a preparation for the performance did not appeal to him. Though so brilliant a musician, Nikisch was in other respects no intellectual giant. Ferruccio Busoni, in an autograph note inserted into a copy of my Busoni biography, writes: "I have alas never heard anything remarkable said by Nikisch, who was my companion throughout my entire career (Vienna, Leipzig, Boston, Berlin)." Young Nikisch, in 1876, participated as a violinist in the first concert given by the ten-year-old Busoni in Vienna. In later years he often conducted concertos played by the pianist. At the London Congress of the International Music Society in 1911 he invited me to dinner at the German Club. He was with his devoted friend, the singer Elena Gerhardt, and I enjoyed a few pleasant hours on this occasion, though our conversation did not in any way go beyond the conventional sphere.

Barely a year before his death, Hans von Bülow gave a series of concerts in Boston. He was not a soloist at the Symphony concerts, however. On April 6, 1894, Conductor Emil Paur devoted his program to his memory. Bülow's *Funerale,* Opus 23, was the first number; it was followed by Beethoven's *Eroica,* and Brahms's *Tragic Overture* formed an appropriate close. Two movements from Bernhard Molique's Fifth Violin Concerto (played by Otto Roth) were a rather curious intermezzo.

The first concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra I attended had a profound effect upon me. It was given in memory of Otto Dresel, an eminent musician of German birth who for more than forty years had been a resident of Boston. The program book contained an extended tribute to him, written by J. S. Dwight, the President of the Harvard Musical Association and editor of *Dwight's Musical Journal.* Mendelssohn's beautiful *Fingal's Cave* overture delighted me, and to this day has remained one of my favorites. Bach's concerto for two violins gave me a first taste of that master's art and impressed me greatly, all the more as Franz Kneisel and Charles Martin Loeffler performed the work with superior finish. Beethoven's *Eroica,* as played by Nikisch, opened for me visions hardly dreamt of before.

On October 30, 1891, Richard Strauss's *Don Juan* was heard for the first time in Boston. The symphony *Aus Italien* had been the only work by Strauss so far played in the city. In later years the numerous Strauss scores returned continually. On November 13, 1891, Busoni made his Boston debut, playing Beethoven's G major Concerto with his own cadenzas. My violin teacher, Mr. Kolster, called my attention to him, saying that a young Italian had played marvelously at the rehearsal. Had somebody foretold that I would one day be the friend and biographer of the artist, I should have laughed at him. At that time Busoni settled down in Boston for a year or so, teaching at the New England Conservatory. Sometimes I met him at Schmidt's or Miles and Thomson's music store on West Street; once he was accompanied by his beautiful blonde wife, carrying an infant in her arms. Everybody admired the handsome young couple. Busoni wore a becoming, moderately long beard that gave his expressive features a mild look.

On February 19, 1892, three movements from Busoni's *Symphonic Tone Poem,* dedicated to Nikisch, were played. On January 26, 1894, Busoni made a sensation at the Symphony by his exceedingly brilliant playing of Weber's *Konzertstück* and by the first performance of Liszt's *Spanish Rhapsody,* arranged by him as a concert piece with orchestra.

His predilection for Liszt was also evident when he played the A major Concerto on March 30, 1893. What a hold Busoni had on the Boston public is also shown by his four piano recitals in January 1893, with formidable programs: Bach, Beethoven, Weber, Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, Liszt, Schlözer, and Busoni were represented. Here were heard for the first time Busoni's later world-famous transcriptions of the Bach Chaconne and D major Prelude and Fugue for the organ; Beethoven's great *Hammerklavier Sonata,* Opus 106, an unrivaled masterpiece of Busoni's reproductive art; Opus 111; a dozen or more Liszt pieces: the *"Bach" Fantasy and Fugue,* the *Paganini Etudes, Two Legends,* the *Mephisto Waltz,* and several opera fantasies, which Busoni played often with an inimitable mastery. On March 29, 1893, Busoni played the piano part of Volkmann's fine trio in B flat minor with the Kneisel Quartet; and on January 1, 1894, he assisted the Kneisels in Brahms's G minor Piano Quartet. Earlier, on November 23, 1891, he had played the piano part of the Sinding Quintet with the Kneisel Quartet. His *"Kultaselle" Variations,* for 'cello and piano, a reminiscence of his year in Finland, was played by the 'cellist Alwin Schroeder and the composer at Schroeder's recital.

IGNACE PADEREWSKI made his first appearance on December 4, 1891, playing his own Concerto, Opus 17, and a group of solo pieces by Chopin and Liszt. His sensational success is a notable episode in this country's musical history. The women especially were not only enthusiastic but hysterical about him. In that season Paderewski could give no less than ten recitals in Boston, four of them in the last week of February. He electrified the audiences almost as much by his immense aureole of reddish hair as by his playing. Autograph collecting was not yet the fad of the day, but a lock of Paderewski's hair was a priceless relic for many a young or even elderly lady. A story was told that Paderewski could finally defend himself against these devastating onslaughts only by making his secretary hand over to the entreating ladies neatly packed tiny parcels, containing a lock of hair — without written guarantee, however, that it had actually grown on the young maestro's illustrious scalp.

I never heard Paderewski again in later years, as he never gave concerts in Germany after 1890, thus demonstrating his anti-German attitude. Thus my recollection of him goes back only to my early years, and at that time it seemed to me that I had never heard more beautiful piano playing. In 1912 I spent some time in Ragaz, Switzerland, in the hotel in which Paderewski and his wife had taken lodgings. But there was no chance of approaching him. One saw him only at meals, after which he retired promptly. One could, however, hear him practice for a couple of hours every day — but only scales and exercises, no Chopin, Beethoven, Schumann. When I left Ragaz for Zurich he was on the

Arthur Nikisch while Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra

same train, and this was the last time I ever saw him. The only guest at the hotel who could boast of his closer attention was a young Polish girl from Lemberg, Galicia. I made her acquaintance and saw that she adored Paderewski. This girl, the future Mme. Valentin, I met again in Berlin in the 'twenties. She had in the meantime become a figure of some importance in international politics, and had personal connections with the diplomatic world. Ten years later her name became familiar to the literary circles of America by the English translation of her book on Leonardo da Vinci.

In the same season Eugene d'Albert was also heard in Boston for the first time. He was then, at the age of about twenty-six, a magnificent player. A rather short, thin man with a peculiar drooping mustache, resembling a Mongolian type, he had neither the fascinating appearance of Paderewski, nor the peculiar spiritualized beauty of Busoni. No suppressed shout of admiration was felt in the air as he appeared on the platform, but after he had played three minutes he had half conquered his audience. Never shall I forget the grandiose, heroic power he displayed in Beethoven's *Emperor Concerto* on March 12, 1892. There was something elemental, an animal vitality in his playing that lifted it into a sphere far above the technical finish of a fine virtuoso. The transition from the faintest pianissimo at the close of the adagio to the vigorous outburst at the start of the finale was translated by him into a breathtaking sound effect, suggestive of the leap of a tiger, savage but beautiful in its sweep, almost brutal but admirable in its deadly surety of hitting the mark. D'Albert was also welcomed as a composer. At the Symphony concerts his first symphony, Opus 4, and his overture to Grillparzer's *Esther,* Opus 8, were heard, and his string quartet in E flat was played by the Kneisel Quartet. Mainly to d'Albert I owe my ideas about the proper style of performing the Beethoven sonatas and concertos. He was preeminently a Beethoven player. Of the last group of sonatas I had not been able to acquire a clearer conception until he revealed their hidden meaning to me.

When Xaver Scharwenka played in Boston for the first time on February 6, 1891, I could not foresee that ten years later I would be a teacher at his famous Berlin Conservatory and that our close relations would last to the end of his life. This strikingly handsome man of Polish-German extraction was one of the most brilliant virtuosi of his time. Every piano-maltreating miss in America had, of course, played his *Polish Dance* in E flat minor, one of the most popular pieces of piano literature. Scharwenka once told me that this early work was sold by him to Breitkopf and Härtel, together with several others, for twenty marks. Breitkopf's did a first-rate business with the *Polish Dance* through the following decades. It made still more money in America, where a pirate publisher sold hundreds of thousands of copies at the time when copyright protection was not what it is today. At a party in Chicago a smiling man introduced himself to Scharwenka, telling him triumphantly about the enormous sale of the *Polish Dance* printed by him, and assuring the composer how much pleased he was with the piece and the sale, without, however, offering to pay even a small royalty. Among the mass of piano works published by Scharwenka, his first piano concerto in B flat minor acquired special celebrity and was frequently played by him and by others. He made his Boston debut most impressively with this concerto. At that time Scharwenka had already been conducting the New York branch of his conservatory for two years. On concert tournées through the United States he made a curious discovery. A pianist, a former pupil of his brother Philipp, had been touring the West, assuming the name of Xaver Scharwenka and winning quite a reputation. The fraud was discovered only when the real Xaver Scharwenka appeared in person much later.

In February 1893 "Three epochs of Romantic Pianoforte Music illustrated by the renowned pianist and composer Herr Xaver Scharwenka" were announced. The third recital offered "Original compositions and arrangements by Liszt." Also Philipp Scharwenka, later my paternal friend, was represented on a Boston Symphony program of October 28, 1892, with his symphonic poem *Frühlingswogen,* Opus 87.

Several other pianists of extraordinary powers were heard in Boston during the seasons of 1891-92 and 1892-93. There was Alfred Grünfeld from Vienna, Austrian court pianist, who in a fortnight in November 1891 gave no less than four recitals — a venture that fifty years later not even a pianist of world-wide celebrity would care to risk in Boston. This announcement preceded his appearance with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, when he played Rubinstein's D minor concerto, which for half a century belonged to the indispensable equipment of every first-class pianist. Grünfeld was a player of great talent. He excelled particularly in the rendering of Viennese music, and was quite inimitable in the dances of Schubert, the waltzes of Lanner and Strauss, which he played with an amiable charm of melody and with the fascinating Viennese rhythmic swing. On this American tour he was accompanied by his brother Heinrich, the 'cellist. As a virtuoso Heinrich never equalled Alfred; yet he was remarkable in other ways. As he settled in Berlin, I became well acquainted with him. 'Cello playing was for him a part of the fine art of social entertainment, and in this he was a master. There was no man more popular in the best Berlin society than Grünfeld. One of the wittiest men of his generation, he invented an abundance of *bon mots* that made the round of the social circles not only of Berlin but also of Vienna, Prague, Budapest, and other places. Emperor William liked to invite him once in a while for an informal *soirée,* to hear him tell his famous anecdotes. Every gathering attended by Grünfeld was soon animated by his sparkling wit. For nearly forty years he gave three or four concerts each season, inviting distinguished artists as participants. These Grünfeld "Abonnements Konzerte" became an integral part of Berlin musical life.

Arthur Friedheim, one of Liszt's last pupils, who in his younger years promised to become one of the leading pianists of his epoch, was introduced to the Boston public at the Symphony concerts of April 3 and 4, 1891, when he played Liszt's A major Concerto in a grand, broad style. The recitals of the excellent German pianist Adele aus der Ohe also deserve mention.

Vladimir de Pachmann, one of the most eccentric and yet most fascinating players, gave Boston the first taste of his unique art, combining circus clowning with exquisitely polished and poetic piano playing. While one went to Paderewski to hear the heroic, pathetic works, de Pachmann was inimitable in the elegant drawing-room music of the Polish composer. The waltzes, mazurkas, impromptus, nocturnes, the berçeuse, and certain études he played with a delicate, caressing charm, a subtlety of nuances, a touching tenderness and refinement, the like of which one could hardly hear elsewhere. An unchallenged master of the small things, he wisely refrained from really large tasks. He spoke to his public like a conferencier, pointing out highlights of the music and also of his own performance while he was actually playing. His funny, half satirical, half naive running commentary, together with his comedian-like acting, were features inseparable from his art. He did not feel at ease unless he had established this personal contact with his public, unless he could make the crowded hall react with laughter and applause even before he had started playing.

Later in Berlin I became well acquainted with de Pachmann, and I recall many amusing incidents about him. The public flocked to his concerts in the expectation of a good show as well as of exquisite playing. When he had carried his antics rather too far, his manager once forbade him all burlesque and all remarks to the audience, and it was a tragicomic spectacle to see the artist appear on the platform shrugging his shoulders, pointing towards the doors, expanding his arms as if in despair, with a sorrowful mien and putting his forefinger across tightly shut lips. The frantic applause of the public provoked still more pantomime. Finally he could not restrain himself any more and told the public about the manager's threat in highly emotional interjections. Another time, when a young Irish girl, a pupil of his, played a Chopin concerto, he entered the hall in mysterious seriousness, depositing a big box, carefully wrapped, under his seat — which happened to be next to mine. The audience, of course, paid more attention to him than to the pianist. When the concerto came to its close, de Pachmann accompanied the final cadence with a loud "bravo" before anybody else had a chance to applaud. During the wave of applause he laboriously removed the wrapping paper from his box: from it emerged a big bouquet of flowers, with which he proudly marched through the hall; on the platform he gallantly handed it to the young girl, solemnly kissing her forehead and adding a tender embrace. At the Boston Symphony concerts of February 20 and 21, 1891, de Pachmann played Chopin's F minor Concerto more beautifully than I have ever again heard it. Besides these two Symphony appearances, he gave four Chopin recitals in Boston during the same month. Surely that was a different era. What artist today could fill a Boston concert hall six times in three weeks? Then only beginners without reputation gave a single recital. For a celebrity the proper thing was to announce a series of concerts at once.

A NUMBER of American pianists were also heard at the Symphony concerts and in recitals in Boston. First of all, of course, Edward MacDowell must be mentioned, an eminent pianist as well as a composer. A resident of Boston from 1888 and the most successful American composer of his time, MacDowell was familiar to Boston music lovers. Every year he had played at the Symphony concerts and at recitals of his own. I heard him play his Concerto in A minor and witnessed the performance of his orchestral suite, Opus 42. "In a Haunted Forest," "Summer Idyl," "The Shepherdess' Song," and "Forest Spirits" are the romantic titles of its four movements. His symphonic poems *Hamlet* and *Ophelia* were part of the memorable concert in which Paderewski played his own concerto on January 27, 1893. At a rehearsal of the picturesque *Indian Suite* I asked a handsome young man sitting near me in the empty hall whether he knew the title of the work. He answered very politely and soon I found out that he was MacDowell. I never again saw him, though I became acquainted with much of his music in later years.

William H. Sherwood, a Chicago pianist of note, played the now entirely unknown piano concerto, Opus 185 by Raff. This composer was highly respected fifty years ago. His symphonies *Im Walde* and *Lenore* especially were rated as almost classical masterpieces and were constantly performed by all symphony orchestras. H. G. Tucker from Cambridge made Boston acquainted with Sgambati's piano concerto. Almost forgotten today, about 1900 Sgambati was an international celebrity, and without doubt the most distinguished Italian composer of his epoch in the field of concert music, highly favored by his teachers Liszt and Wagner. Carl Stasny of the New England Conservatory and George M. Nowell played Saint-Saëns's piano concertos in G minor and in C minor in the same year. Saint-Saëns's orchestral music was in the 'nineties held in much greater esteem than at present. His symphonic poems and concertos were constantly on the programs.

The late Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, although only in her early twenties, was already an esteemed concert pianist and composer. In Boston I heard her play Chopin's F minor Concerto. Helen Hopekirk likewise excelled both as pianist and composer. She enjoyed a European reputation before she settled down in Boston. Together with Franz Kneisel she played the Tschaikovsky Concerto and a violin sonata of her own. Julia Rivé-King, from Cincinnati, a pupil of Reinecke and Liszt, was a brilliant virtuoso. She was the first to play the Paderewski Concerto in 1890, three years before Paderewski made his debut with the Boston Symphony Orchestra with this work. Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler from Chicago, who might just as well be called an Austrian as an American artist, and who was one of the outstanding woman pianists of her time, was heard in Boston in the Rubinstein Concerto in D minor. Although Rubinstein has disappeared completely from symphonic programs, fifty years ago he held the same rank as Saint-Saëns, Raff, and Goldmark. During my years in Boston I heard the D minor Concerto repeatedly, besides the once world-famous *Ocean Symphony,* the *Dramatic Symphony,* No. 4, the humoresque *Don Quixote,* the overture *Antony and Cleopatra,* and parts of the *Feramors* ballet music. Another well-known piece was the "Sphaerenmusik" from the second string quartet, played by Kneisel.

Arthur Foote, at that time a young man, also appeared often as a pianist. He never competed with the virtuosi at the Symphony concerts, but confined his activities to chamber music. He was the pianist of the Molé Chamber Music Club and was a frequent guest at the Kneisel Quartet Soirées. In 1891 Nikisch performed his overture *Francesca da Rimini,* and in 1893 he conducted his own ballad for chorus, solo quartet and orchestra, *The Skeleton in Armour,* a setting of Longfellow's poem. I also heard Foote's piano quartet at one of the Kneisel concerts in 1891, and on other occasions his string quartet and violin sonata. American composition had at that time its undisputed center in Boston. Paine all by himself represented the older generation. MacDowell, Foote, Chadwick, Whiting, and Parker formed the younger group. Chadwick's Second Symphony in B flat was performed by Nikisch in 1891, and his *Pastoral Prelude* a year later. Arthur Whiting's *Suite for Strings and Four Horns* was heard at a Symphony Concert in 1891, his violin sonata at a Kneisel Soirée. Horatio Parker also was a member of the Boston School, though his principal activities belonged to Yale. He was not represented in the Boston Symphony programs in the years 1890-95; however, his *Hora Novissima* had a sensational success at a concert of the Handel and Haydn Society, and a piano trio of his was played by the Kneisels.

COMPARED with the record of piano playing in Boston, the appearances of violinists and 'cellists were much less sensational. There was no lack of excellent recitals, but a decided lack of famous names. Henri Marteau was the only violinist of international renown appearing in Boston. On January 20, 1893, he played the well-known G minor Concerto by Max Bruch, and the much less well-known *Vision de Jeanne d'Arc* by Charles Gounod, for violin and orchestra. Only two other foreign violinists of note were engaged during the four seasons 1890-94: Camilla Urso, a French artist who had settled in America, played Bruch's Third Violin Concerto in March 1891, and the Russian violinist Adolph Brodsky gave a memorable performance of the Brahms Concerto on November 27, 1891. From Leipzig, where he had been teaching at the Conservatory, Brodsky came to New York as a concert master of the Damrosch Orchestra, and later held the same post in the Hallé Orchestra, Manchester.

For the rest the management relied on the members of the orchestra as soloists. Yet these artists were so accomplished that one hardly felt the absence of foreign virtuosi. Concertmaster Franz Kneisel, educated in Vienna, was equally remarkable as a soloist and as a chamber music player. Each one of his appearances with the orchestra is indelibly engraved on my memory. He was indeed the first great violinist whom I heard frequently, and from observing his art through the years I acquired a certain standard of violin playing. Being a violinist myself, I could well appreciate the ease and elegance of his technique. During four seasons I heard Kneisel play the concertos of Beethoven, Paganini, Brahms, and Goldmark, and the Brahms double concerto with Alwin Schroeder, the 'cellist.

Kneisel's associate at the first desk was Charles Martin Loeffler. An outstanding violinist, Loeffler was already in 1890 considered a composer of rank. He played Saint-Saëns's first concerto in A major and *Morçeau de Concert*, also Bruch's G minor Concerto, and, with Kneisel, Mozart's Symphonic Concerto for Violin and Viola. Loeffler's Opus 4, a suite for violin and orchestra, with the title *Les Veillées de l'Ukraine,* was the first of his works played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1891. Especially in its middle movements, "Rune" and "Dumka," it revived melodic material of a Russian type and showed skilled handling of a colorful symphonic apparatus in the "Introduction and Pastorale" and the spirited finale. In 1894 a new work by Loeffler was presented, a *Fantastic Concerto for Violoncello and Orchestra* with Alwin Schroeder as soloist. In this elaborate score we meet again a "Thème Russe" with abundant variations and that luxurious orchestration that later became typical of Loeffler's music. His string sextet, Opus 3, was heard at a Kneisel Quartet Concert in 1893.

At the second desk of the first violins sat Timothée Adamowski, a Polish artist, excelling as a soloist and leader of a string quartet. I heard him play Wieniawski's D minor Concerto, the Ernst Concerto in F sharp minor, and the Tschaikovsky Concerto. The fourth violinist performing once in a while as a soloist was Otto Roth, who also played the second violin in the Kneisel Quartet. At the Symphony concerts he played Spohr's E minor Concerto and Molique's A minor Concerto. To the string section of the Orchestra belonged a number of men who distinguished themselves in Boston's musical life: Emanuel Fiedler, father of Arthur Fiedler, the gifted and popular conductor of the Boston Symphony "Pops"; also Jacques Hoffmann, a noted violinist and successful teacher of his son Ernest Hoffmann, conductor of opera and concert. Gustav Strube, in later years active in Baltimore as a teacher of composition, composer, and conductor, spent more than twenty years in the Boston Symphony Orchestra. When Arthur Nikisch left Leipzig for Boston he engaged the young violinist, whose playing had impressed him; thus Strube joined the Boston Orchestra in 1890.

In marked contrast to these veterans, the solo 'cellists kept changing frequently. In 1890-91 the Belgian virtuoso Anton Hekking presided over the 'cello section. Later he settled in Berlin as solo 'cellist of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. I often met him in Berlin and we liked to exchange reminiscences from the "gay 'nineties" in Boston. Hekking's successor in Boston was Leo Schulz, proud of his "Beethoven" head, who in turn was succeeded by Alwin Schroeder.

SINGERS at the Symphony concerts included a number of renowned artists. Lillian Nordica was a real Bostonian by her early training. She was in full possession of her magnificent voice and at the height of her interpretative powers when she sang Beethoven's "Ah Perfido" and the "Dich, teure Halle grüss ich wieder" from Wagner's *Tannhäuser,* on October 9 and 10, 1892. She was heard again, on October 20 and 21, 1893, in the recitative and air "Il est doux, il est bon" from Massenet's *Herodiade* and Beethoven's heroic "Abscheulicher, wo eilst Du hin" with the aria "Komm, Hoffnung" from *Fidelio.* In the same program was included Volkmann's overture to Shakespeare's *Richard III,* a fine composition, unjustly forgotten, and certainly deserving of a revival. The formerly very popular *Serenade,* with 'cello solo by Volkmann, forms part of the next program of October 28, 1893, as well as Herman Goetz's beautiful Symphony in F, Opus 9. This work of the composer who died so young and who wrote the highly interesting opera *Die Zähmung der Widerspenstigen (The Taming of the Shrew)* is, I believe, bound to be rediscovered some day.

Mrs. Arthur Nikisch, a distinguished Lieder singer, appeared for the first time on February 13, 1891, in a group of songs by Bizet, Schumann, Brahms, accompanied at the piano by her husband, who in this capacity also displayed his unusual charm. Arias from Mozart's *Figaro* likewise showed her refined and animated art. The same program contained two movements from Benjamin Godard's *Symphonie Orientale,* Opus 94. Arabia, China, Greece, Persia, and Turkey are suggested in the five French poems prefixed to the five movements. At present hardly anybody would consider it worthwhile to examine a Godard score seriously; yet in 1891 the Boston Symphony public was much pleased with this well-sounding music. Amalie Joachim, the wife of the great violinist, herself without a rival, made her appearance in Boston in March 1892 with a famous aria from Gluck's *Orpheus* and a group of songs by Schubert and Schumann.

Georg Henschel, the first conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, came back to Boston in 1892, not in his capacity as conductor but as a singer and composer. Henschel, a friend of Brahms and Joachim, was distinguished in many fields and highly honored in London, where he had finally settled. On April 14, 1892, the Boston Symphony Orchestra performed his Opus 50, *Suite from the Music to Shakespeare's Hamlet,* under his direction. In the same concert his wife, a former pupil of his, sang arias by Handel and Massenet. In March and April 1892 they gave four vocal recitals, classed among the finest of the season. At another concert Henschel's ballad for contralto and orchestra, *There Was An Ancient King,* was sung; and Arthur Foote included five vocal quartets by him in his concert of April 13, 1893, in which oboe pieces and a piano suite by Foote were performed.

Several other American primadonnas, famous on the operatic stages of Europe, sang at the Symphony concerts in those years. Emma Juch, born in Vienna but daughter of American parents and educated mainly in New York, scored triumphs as an opera star at Her Majesty's Theatre in London, before settling down in America. For several years the Emma Juch Grand Opera Company, organized by her, traveled all over the United States and Mexico. At the Boston Symphony concert of October 28, 1892, she delighted her audience with Weber's heroic "Ocean! thou mighty monster" from *Oberon,* and with Liszt's ballad "Die Loreley." Emma Eames, though born in Shanghai, became a Bostonian by education. She acquired fame in London and Paris, and came later to the Metropolitan Opera in New York, where she was the favorite partner of the de Reszke brothers. She excelled particularly in French opera. At the Boston Symphony concert of November 3, 1893, she sang French arias from Gluck's *Armide* and Massenet's *Le Cid.* Lilian Blauvelt from Brooklyn was also well known in Europe's major opera houses.

Plunket Greene, the most accomplished English singer of his epoch, was particularly admired for his rendering of folk songs. He gave two recitals in Boston in April 1893, with Irish, Hungarian melodies, and "ancient melodies of the British Isles," besides classical songs and arias. Max Heinrich, a German concert singer who had settled in Boston, was in constant demand at almost every oratorio concert. He was also a frequent guest at the Symphony.

(*To be concluded.*)

Exhibitions in the Print Department

Drypoints by Muirhead Bone

IN considering the best work in contemporary print-making one must return continually to the drypoints by Muirhead Bone. His work has created a tradition in the modern use of this technique. In his hands the true meaning of the medium is interpreted. He has followed the middle way, winning the approval of all schools. To trace his development it is necessary to study all branches of his art, which ultimately finds its greatest expression in his prints.

When it is remembered that subjects by Muirhead Bone in the Albert H. Wiggin Collection number approximately 600 prints and that in addition there are approximately 85 watercolors, pastels and drawings, it can easily be seen that only a small percentage of the work can be exhibited at this time. The importance and size of this collection becomes the more remarkable when one considers the limited number of impressions Bone pulled from most of his plates. This is due in great part to the very nature of the drypoint medium; the burr, which is the life of the plate, is soon worn by printing. However, this limited representation in the present exhibition creates a sense of intimacy, permitting the closest study of all periods of Bone's productive years.

It is interesting to read Bone's reaction to this collection in a letter to Mr. Wiggin: "I am quite astonished at the number of early and rare prints you have of mine. I had no idea till I saw this catalog that your collection was so very extensive. It is easily the finest collection of Bones in any public collection anywhere." The catalog referred to was compiled by Mr. Wiggin in the early 'thirties, and many new publications, rare prints, and states have been added since that time. Until this great collection came to the Boston Public Library few people were privileged to see Bone's work in such completeness. It is a known fact that up to a certain period few exhibitions of his prints were held, and that a limited number were ever reproduced. He is a very evasive artist with one thought in mind, his creative work, and has little time for chroniclers or publishers. Mr. Campbell Dodgson is now revising and extending his catalogue of Bone's work, published in 1908, and the check list which was printed in the *Print Collector's Quarterly*, 1922. The Library's collection, rich in rare items, is being consulted in this work.

In studying the exhibition one need only point out the many successful prints: the classic "Ayr Prison," the increasingly famous "Rabindranath Tagore," and "Conrad Listening to Music," also the fascinating "Demolition of St. James' Palace," which is shown with a rare first state in pure line. Not to be denied a first position is "The Great Gantry," teeming with life, romance, and mystery in the smoke-laden atmosphere of a great railroad terminal. Other subjects which are among his rarest prints, and which do great credit to the artist, are "Ayr from Troon," "Gonrock from Dunoon," "Cannesburn Toll," and "Newark Castle."

A special feature is the number of subjects shown in first and published states. The early impressions, rapidly drawn upon the copper, are full of adventurous spirit and enthusiasm; the final proofs achieve a prophesied mature quality. We have every reason to believe that the artist's experimental nature, even at this late date, will produce more plates of such exceptional quality.

The use of the drypoint in architectural subjects is exemplified to the fullest degree in the two states of "Canal and Bridge of SS. Apostoli, Venice." No one has rendered buildings under construction, with intricate scaffolding and the activity of workmen, better than in the plate, "Manhattan Excavations," nor has anyone given us as unusual a subject as "Spanish Good Friday" with more vigor and directness in combining line and color value. Here is a demonstration of change in a technique to suggest artificial light and atmosphere, which results in giving us a remarkable sense of the subject under extraordinary conditions. As with a painter, his architecture, whether a particular structure or just a mass in the general scheme of things, takes its place effectively in a record of great beauty in "San Frediano in Cestello, Florence." In "Leyden" the bright sunlit edifice across the canal, with suggested figures in the middle distance, gives us a print of clear, pure atmosphere and exceptional luminosity.

The varied pressure and masterly control of the needle achieve all the possibilities of a subject in "Repairing the Auld Brig, Ayr, No. 1." He is also unsurpassed in early and final states of "From the Adelphi," "Westminster Bridge and Saint Thomas' Hospital," 1908, "Calle Pescheria, Venice," "Mystery Ship, Padstow," and "Sterling Castle, No. 1."

It is of interest to collectors and students that a number of very rare impressions have recently been acquired by the Print Department from plates which have never reached publication. These plates, dating as early as 1911, were never finished and may be studied at first hand. Whether or not these impressions are ever carried further by the artist matters little, for in their pristine freshness they will live as fine drypoints. For the most part they remain combinations of deep rich black and light lines in burr with the most delicate finesse. In several the strong strokes stand out incisively, though still with a softness which is wholly lacking in the bitten line. These unique and unpublished plates are: "Porthcothan, Cornwall"; "From the Gull Lightship"; "Railway Approach, Glasgow"; "Dancing on the Apostles' Day, Santiago de Compostela, Spain"; "Jubilee Year, Santiago de Compostela, Spain"; "From My Window, Piazza del Popolo, Rome," 1911; "The Groyne, Cromer," 1939; "The New Bridge, Fribourg, Switzerland," 1930; "Norwich Cathedral," 1934; "Portrait of the late John Robertson, J.P. of Dundee," 1930; "Happisburgh Church, Norfolk"; "The Jetty, Gorleston."

There are many noteworthy subjects that deserve special mention, but it is impossible to cover the width and breadth of such a tremendous showing of talent in this short article. The force and originality of Bone cannot escape us, and the work will give some idea of the wealth of material from which this show was selected. He convinces us not only of his ability to express, but that he is an artist with rare vision and selection, which is always worthy of expression. His is an energetic search into the possibilities of a subject which, when recorded, gives a result deeply interfused with those elements that we understand as great art.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Graphic Arts Processes

Woodcut and Wood Engraving

Because of the interest in the various media exhibited in the Print Department, this series of articles has been planned to explain briefly just how these prints are made. They are intended for the layman so that he may learn to recognize the distinguishing marks of each medium as well as the differences between techniques. To know how a plate is made adds much to the enjoyment of the print. The following processes will be described: woodcut and wood engraving, line engraving, etching, dry-point, mezzotint, stipple engraving and aquatint, and lithography.

In addition to these articles, there will be a series of illustrated lectures on the making of prints by Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, on January 27, February 10, February 24, March 10, and March 24. They will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Library at 8 P.M.

IN writing of woodcut as a means of original expression, there comes the thought of the modern method as compared with that of the early fifteenth century. These early woodcuts were not necessarily executed by the artist himself. Usually he drew his design on the block in pen or brush and ink; then he turned it over to a craftsman who cut away the wood around the lines, so that these stood out in relief to receive the ink.

In contrast to this practice, the artist of today completes the work himself. He uses the woodcut only when he is convinced that it can best achieve his desired results. Technically the fundamental method is the same; the woodcut or the wood engraving, whether done in the fifteenth century or the twentieth, is a relief print. The ink is applied with a roller and is thicker than that used for other media. The pressure is vertical, as against the rolling pressure used for intaglio plates.

Every artist has his preferences for transferring his design to the wood block; only a few methods will be mentioned to show the wide variety. The design may be drawn directly on the block with a soft pencil or India ink, or it may be traced with graphite or carbon paper. If it is necessary that the drawing not be reversed, an impression of the composition may be made on the block. For this the block is covered with a thin coating of dry soap softened by the warmth of the thumb. The drawing is then laid on the block face down, and with pressure from a press or burnisher (the back of a spoon may be used as such) the pencil lines are transferred to the wood.

The block is generally cut like a plank, so that the grain runs along the surface. This is called the "long-grain woodcut." The plank is a single piece of wood of the desired size. It is possible also to use the end-grain block as in wood engraving. Any soft, smooth-grained wood such as cherry, American whitewood, or maple may be employed. The primary tool is a knife supplemented by gouges for removing large areas. When cutting, the knife is inserted so that the section to be eliminated will be slightly smaller at the bottom, and therefore the wood to remain standing will have a wide base, somewhat like a flat-topped pyramid. The knife is drawn towards the body as it makes the cut. One cut will not remove any wood; there must be another made at an opposite angle and one at each end, so that a trench is made and the wood will come out as a result of the four cuts. The artist may proceed as far as he desires before taking a trial proof. He may merely outline his design and then experiment with Chinese white on a trial proof, or he may cut out all of the large areas with a gouge and then proceed to the finishing touches.

When the work is ready to print, the block is washed with a rag moistened with benzine, then with one dampened with water. This removes all traces of India ink and other drawing from the block. When the block is dry, it is carefully gone over with a soft brush. The printer's ink has been rolled out evenly on a smooth stone or glass plate, and the roller, charged with ink, is run over the block. The ink, then, remains on the surface of the wood, leaving those sections that have been cut out free of ink. For a trial proof the paper is placed on the block and pressure applied with a hand-press. When no press is available, the back of the print may be rubbed with a bone folder, the back of a spoon, or a burnisher, taking care that the paper is not torn. Sometimes a thin, smooth card is placed over the printing paper to afford greater protection. When the rubbing is finished, the print, which will be in reverse, may be cautiously lifted off.

The technique of wood engraving is quite different from that of the woodcut, although often the two are confused. One of the main differences is that of conception of design. In making a woodcut the artist thinks primarily in terms of the black line or masses which result from his cutting. The woodcut does not lend itself to half tones; the artist desires to express his idea with great simplification of form and reduction of values to black and white. On the other hand, the wood engraving offers the greatest possible variety of tonal gradations. In wood engraving it is the white engraved line which forms the design.

The block used for wood engraving is usually made of boxwood, the hardest and finest grained of all woods. It is cut across the grain, so that the design is engraved on the end of the grain. As the trunk of a boxwood tree is not very large, a number of sections are necessary to make up the average size wood block. The slices of boxwood, about one inch thick, are stored for several years and then sawed into small pieces. The best of these are then glued together to make the size block desired. The engraving surface is then evened off, rubbed, and polished until it is like a piece of hard polished ivory.

In wood engraving the design may be transferred to the block in various ways, depending upon the preference of the artist. Apart from photographing the design on the block, the method most commonly used in the period of reproductive engraving was to cover the surface with a thin coat of Chinese white, then drawing or tracing the design on carefully with pencil or water color. These drawings were done with every value indicated in shades of grey or white. Another way is to paint the block black and transfer the design with red carbon; or the artist may work with white paint upon such a black surface. The manner chosen is determined by the amount of preliminary work the artist desires to have on the block. The methods used for the woodcut may also be used on the end-grain block.

The tool used for engraving is the burin or graver, of which there are many varieties, including the scorper, the lozenge-shaped graver, the spitzsticker, and the tint tool. All of these have rounded handles, which are cut away on the under side so that they will not interfere with the block when held low over it. The curved top of the handle fits nicely against the hollow of the hand; the thumb extends along the burin towards the point, and the fingers are curved over, pressing the tool against the ball of the thumb. In the actual use of the burin, there is another contrast between wood engraving and woodcut: the graver is always pushed away from the body, with just enough pressure to allow the burin to penetrate the wood, whereas the knife is pulled towards the body. It is this action of moving the burin forward in a long continuous stroke that is the most difficult part of the technique. The tool is held almost parallel to the block and very lightly pushed through the wood away from the body. The block itself rests on a round leather sandbag and the left hand moves the block upon it from left to right so that curved lines or parallel lines are made more easily. The artist may see his engraved work by rubbing whiting (carbonate of magnesia) into the line with his fingers. Before printing this is gently cleaned with a soft brush. The block is inked and the trial proofs are taken in the same manner as of the woodcut.

The correction of errors is difficult in wood engraving and in woodcut. An engraved block can be repaired by drilling a hole over the error and inserting a round tapering piece of boxwood of the same size. The peg is thinly coated with glue and hammered into the hole. In order to remove the part of the plug standing above the surface, a piece of card is cut to fit over the peg, protecting the surface around it. The peg is then cut off at the surface of the block with a fine-toothed saw, and the top of the plug carefully sanded and polished. Lines may also be greatly reduced by rubbing them down with fine emery polishing paper and thus lowering the surface. As the parts in relief are pyramidical in shape, they become wider and darker as the surface is lowered.

MURIEL C. FIGENBAUM

The Golden Ass in Elizabethan English

THE *Metamorphosion* of Lucius Apuleius appeared in its first English translation by William Adlington in 1566. Three more editions followed in the sixteenth century, and a fifth in 1639. The Library has been fortunate in acquiring a copy of this fifth edition, bearing the title: *The XI Bookes of the Golden Asse: containing the Metamorphosie of Lucius Apuleius* [*A.258.1].

There seems to be no information about Adlington's life, except that he was connected with Oxford, as it was from there that he signed the dedication of his work to Thomas, Earl of Sussex. From his address to the reader it appears that he saw in the motley Latin tale a moral allegory. Of his translation he wrote: "Howbeit I have not so exactly passed through the Author as to point every sentence according as it is in Latine, or so absolutely translated every word as it lieth in the prose . . . considering the same in our vulgar tongue would have appeared very obscure and darke, and thereby consequently loathsome to the Reader, but nothing erring as I trust from the true and naturall meaning of the Author, have used more common and familiar words . . ." Whatever liberties Adlington may have taken with the text, they have not been turned in a puritanic direction. Unquestionably the version has charm and pungency. Professor F. A. Todd considers it "worthy to rank with the original itself."

What little is known about the story-teller is reconstructed from his own *Apologia* and from passages at the beginning and end of *The Golden Ass.* He was born in Madaura, a city on the border of Numidia and Getulia in what is now Algeria, about 125 A.D., and was descended from Plutarch. His early education was in Carthage, and afterwards he studied at both Athens and Rome. He became a priest of Isis and Osiris, as one is led to conclude from the account of his initiation in the last pages of his romance. The last part of his life he spent in Africa, renowned as lawyer and man of letters. The date of his death has been set at 171 A.D.

The story of *The Golden Ass* tells how Lucius, travelling in Thessaly, comes upon a sorceress who has the power to turn herself into an owl. He persuades the witch's pretty maid, who is his sweetheart, to give him the ointment which works the sorcery, and she, in her ignorance, gives him the wrong one, which instead turns him into an ass. The poor creature can be metamorphosed into his pristine shape only by eating roses. But this turns out to be no simple matter. Adventure follows adventure, tale upon tale — rollicking, ribald, gruesome, and beautifully fantastic. At last the goddess Isis, moved by pity, admonishes her priest at the solemn procession in her honor to hold out his garland of roses for the ass to devour, who is forthwith returned to his human form.

Like the *Arabian Nights* which it resembles in its shimmering tapestry of tales within a tale, threads from *The Golden Ass* have enriched subsequent literature down to our day — to mention only the *Decameron* of Boccaccio and the tales of La Fontaine. It is especially the poignant story of Cupid and Psyche — unknown before Apuleius — that has attracted painters and sculptors as well as story-tellers and poets. Walter Pater in his *Marius the Epicurean* has exquisitely retold the tale. Among the English poems are Keats's nostalgic ode *To Psyche* and the late Robert Bridges's *Eros and Psyche,* a narrative in as many stanzas as the year has days. **M. M.**

Ten Books

The Roosevelt I Knew. By Frances Perkins. Viking. 1946. 408 pp.

"This book about Roosevelt," the author confesses, "is not a biography. It is biased in his favor. I agreed with most of his positions and policies and worked for many years to help develop, spread, and establish them in action." Indeed, Miss Perkins was, with Mr. Ickes, the only member of Franklin D. Roosevelt's cabinet from its first to its last days, and her work with him started much earlier as Industrial Commissioner when he was Governor of New York. Her memoir is unique in the freshness of impressions and conversations remembered verbatim; it abounds in characteristic incidents, and gives an affectionate, but by no means wholly uncritical, account of his methods of handling people and problems. What stands out indelibly in these reminiscences is Roosevelt's extraordinary character, which developed gradually from the rather aloof young state senator whom the author met in 1910, and came to its full significance after the crippling effect of the infantile paralysis which he endured with astounding courage and faith. A genuine, imaginative sympathy motivated his political actions, his dealings with labor, and New Deal reforms. He had little interest in abstract economic theory, but a warm concern for the mill or mine worker, the housewife, and small business man as a human being. "People aren't cattle, you know!" he once answered an economist who argued for *laissez-faire*. Roosevelt has been criticized as hostile to business; Miss Perkins explains that he was repelled only by the accumulation of profits without regard to the welfare of the community. Though ready to try experiments, he was not an economic radical and resisted frequent proposals for government ownership of railroads or mines. The author gives the inside history of the various relief measures — the C.C.C., the Work Projects Administration, the Blue Eagle codes, the Wage and Hour and the Social Security Acts. Finally she describes the labor situation before and during the war, and the successful War Labor Board. John L. Lewis's antagonism appears in a new light through the story told by Roosevelt, that Lewis had suggested himself as vice-presidential running-mate for the third term. (*M. M.*)

Our Share of Night. By Drew Middleton. Viking. 1946. 380 pp.

The author, one of the distinguished younger correspondents, gives his account of the war in Europe — the blitz, the battle of the Atlantic, the campaigns in Africa and France. Writing with the hope of forgetting the scenes described, he evokes the panorama of developments from 1939 to 1945. He does not load his pages with either sentiment or "profound" reflection; but he writes with sincerity of great things as well as small. In the first autumn Eden said that the Germans could not win because they were "going backward in human affairs," and because the English, with their faults, "believed in progress." But it was Churchill's refusal to base the RAF in France that saved England in 1940. Over 14,000 people were killed in London then, and nervous tension was the greater because every individual believed that he was doing nicely and that the others were "feeling the strain a bit." Most generals appear able but few strike you as intelligent, Mr. Middleton thinks; he has, however, high admiration for Eisenhower. He sharply criticizes the appeasement of Vichyites in North Africa, and regards Giraud as both reactionary and limited. The arrival of President Roosevelt for the Casablanca Conference, a profound military secret, was announced to him by the chambermaid. He explains the skill of the American soldier by his superior knowledge of mechanics, but records that whereas the American soldier hated the Army, the British hated the war. In the last chapters the author speaks of conditions in defeated Germany. He was most terrified by the falling bombs, but the deepest fear came to him when he realized that the German people, though crushed, felt no guilt. (*T. C.*)

Under the Red Sea Sun. By Commander Edward Ellsberg. Dodd, Mead. 495 pp.

On the day after Pearl Harbor, Commander Ellsberg, hero of the salvage of the S-51 and S-4, returned to active service. He was detailed forthwith to create a naval repair base at Massawa in Eritrea, to clear the harbor there — choked with scuttled Axis ships — and direct other salvage operations in the Red Sea area. It was one of the stiffest assignments on a long list. Rommel was driving swiftly across the Libyan desert; the naval facilities in Alexandria were already overloaded, and if the base was ever to be any use it must be established immediately. Massawa, a narrow strip of coastal desert hemmed in by high mountains, was literally the hottest and most humid place on earth. The ships to be raised included a huge passenger liner, a floating crane, and several sunken dry docks. The machines in the workshop had been smashed and the portable tools looted. On top of all this, Commander Ellsberg had no technical officers and not nearly enough divers or ironworkers. The situation looked hopeless; yet within a month the base was ready to take repair work, though salvage went on to the last day of the Commander's stay a year later, when, with the fall of Tobruk and Montgomery's counter attack, Massawa ceased to be important. Reading his account of his victory over physical obstacles, red tape, conflicting personalities, and a temperature of 149° F., one feels that he earned every inch of the captain's stripe which he speedily received "for outstanding service." (*H. McC.*)

Southern Exposure. By Stetson Kennedy. Doubleday. 1946. 372 pp.

The author of this exposé of reactionary intrigue in the Southern states is himself a Southerner. Basing his statistics on government and regional reports, he gives a factual account of the malnutrition, disease, and virtual state of peonage of the majority of Southern Negroes. The tenant and sharecropper system of farming still prevails in most Southern states, and where mechanization has turned the old-style farms into "factories in the fields" the former croppers have become "a mass of uprooted, homeless, voteless, poverty-stricken migratory farm workers whose yearly earnings have averaged only $250." The company commissary system, by which workers sink into hopeless debt for necessary supplies, is one of the flagrant evils. Jim Crow laws and disfranchisement have taken the place of chattel slavery. Defenders of white supremacy have found legal subterfuges to maintain the inadequate provision of schools and colleges for the colored population. The author tells the shady story of the poll tax as a tool for depriving the Negro of his vote, and of the anti-poll tax bill down to its defeat by a minority of the Senate this very year. The revival of the Ku Klux Klan and its connection with the Bund and other sinister agencies, the extent of the fascist program of Southern reactionaries (not without Northern allies!) may surprise the complacent. (*M. M.*)

The Shore Dimly Seen. By Ellis Gibbs Arnall. Lippincott. 1946. 312 pp.

Governor Arnall of Georgia, who is now rounding out his progressive administration, paints a more optimistic picture of the Southern scene. He stresses the Gaelic, independent nature of a large part of the white population, and their "fierce desire" to educate their children, almost five per cent of their total income going into education. The chief problem of the Southern whites as well as the blacks is economic. Erosion and over-cultivation have resulted in the exodus of farm owners and workers and in the tragic lot of the migratory Okies. But the author sees signs of improvement, for the South is by no means wholly a cotton empire, and he believes that the textile industry, particularly in wool, will tend to become entirely Southern. He insists strongly on the need for the decentralization of industry throughout the nation, the abolition of discriminatory freight rates, and the smashing of monopolies, so that the South may be freed from its state of dependency on the industrial East. He praises the benefits of the Tennessee Valley Authority, largely from the point of view of land improvement. In his own administration Governor Arnall has achieved two important reforms: the lowering of the voting age to eighteen, and the abolition of the poll-tax. (*M. M.*)

Lincoln's War Cabinet. By Burton J. Hendrick. Little, Brown. 1946. 482 pp.

Lincoln's skill in handling people and his firm and far-seeing statesmanship shine clearly throughout these sketches of men of various temperaments and conflicting ambitions. They had been Lincoln's chief rivals for the Republican nomination to the presidency, and some of them were more interested in promoting their chances to succeed him than in the smooth operation of the administration. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, never quite recovered from his disappointment, and Lincoln had to defeat his efforts to dominate the cabinet and to be in effect a prime minister. Simon Cameron, first Secretary of War, was eased out in January 1862 by being appointed minister to Russia. He had entered the cabinet as the result of a promise, made without Lincoln's knowledge, that he would receive such a position for having the Pennsylvania delegation vote for Lincoln's nomination. In the War Department he developed corruption and patronage; and on his return from Russia he built up a boss rule in Pennsylvania that lasted until 1932. The Senate, too, caused trouble. The battle between the radical members led by Sumner, Wade, Fessenden, and Chandler and Lincoln and his cabinet makes interesting reading. Kate Chase Sprague, daughter of Salmon P. Chase, is another remarkable figure to appear in these pages. Determined that her father should be president, she became an innovation in American politics — the woman who takes part in directing the course of parties. That Chase never reached the presidency certainly was not his daughter's fault. Throughout the book Lincoln appears as the man of wisdom who took the advisers forced upon him by circumstances and welded them into a group which made the government function successfully. (*S. W. F.*)

Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Movement. By George E. Mowry. Univ. of Wisconsin Press. 1946. 405 pp.

For this judicious study Professor Mowry has had at his disposal the voluminous manuscripts in the Library of Congress. Consequently he has been able to throw much new light on the history of the short-lived Progressive Party and the changes in Theodore Roosevelt's attitudes toward friends and foes. The progressive movement was a reaction against thirty years of stagnation; but the Progressive Party proper, from its birth in 1912 to its death in 1916, was inextricably bound up with the dynamic character of Roosevelt. The author discusses the salient policies of the Taft administration — the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, the Ballinger-Pinchot affair, reciprocity with Canada, and finally the rigorous enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, particularly opposed by Roosevelt, who favored regulation rather than destruction of trusts. While in the autumn of 1911 Roosevelt still "flirted with both Regulars and progressives," by January his hat was in the ring. His speech before the Ohio Constitutional Convention the author describes as "the most sincere and the most disastrous of all Roosevelt's public addresses," but one which revealed also "the large kernel of compromise at the center of his character." At the Republican primaries Roosevelt was unquestionably the choice for president, but he lost the nomination through the manipulation of contested seats. After the election of Wilson, whose reforms in time stole the Progressives' thunder, Roosevelt concentrated his hostility on the Democratic president and, during the War, especially on his foreign policy. With the defeat of Hughes, joint candidate for Regular Republicans and Progressives in the 1916 election, the Progressive Party disintegrated, and Roosevelt turned back into the old fold — not without hope for the Republican nomination in 1920. But death overtook him suddenly in January 1919. (*M. M.*)

The Congress of Vienna. By Harold Nicolson. Harcourt, Brace. 1946. 312 pp.

The keynote of the book is in its subtitle: "A study in Allied Unity: 1812-1822." The Congress of Vienna, at which the united nations met to settle the fate of Europe upon the defeat of Napoleon, has many things to teach those who are shaping the peace today. Although the author warns us that conditions at present are far different from what they were one hundred and thirty years ago, many basic factors emerge for which there are parallels now. There was the solid front of unity throughout the war years which, once peace was assured, dissolved and left the Allies each trying to further his own aims; and there was the spectacle of some of the allies attempting to exploit their power by establishing new spheres of influence under the guise of idealistic professions. Yet the Congress of Vienna did, for all its faults, preserve Europe from a general conflagration for many years to come. The reactionary policies of Metternich and of the Holy Alliance which grew out of the Congress have obscured the fact that much solid good was accomplished. Provision was made, for example, for the abolition of the slave trade, and the minority rights of the Belgian people were protected in the newly set-up Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Treaty of Guarantee which Castlereagh, unavailingly, strove to have accepted by the powers has a strangely modern flavor. The five Great Powers were supposed to form a Security Council to safeguard stability. This study, dealing as it does with the factors tending to promote unity or friction among the Allies, brings Castlereagh strongly to the forefront. Metternich and Talleyrand do not occupy so important a place as in most discussions of the Congress. (*S. W. F.*)

Stendhal. By Matthew Josephson. Doubleday. 1946. 489 pp.

Stendhal, one of the great French writers of the nineteenth century, is comparatively little known in this country. His two masterpieces, *The Red and the Black* and *The Charterhouse of Parma,* are available only in poor translations — and Stendhal was an impeccable artist whose effect greatly depends on the purity of his style. Hence these two novels, which have had an enormous influence in most European countries, are almost entirely absent from the literary consciousness of America. But Stendhal, an extremely voluminous writer, produced enough to fill some seventy volumes — mainly biographies, essays, travel books, journals, and above all, letters. He was a social wit, a lover, an adventurer. Supremely egotistic, he was also a detached and penetrating observer. In the age of Châteaubriand, George Sand, and Victor Hugo, he was a realist. However, it was the mind, not details of the surroundings, which interested him. He was violently opposed to the romanticists, whose superficiality he regarded with contempt, yet in the boldness of his imagination he too was a romanticist. Indeed, it is his peculiar combination of objectivity and imagination which makes him so fascinating. In his own time he was almost entirely unknown. Yet he faithfully expressed his age — the post-Napoleonic era — when the great Corsican still lived for many people as a vivid memory. Unfortunately Stendhal appeared some twenty years too late. This explains, partly at least, the indifference of his contemporaries, as also the revival of interest in his works some fifty years after his death. Mr. Josephson's method of approach is evidently determined by his desire to reach a large public; and since he could not assume much acquaintance with the subject on the part of the reader, his narrative becomes somewhat sprawling, and informative rather than critical. (*Z. H.*)

Scientists Against Time. By James Phinney Baxter 3rd. Little, Brown. 1946. 473 pp.

This is the story of the Office of Scientific Research and Development — that amazing parternership of engineers untrained for war, military men who were not scientists, and industrialists who produced the fabulous weapons they created. One of the remarkable feats of the OSRD was the secrecy it has been able to maintain about its discoveries. Even now little technical literature is available regarding radar, loran, proximity fuses, flame throwers, or atomic bombs; while the wonderful progress that war medicine made in the use of sulfa drugs, penicillin, plasma, and insecticides is just beginning to be told. Under the directorship of Dr. Vannevar Bush, the OSRD was made up of such scientists as James B. Conant, Karl T. Compton, Frank B. Jewett, Dr. Edward Bowles, and many others. The book is their story. Its official stamp as well as the technical detail of many spectacular war triumphs makes it authoritative reading. (*L. A. S.*)

Library Notes

Hannah More About the Education of Girls

HANNAH MORE, who as a young woman was a friend of Dr. Johnson, lived long enough to hold the affection of Macaulay. Born in 1745, she died at eighty-eight, and her literary activity spans sixty-five years. Her first book, *The Search after Happiness,* appeared in 1762 and the last, *The Feast of Freedom,* in 1827. Hundreds of short pieces — tracts, essays, and poems — came in between. Most famous among them are the Cheap Repository Tracts, which were produced for three years, from 1792 to 1795, at the rate of three a month. Her novel, *Coelebs in Search of a Wife,* published in 1809, ran to more than a dozen editions in its first year. Most of her tracts concern moral conduct and religion of an evangelical sort. Miss More was decidedly old-fashioned, even for her time.

The Library has recently acquired two letters by her, written nearly thirty years apart. At the time of the first, March 29, 1792, she was living at Bath, preparing the earliest tracts and vigorously promoting rural education. Her correspondent was Mrs. Horne, who had just lost her husband, the Bishop of Norwich. Miss More begins by offering condolence:

"I have little more to say than to tell you the sincere share I take in your joys and your sorrows; your joys indeed few would understand as they are entirely of the spiritual kind, and yet however undervalued by those who know not what they mean, you, I am sure who taste their consolations would not exchange for all the prosperities which the world is so intoxicated with."

She goes on in the same vein about prayer and meditation. Yet Miss More does not regret that her correspondent cannot give herself over to these virtues: "The mind and affections," she continues, "cannot be constantly thus kept in exercise, but must often give way to the actual and busy duties of life for which they are indeed the best and only right preparation; to *act* and to *do* is no less a part of religion than to *read* and to *pray.*"

She then answers inquiries concerning the girls' education:

"Your daughters are indeed a very serious charge; it is difficult to advise you on that subject . . . Some sacrifices it is their duty to make, but the smallest are now thought a great hardship by young people, because they are so early initiated into pleasure and diversions. This early accustoming the young to gaiety has much weakened family affection."

Mrs. Horne asked her advice about some girls' schools. Miss More's opinion was definite: "Those Societies as they are pleased to call them are not in general scenes of much profit. They are extremely expensive, and teach many things that it is no use to know. The best do not at all answer my idea of sound improvement, but some are much better than others." And so she recommended the school run by Mrs. Murray, where "there is less dress and dissipation than at most others." Finally she had something to say about the girls' reading: "The tastes and habits they contract now will go thro' life, and if they will but cheerfully devote a few hours every day to solid reading it will soon become as necessary to them as their daily food: I say *solid* reading, because I think light and frothy books worse than no reading at all."

In 1799 Hannah More produced *Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education.* Discussing the training prevalent among "women of rank and fortune," she inveighed against useless learning, maintaining that a study of religion and practical industry has tenfold the value of fashionable accomplishments.

The second letter was directed to an old friend, Admiral William Bedford. Writing on March 27, 1821, from Barley Wood, Somersetshire, the home of her later years, she mentions the severe illness that has kept her in bed for over sixteen months and then tells him:

"Tho I had made up my mind fully to write no more, I have been employing my retirement in a little poem, which I have just sent to the press and which I suppose will be published in a fortnight. It is called by the simple name of *Bible Rhymes*. It is the names of all the Books in the Old and New Testament in familiar poetry; and exhibits some of the more striking characters and incidents of Holy Scripture. At a time when so much pains are taken to degrade and vilify the Bible by the Carlisles and the Cobbetts, I thought this little Antidote might be useful, especially to young persons."

Bible Rhymes, composed to entertain a sick child, was printed early in 1821. The author herself was conscious of the book's deficiencies, referring to it as "doggerel verse" — an estimate in which her best friends concurred.

At the end of her letter, she remembers the Admiral's son, a student at Winchester. "May God bless him and preserve him from the corruption of the world, of which I fear a public school is sometimes a specimen in miniature." Although Hannah More was an expert on the education of girls, she evidently had ideas about that of boys as well. **T. C.**

Cicero's Paradoxes in Early English

THE *Paradox* [*A.1707.1] of Marcus Tullius Cicero, translated by Robert Whitinton, "poet Laureate," and printed in London about 1540, is very rare. The only one recorded in the *Short Title Catalogue* is in the British Museum. The Library's copy is a small octavo of 32 leaves, bound in old calf.

The translator explains in his preface that he has also made an English version of Cicero's *De Officiis*, which he intends shortly to publish, with the *Paradox* attached to it. This statement is puzzling, for his *The thre bokes of Tullyes offyces* had already appeared in 1534. Although the two works were often published in conjunction, there is no record of their appearing together in any translation by Whitinton.

The little book is printed in large gothic type. A woodcut on the verso of the colophon shows a sage in a Roman toga and a Renaissance gentleman, each under an ornamental arch. Marginal notes in a sixteenth-century hand are scattered through the volume, some of them in Greek. A former owner was Lyonel Tollemache, probably one of the old Suffolk family which later rose to the peerage.

The term "poet laureate" must be interpreted broadly, for it was as a grammarian that Whitinton won a reputation and also his "laureation." The latter was granted him, at his own request, by the congregation of regents of Oxford in 1513, and prompted him to assume the title of "Protovates Angliae." Born in Lichfield about 1480, Whitinton had, at the time of this application, spent fourteen years in the study of rhetoric and twelve as a schoolmaster. Contemporaries have described him as proud and conceited, and he was involved in acrid controversies with fellow grammarians, but his output was certainly impressive — the list of his works, exclusive of translations, filling more than four columns of the *Short Title Catalogue*.

The *Paradox* itself belongs among Cicero's philosophical essays, and expresses the Stoic idea of true happiness as independent of material goods and fortunate circumstances. The work has considerable biographical interest, as he speaks with virtuous pride about his own exile from Rome, inveighs against the evils of his enemy Clodius, the vices of Antony, and the covetous luxury of Crassus, and refers to the famous conspiracy of Catiline. **M. M.**

Character and Handwriting

GRAPHOLOGISTS maintain that a man's character is discernible in his handwriting, but they interpret the variations in such matters as the slope of the hand or the style and precision of letter formation differently. This leads to untrustworthy "readings." In scientific practice, writing is scanned for specific signs: medically, to indicate nervous disorder; legally, to detect forgeries. The earliest exercise of graphology was probably Suetonius's discussion of the handwriting of Augustus. Among more recent studies are those of François Demelle, published in 1609; a treatise by Camillo Baldo, 1622; a chapter in Johann Lavater's *Physiognomische Fragmente*, 1775; and the researches of the Abbés Flandrin and Michon. Michon, working in the 1870's, systematized the investigations and first used the term "graphology."

A rare item, *L'Art de juger du caractère des hommes sur leur écriture,* Paris 1816, has recently come into the Library's possession. First published in 1812, it is attributed to Édouard Hocquart, a Belgian scholar. The tiny volume runs to seventy-two pages. "Of all man's actions," the author states, "none marks his individuality more truly than his handwriting." With engaging assurance he explains that two elements dominate personality: energy and imagination. Everyone belongs to one of the four types which the combination of these two or their absence will allow. The four modes of writing are then considered. The book includes twenty-four examples of famous signatures.

The frontispiece, a hand-colored engraving, shows a savant in flowing robes and a nightcap, seated at a bare table, penning the title for his manuscript: "'Essais physionom. . ." **T. C.**

Lowell Lectures

THE course of eight lectures on *Applications of Seismological Techniques to Engineering Problems,* by L. Don Leet, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Seismology, and head of the Seismograph Station, Harvard University, will be continued on Mondays and Thursdays at five o'clock in the afternoon, as follows:

5. Mon., Dec. 2. Refraction Prospecting — Large Scale. For oil, continental foundations.

6. Thurs., Dec. 5. Reflection Prospecting. For oil; general geological structure.

7. Mon., Dec. 9. Vibrations from Dynamite Blasts. Results of new blasting techniques; effects on structures; comparison with other sources.

8. Thurs., Dec. 12. Protection from Earthquake Vibrations. Structural problems, fire hazards, regional histories.

Lectures and Concerts

THE entrance to the Lecture Hall is from Boylston Street only. The doors will be opened one half hour before each lecture or concert. Unless otherwise indicated, all programs are in the Lecture Hall.

Some Aspects of Atomic Energy. Bruno Rossi, Professor of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 3:30 Sun., Dec. 1.

Etchings and Drypoints of Muirhead Bone. A Gallery Talk in connection with the exhibition in the Albert H. Wiggin Gallery through December. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. 3.00 Mon., Dec. 2.

So You're Going into Business. William Wood McCarthy, Vice President, the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. 8.00 Mon., Dec. 2.

Slave Songs from Virginia. Mrs. Helen Hartness Flanders, author and lecturer. Assisted by Mrs. Jessie Anthony, soloist. 8.00 Tues., Dec. 3.

The Publication of Audubon's Birds of America. Illustrated. Philip Hofer, Curator of the Department of Printing and Graphic Arts in the Harvard Library. 8.00 Thurs., Dec. 5.

Musical Interludes in Boston, 1795–1830. Lecture-Concert. H. Earle Johnson, musicologist, author, and lecturer. Assisted by a pianist and two soloists whose names will be announced. 8.00 Sun., Dec. 8.

Antiques. Carl W. Drepperd, author and authority on antique buying, selling, and collecting. 8.00 Mon., Dec. 9.

Birds — Near and Far. Illustrated with colored moving pictures. Dr. John B. May, photographer and naturalist. 8.00 Thurs., Dec. 12.

Sacred and Christmas Music. Lecture-Concert. The Duncanbury Sextette, under the direction of Kalman Novak, pianist. 8.00 Sun., Dec. 15.

Dickens' Christmas Carol. Illustrated. Edward F. Payne, President of the Dickens Fellowship. 3.30 Sun., Dec. 22.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

⁂

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a quarterly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

General Reference Books in Bates Hall

American College of Surgeons. 1946 Supplement to the 1942–43 year book. Chicago, Ill. [1946.] 277 pp. Gen. Ref. RD9.A6

Butler, Alban. A dictionary of saints; being also an index to the revised edition of Alban Butler's "Lives of the saints." New York, Kenedy. 1942. 320 pp. Gen. Ref. BX4654.B8

Chronica botanica. v. 4–7. Leiden, Netherlands. 1938–43. Gen. Ref. QK1.C45
"An annual record of pure and applied botany."

Corpus juris secundum. Vol. 46. Brooklyn, N. Y., American Law Book Co. 1946. 1423 pp. Gen. Ref. KUS

Film Daily Year Book. 1946. New York, Film Daily. [1946.] 1056 pp. Gen. Ref. Centre Desk

South American Handbook, The. 1946. London, Trade and Travel Publications. 1946. 810 pp. Gen. Ref. 641.24

Westcott, Cynthia. The gardener's bug book; . . . [New York], American Garden Guild. 1946. 590 pp. Gen. Ref. SB981.W4
"1,000 insect pests and their control." With 100 full-color illustrations by Eva Melady and 100 line drawings by Eva Melady and J. E. Edmonson. Edited by F. F. Rockwell.

Agriculture

Farnham, Richard B., and Van Wie **Ingham**, *editors.* Grounds for living; the home dweller's compleat guide to his lawns, trees and gardens . . . introduction by Haydn S. Pearson and chapters by Charles H. Connors, Gilbert H. Ahlgren [and others] illustrated by George J. Baetzhold. Rutgers Univ. 1946. x, 334 pp. SB453.F31

Ogden, Samuel R. This country life. Barnes. [1946.] vii, 166 pp. Plates. S521.O 45
The author gives advice to those who wish to live and make a living in the country, basing it on his own fifteen years' experience of country life after he had been brought up in the city. Illustrated with plate photographs, and drawings within the text by Donald Vaughan, jr.

Shepard, Ward. Food or famine, the challenge of erosion. Macmillan. 1945. x, 225 pp. Illus. 16 plates. S623.S53

Taylor, Norman. Cinchona in Java; the story of quinine . . . with an introduction by Pieter Honig. Greenberg. [1945.] 87 pp. Plates. SB295.C5T3

Bibliography. Libraries

Angle, Paul M. A shelf of Lincoln books; a critical selective bibliography of Lincolniana. Rutgers Univ. in association with The Abraham Lincoln Ass'n of Springfield, Ill. 1946. xvii, 142 pp. *Z8505.A5

Githens, Alfred Morton, and Ralph **Munn**. Program for the public libraries of New York city, prepared under direction of Lawrence M. Orton . . . [New York,] City Planning Commission. 1945. vii, 141 pp. Illus. Z732.N75N44

Grismer, Raymond L. Cervantes: a bibliography; books, essays, articles and other studies on the life of Cervantes, his works, and his imitators. Wilson. 1946. 183 pp. *Z8158.G7

Hawkins, Reginald Robert, *editor.* Scientific, medical, and technical books published in the United States of America, 1930–1944; a selected list of titles in print with annotations . . . Washington. 1946. xv, 1114 pp. *Z7401.H3

Rush, N. Orwin. The history of college libraries in Maine. Clark Univ. Library. 1946. 53 pp. Z675.U5R8

Biography

Essays and Studies

Creston, Dormer. In search of two characters; some intimate aspects of Napoleon and his son. Scribner. 1946. xiii, 402 pp. DC203.B365
Gives intimate pictures of Napoleon's relations with Empress Josephine, Queen Hortense, Empress Marie Louise, his son the Duke of Reichstadt, and of domestic and court life of the time.

Daviault, Pierre. Les carnets d'un liseur. Histoires, légendes, destins. Montréal. [1945.] 243 pp. CT144.D35

Fortin, Alphonse. Les grands noms oubliés de notre histoire; causeries radiophoniques. Montréal. 1945. 286 pp. Illus. F1030.F65
Characters in Canadian history.

Johnson, Gerald White. An honorable titan; a biographical study of Adolph S. Ochs. Harper. [1946.] ix, 313 pp. PN4874.O 3J6
The career and influence of the publisher of the New York Times.
"From 1896, when he acquired his New York newspaper, until his death [in 1935] he stood at the very center of things, occupying a post of observation superior, perhaps, to that held by any other American."—*P. 7.*

Moody, T. W. Thomas Davis, 1814–45; a centenary address delivered in Trinity college, Dublin, on 12 June 1945 at a public meeting of the college historical society. Dublin, Hodges, Figgis. 1945. 64 pp. DA950.23.D2M6

Patai, József. Star over Jordan; the life of Theodore Herzl. New York, Philosophical Library. [1946.] viii, 356 pp. DS151.H4P32
Theodore Herzl (1860–1904) was the moving spirit of modern Zionism. Translated from the Hungarian by Francis Magyar.

Salter, John Thomas, *editor.* Public men in and out of office. Univ. of North Carolina. 1946. xx, 513 pp. E176.S24
Twenty-seven biographical sketches, by different contributors, of public men of interest to voters, mostly of members of the House and the Senate. The final essay, by J. T. Salter, is "The Voter's Politician."

Shumway, Harry Irving. Bernard M. Baruch, financial genius, statesman and adviser to presidents . . . with a foreword by James F. Byrnes, secretary of state, and an appendix by Bernard M. Baruch. Boston, Page. [1946.] vi, 110 pp. E748.B32S5
"Appendix: The statement of Bernard M. Baruch in regard to price and wage control, before the House Banking and currency committee on March 26, 1946": pp. [91]–110.

Villefosse, Louis de. Lamennais ou l'occasion manquée. Paris. 1945. 297 pp. B2296.V54

Memoirs

Duhamel, Georges. Biographie de mes fantômes 1901–1906. Paris. [1945.] 213 pp. PQ2607.U53B5 1945

Dupuy, Jacqueline. Il est un jardin. Montréal. [1945.] 206 pp. PQ2607.U78 I 4 1945
Scenes of a French childhood, which end with wartime emigration to Canada. ?

Newcomb, Charles King, *1820–1894.* The journals of Charles King Newcomb, edited, with a biographical and critical introduction by Judith Kennedy Johnson. Providence, R. I., Brown Univ. 1946. vi, 299 pp. PS2459.N348A6

Sassoon, Siegfried. Siegfried's journey, 1916–1920. Viking. 1946. 338 pp. PR6037.A86Z52
Another volume of the poet's memoirs.

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

American directory of collection agencies. First semi-annual 1946 edition. Washington, Service Pub. Co. 1946. 268 pp. **HF5558.A51

American egg & poultry review. Who's who in the egg and poultry industry. v. 7, no. 7. 1946. New York, Urner-Barry Co. 1946. 284 pp. **SF481.A51

Anschen, Melvin. An introduction to business. Macmillan. 1942. 640 pp. NBS

Ayres, Milan V. Instalment mathematics handbook. Ronald Press. 1946. 267 pp. NBS

Blackwell, C. D. Blackwell's business mathematics. New York, Richard R. Smith. 1946. 235 pp. NBS

Charles, T. Burr, and H. C. Stuart. Commercial poultry farming. Danville, Ill., The Interstate. 1946. 5th edition. 544 pp. NBS

Directory of frozen food processors of fruits, vegetables, eggs, sea foods poultry, meats and frozen cooked specialties. 1945/46. New York, Quick frozen foods, E. W. Williams Publications. 1945. 309 pp. **TX610.5.D59

Fairchild's financial manual; 19th annual edition covering 1945 operations. Fairchild Publications Corp. 1946. 132 pp. **HD9940.F16f

Fashion accessories directory. 1946 edition. New York, Haire Pub. Co. 1946. 416 pp. **TT495.F24

Frailey, L. E. This way up. Chicago, American Technical Soc. 1946. 229 pp. NBS

Hazlitt, Henry. Economics in one lesson. Harper. 1946. 222 pp. NBS

Holmes, Arthur W. Auditing, principles and procedure. Revised edition. Chicago, R. D. Irwin. 1945. 651 pp. NBS

Hotels and restaurants association of Great Britain. Hotels and restaurants in Great Britain and Ireland. 18th edition. 1946. London, The Association. 1946. 248 pp. **TX907.H83

Industrial textiles directory. 1946 edition. New York, Daily News Record. 1946. 114 pp. **TS1312.I 42

International labour office. The training and employment of disabled persons; a preliminary report. Montreal. 1945. 302 pp. NBS

Johnson, Gerald W. An honorable titan, a biographical study of Adolph S. Ochs. Harper. 1946. 313 pp. NBS

Keystone coal buyers manual including directory of mines, 1946. McGraw-Hill. 1946. 510 pp. **TN806.K44

Kimber, Albert W. Foreign dollar bonds. 1946. New York, White, Weld. 1946. 118 pp. **HG4707.K49f

Lippincott, William A. Poultry production. 7th edition revised. Philadelphia, Lea & Febiger. 1946. 440 pp. NBS

McGraw central station directory. 1946. McGraw-Hill. 1946. 866 pp. **TK1194.M14

Mason, Edward S. Controlling world trade. McGraw-Hill. 1946. 289 pp. NBS

Massachusetts state federation of women's clubs. Manual. 1946/47. 332 pp. **HQ1905.M4M41

Modern plastics encyclopedia. 1946. New York, Plastics Catalogue Corp. 1946. 1389 pp. **TP.986.M68

Moore, Wilbert E. Industrial relations and the social order. Macmillan. 1946. 555 pp. NBS

Reigner, Charles G. College business English. Baltimore and Chicago, Rowe. 1945. 380 pp. NBS

— College secretarial practice. Baltimore and Chicago, Rowe. 1942. 302 pp. NBS

Remington Rand, inc. Library bureau divison. Progressive indexing and filing. Buffalo, N. Y., Library Bureau Division, Remington Rand. 1945. 128 pp. NBS

Schultz, Theodore W. Agriculture in an unstable economy. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 299 pp. NBS

Smith, Leonard J. Collective bargaining. Prentice-Hall. 1946. 468 pp. NBS

Smyth, Richard C., and **M. J. Murphy**. Job evaluation and employee rating. McGraw-Hill. 1946. 255 pp. NBS

Spectator insurance year book. Casualty, surety and miscellaneous. 74th annual issue. 1946. Philadelphia, The Spectator. 1946. 231 pp. **HG8523.I 59

Swanson, Ernst W., and **E. P. Schmidt**. Economic stagnation or progress. McGraw-Hill. 1946. 212 pp. NBS

Western union telegraph company. Tariff book. Directory of stations. New York. 1946. 482 pp. **HE9.U5W52

Who's who in the maritime industry. New York, 74 Degrees West Co. 1946. 238 pp. **CT6460.W62

Writers' and artists' year book, The. 39th year. London, Black. 1946. 303 pp. **PN161.W95

Domestic Science

Dahl, Joseph Oliver. The efficient waitress manual. 9th edition revised by Crete Dahl, illustrated by Mary Wilson. [Stamford, Conn., The Dahls.] 1945. 64 pp. Illus. TX925.D33 1945

Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. Not by bread alone. Macmillan. 1946. xvi, 339 pp. TX371.S8

The great explorer bases on his own Artic experience his argument that people can be healthy on a diet of meat alone.

Drama. Stage

Benoît-Lévy, Jean Albert. The art of the motion picture. Coward-McCann. [1946.] xvii, 263 pp. Plates. PS1994.B433

Bentley, Eric. The playright as thinker, a study of drama in modern times. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1946.] viii, 382 pp. PN1851.B4

"This book is about the playwright, the forgotten man of the modern stage . . . [It] is concerned with art."—*Foreword.*

DuMaurier, Daphne. The years between; a play in two acts. Doubleday. 1946. 113 pp. PR6007.U47Y4

Dussane, Beatrix. Reines de théâtre, 1633–1941. [Lyon. 1945.] 231 pp. PN2637.D8 1945

Contents. — Marquise du Parc et ses poëtes. — La Champmeslé. — Clairon. — Mars et Dorval. — Rachel. — Sarah Bernhardt. — Julia Bartet.

Shakespeare, William. Sixteen plays of Shakespeare, with full explanatory notes, textual notes and glossaries, edited by George Lyman Kittredge, with a preface by Arthur Colby Sprague. Ginn. [1946.] ix, 1541 pp. PR2759.K5

Sixteen plays edited separately by Professor Kittredge are here collected for the first time in a single volume. Two of these — *The Merchant of Venice* and *King Henry the Fifth* — are published posthumously, with the notes, found practically complete among the papers of Professor Kittredge, edited by Professor Arthur Colby Sprague.

Economics

Ayres, Clarence Edwin. The divine right of capital. Houghton Mifflin. 1946. viii, 214 pp. 9330.1A527

The author advocates a limited capitalism, analogous to the limited monarchy in England.

Chudson, Walter A. The pattern of corporate financial structure, a cross-section view of manufacturing, mining, trade, and construction, 1937. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research. 1945. xiv, 148 pp. 9332.7A140 no.8

Gaynor, Frank. International business dictionary in five languages: English, German, French, Spanish [and] Italian. New York, Philosophical Library. [1946.] viii, 452 pp. *9332.003A17

Nathan, Robert Roy, *and others*. Palestine: problem and promise; an economic study by Robert R. Nathan, Oscar Gass [and] Daniel Creamer. Public Affairs Press, American Council on Public Affairs. 1946. x, 675 pp. 9330.056A15

"Prepared under the auspices of the American Palestine institute."

Niebyl, Karl Heinrich. Studies in the classical theories of money. Columbia Univ. 1946. xii, 190 pp. 9332.4A19

Bibliography: pp. [165]–177.

Silberner, Edmund. The problem of war in nineteenth century economic thought. Translated by Alexander H. Krappe. Princeton Univ. 1946. xiv, 332 pp. 9330.1A529

Translated from the French.
The book "attempts to analyze the ideas of nineteenth century economists on the following questions: What is the relationship between the economic and war? What part has war played in the economic evolution of mankind? What are the economic causes and effects of war? . . ." — *Preface.*

Education

Fine, Benjamin. Admission to American colleges, a study of current policy and practice. Harper. 1946. vii, 225 pp. LB2351.F5

"This study was made under the sponsorship of the Educational research fund of the Tuition plan of New York City."

Mort, Paul R. Principles of school administration, a synthesis of basic concepts. McGraw-Hill. xiv, 388 pp. LB2805.M736

Mursell, James Lockhart. Successful teaching, its psychological principles. McGraw-Hill. 1946. xi, 338 pp. LB875.M854

North Carolina University. A state university surveys the humanities, edited with a foreword by Loren C. MacKinney . . . Nicholson B. Adams . . . [and] Harry K. Rus-

sell. Univ. of North Carolina. 1945. xi, 262 pp. LC1011.N6
Contents. — Pt. I. The humanities at the University of North Carolina, 1795–1945: The humanities at the University of North Carolina, 1795–1945. a historical survey, by W. E. Caldwell. — Pt. II The humanities and the humanistic ideal in the fields of university education: History, by J. L. Godfrey. Literature: the beast in man, by G. C. Taylor. Literature: the creative in man, by Paul Green. Philosophy and religion: the humanity of man, by Helmut Kuhn. Language study, by H. R. Huse. Music, by Glen Haydon. The fine arts, by Clemens Sommer. The social sciences, by H. W. Odum. Education and psychology, by J. F. Dashiell. The biological sciences: the sciences in the humanities, by R. E. Coker. Mathematics and the physical sciences. by Archibald Henderson. — Pt. III. The humanities and the humanistic ideal as viewed by professional men: Medicine, by G. L. Carrington. Law. by A. A. F. Seawell. Business, by T. C. Boushall. Journalism: the humanities and the common man, by G. W. Johnson. — Pt. IV. The future of the humanities in state universities, by Norman Foerster.

Warters, Jane. High-school personnel work today. McGraw-Hill. 1946. xi, 277 pp.
Bibliography: pp. 253–267. LB1620.W36

Ethnology. Folk-lore

Dorson, Richard M. Jonathan draws the long bow. Harvard. 1946. viii, 274 pp. GR106.D6
A study of New England folk-lore and story-telling, with numerous examples.

Macgregor, Gordon. Warriors without weapons . . . With the collaboration of Royal B. Hassrick and William E. Henry. Univ. of Chicago. [1946.] 228 pp. E99.D1M12
"A study of the society and personality development of the Pine Ridge Sioux," the second volume of a series undertaken as part of the Indian Research Project by the University of Chicago and the United States Office of Indian Affairs.

Steward, Julian Haynes, *editor.* Handbook of South American Indians . . . Prepared in cooperation with the United States Department of state as a project of the Interdepartmental committee on cultural and scientific cooperation. Washington. 1946. 2 v. Plates. Maps. *4360.66 Bull. 143
Contents. — 1. The marginal tribes. 2. The Andean civilizations.

Fine Arts

Architecture. City Planning

Buss, Truman C. Simplified architectural drawing, with examples and graded problems. Chicago, American Technical Soc. 1947 [*i. e.* 1946]. 258 pp. 8101.05–117

Clark, Appleton P. Institutional homes for children. New York, W. Helburn. 1945. 128 pp. Illus. 8113.06–102
"The object here is to present the subject from the architect's point of view — that is, the buildings, grouping. proper relationship for practical working. the landscape treatment and other physical aspects." — *P. 5.*

Cooper, Dan. Inside your home . . . Drawings by Teresa Kilham. New York, Farrar, Straus. 1946. 126 pp. Plates. 8118.05–182

Corey, Paul. Build a home . . . illustrated with line drawings. Dial Press. 1946. xiii, 234 pp. Illus. 8117.02–122

Justement, Louis. New cities for old; city building in terms of space, time and money. McGraw-Hill. 1946. v, 232 pp. Plates. 8121.01–129

Ravenel, Beatrice St. Julien. Architects of Charleston. Introduction by William Watts Ball. Photographs by Carl Julien. Charleston, Carolina Art Ass'n. [1945.] xvi, 329 pp. Illus. 8094.07–106
Bibliography: pp. 305–314.

Spindel, Gilbert D., and Bernard W. Close. Your future home guide; 50 popular priced house plans. [Jacksonville, Fla., Future Homes Co. 1945.] 50 colored plates. 8117.05–157

Art History

Nott, Stanley Charles. Chinese culture in the arts. Chinese Culture Study Group of America. 1940. xx, 134 pp. Plates. 4082.03–114
"An illustrated descriptive record of the meaning of the emblematic and symbolic designs personified in the arts of China throughout the ages . . . with an introduction by H. Phelps Clawson . . . sixty-six halftone plates . . . a fully descriptive map of China; together with one hundred eighty-seven line engravings . . . by Mrs. Stanley Charles Nott."

Philadelphia museum of art. Mexican art today, organized by the Philadelphia museum of art, with the collaboration of the Dirección general de educación extraescolar y estética, Mexico. [Philadelphia.] 1943. 104 pp. Illus. *4079.03–121
"Catalogue": pp. [91]–104.
Text in Spanish by Luis Cardoza y Aragon, with translation by Esther L. Clifford..

Zarnecki, Jerzy. Polish art, introduction by Professor Tancred Borenius. [Birkenhead, Eng.,] Polish Publications Committee. 1945. 48 pp. Illus. 4078.06–207

Zimmer, Heinrich Robert, *1890–1943.* Myths and symbols in Indian art and civilization: edited by Joseph Campbell. Pantheon Books. [1946.] xiii, 248 pp. 70 illus. on 16 ll. 4081.01–107
The Bollingen series, vi.

Crafts. Design

Farleigh, John, *editor.* Fifteen craftsmen on their crafts, edited and with an introduction . . . London, Sylvan Press. 1945. viii, 118 pp. Plates. 8161.04–511
Contents. — Bookbinding, by Roger Powell and Anthony Gardner. — Embroidery, by Hebe Cox. — Jewellery, by A. R. Emerson. — Metal engraving. by G. T. Friend. — Music and craftsmanship, by C. F. Dolmetsch. — Pottery, by Bernard Leach. — Printing, by J. H. Mason. — Silversmithing, by L. G. Durbin. — Smithcraft, by Francis Adam. — Spinning and weaving, by James Dibb. — Stained glass, by F. H. Spear. — Textile printing, by Margaret Simeon. — Wood engraving, by John Farleigh. — Woodwork, by Eric Sharpe. — Writing and lettering, by M. C. Oliver.

Hornung, Clarence Pearson. Handbook of designs and devices; 1836 geometric elements drawn by the author. New York, Dover Publications. [1946.] xxii. 218 pp. Illus. 8164.06–112R
"Lithographed."

— Lettering from A to Z . . . with an introduction by Frederic W. Goudy and a foreword by Louis Grudin. Ziff-Davis. 1946. xx, 153 pp. Illus. 4099.07–162

Woodforde, Christopher. English stained glass and glass-painters in the fourteenth century. London, Milford. [1939.] 23 pp. VIII plates. 8174.03–106
"From the Proceedings of the British academy, volume XXV."

Drawing. Cartoons

Fougasse, *pseud.* Family group. Los Angeles, McNaughton. [1946.] 92 pp. of illus.
Cartoons, reproduced from Punch. 8144.08–312

— Home circle. Los Angeles, McNaughton. [1946.] 92 pp. of illus. 8144.08–311
Cartoons, reproduced from Punch.

Low, David. Years of wrath, a cartoon history: 1931–1945 . . . with a chronology and text by Quincy Howe. Simon and Schuster. 1946. 320 pp. Illus. 8145.03–123

Quintanilla, Luis. Franco's black Spain; drawings by Luis Quintanilla, with a commentary by Richard Watts, jr. Reynall & Hitchcock. [1946.] [87] pp. Illus. 8141.07–302

Engraving

Hornibrook, Murray, and Charles **Petitjean.** Catalogue of the engraved portraits by Jean Morin (c. 1590–1650). Cambridge Univ. 1945. viii, 55 pp. Illus. *8151.05–101

New York, Metropolitan museum of art. Chinese flower and fruit prints from the Mustard seed garden and the Ten bamboo studios. Metropolitan museum of art. American Studio Books. [1946.] [4] pp. XII plates. *8154.09–104
"The present set of prints executed by Mr. Albert Carman are adaptations which follow the originals closely in spirit and intention." P. [3.]
Text signed: Alan Priest.

Esthetics

Gardner, R. W., *1866–1937.* A primer of proportion in the arts of form and music. New York, W. Helburn. 1945. 115 pp. Plates. 4086B.101

Ghyka, Matila. The geometry of art and life. Sheed & Ward. 1946. xvii, 174 pp. Plates. 4086.03–113

Howell, Arthur Rowland. The meaning and purpose of art, or, The making of life . . . with a foreword by Charles Marriott. London, Zwemmer. [1945.] 239 pp. Plates. 4085.01–166
Part of the illustrative material is folded and mounted.

Iconography

Colman, Elizabeth. Chinatown, U. S. A.; text and photographs by Elizabeth Colman. Day. [1946.] 31, [88] pp. 4097.01–153
"An Asia press book."

Mayor, A. Hyatt. The Bibiena family. New York, Bittner. 37 pp. Plates. 4098.06–500

Orpen, Diana. Meditations with a pencil. Sheed & Ward. 1946. 127 pp. 4094.04–119
Expressive pencil illustrations to the Gospel lessons of the Church calendar, made by a London hospital nurse in war-time after her day's work.

Rutczynski, K. Gentlemen, the horse! The horse in Polish life and art. London, "Orbis." [1945.] 63 pp. Illus. 4092.02–209

Painting. Sculpture

Bellini, Giovanni, *d. 1516.* Giovanni Bellini, by Philip Hendy and Ludwig Goldscheider. New York, Oxford Univ. [1945.] 34 pp. 122 plates. 4103B.311
"Phaidon edition."

Beer, H. de. Willem Maris. The Hague. [193-?] 86 pp. Plates. 8064.03–735

Borenius, Tancred. Italian painting . . . with 32 plates in colour and duochrome. [London,] Avalon Press and Central Inst. of Art and Design. [1945– Plates. 4102.01–107
Contents. — V. [1] Up to the time of Leonardo and Raphael.

Gauthier, Louis. Bernard Lamotte; oil painting and brush drawing. Studio Publications. [1945.] 79 pp. Plates. 8063.08–676

Lin, Ch'iu-shêng. Meisterwerke chinesischer Malerei 12. bis 18. Jahrhundert, eingeleitet von Lin Tsiu-sen, mit acht Faksimile-reproduktionen in 13 farbigem Photochrom. Zürich. 1944. 12 pp. 8 col. plates.
Issued in portfolio. *8068B.205

New York graphic society. Fine art reproductions, old and modern masters. New York Graphic Soc. [1946.] 232 pp. Illus. *8073.03–107

New York, Metropolitan museum of Art. Persian miniatures, a picture book. New York. 1944. 20 plates on 10 ll. 8067.02–107
Text signed: M. S. Dimand.

Valentiner, W. R. Origins of modern sculpture. New York, Wittenborn. 1946. v–xiv. 180 pp. Plates. 8080.05–104

Walkowitz, Abraham. A demonstration of objective, abstract, and non-objective art . . . with introductions by Oscar Bluemner, Jerome Mellquist, Charles Caffin [and others]. Girard, Kan., Haldeman-Julius. [1945.] 8 pp. 39 plates. 8060.06–972

History

America – North and South

Curti, Merle Eugene. The roots of American loyalty. Columbia Univ. 1946. x, 267 pp. E169.1C89
A history and critical examination of American patriotism.

Crow, John Armstrong. The epic of Latin America. Doubleday. 1946. xxiv, 756 pp. Illus. F1408.C93
A history of Latin America from the Mayas, Incas. and the Aztecs into the nineteenth century, with a final chapter on the contemporary scene.

Freyre, Gilberto. The masters and slaves [Casa-grande & senzala] a study in the development of Brazilian civilization . . . translated from the Portuguese of the fourth and definitive Brazilian edition by Samuel Putnam. Knopf. 1946. lxxi, 537, xliv pp. F2510.F7522
Bibliography: pp. 501–537.

Gallagher, Buell G. Color and conscience: the irrepressible conflict. Harper. [1946.] ix, 244 pp. E185.61.G16
A study of prejudice and injustice in the treatment of colored people.

Holand, Hjalmar Rued. America, 1355–1364; a new chapter in pre-Columbian history.

Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1946.] xiv, 256 pp. Plates. E105.H68

Deals largely with the Tower of Newport, R. I., planned as a fortified church of the fourteenth century. "In addition to the main thesis, this work contains five chapters of new evidence not hitherto published. Three of these deal with a number of newly found mooring stones. The identification of these camp sites now enables us to follow the precise course of the explorers . . . as they laboriously crossed the state of Minnesota in a yawl boat." — *Foreword.*

Wade, Mason. The French-Canadian outlook; a brief account of the unknown North Americans. Viking. 1946. 192 pp. F1027.W15

War and Post-War

Abend, Hallett. Reconquest, its results and responsibilities. Doubleday. 1946. 305 pp. D744.A3

An account of an extensive tour of the war-torn countries by professional writers sent out by our War Department to learn their present condition and future prospects. The writer deals mainly with China, Japan and the Far East.

Beard, Charles A. American foreign policy in the making, 1932–1940; a study in responsibilities. Yale. 1946. 336 pp. E806.B42

An examination of the records testifying to American foreign policy during the critical years, such as addresses, speeches, or statements by the President and Secretary, and an inquiry into the "methods, personalities, parties, interests and tactics involved in the process."

Blum, Léon. For all mankind. Translated by W. Pickles. Viking. 1946. 186 pp. D829.F8B532

A translation of "A l'Echelle Humaine," which the former Socialist premier of France wrote in prison. It surveys and analyzes recent movements in France which led to capitulation, and interprets the work of the *Front Populaire.*

Céré, Roger. Chronologie du conflit mondial (1935–1945). Paris. 1945. 623 pp. *D743.5.C4

Churchill, Winston. Victory; war speeches by Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill . . . compiled by Charles Eade. Little, Brown. 1946. xii, 307 pp. D742.G7C5593

Speeches made between January 1 and August 16, 1945.

— Winston Churchill's secret session speeches, compiled, and with introductory notes, by Charles Eade. Simon and Schuster. 1946. viii, 114 pp. D742.G7C5597

Contents. — Britain fights alone, June 20, 1940. — Parliament in the air raids. September 17, 1940. — The battle of the Atlantic. June 25, 1941. — The fall of Singapore. April 23, 1942. — Darlan and the North African landings. December 10, 1942.

[**Farnum**, Sayward H.] "The five by five"; a history of the 555th antiaircraft artillery automatic weapons battalion (mobile). [Boston, Athenaeum Press. 1946.] vi, 136 pp. Plates. D769.343 555th.F3

A brief narrative of the achievements of this famous battalion.

Hall, Walter Phelps. Iron out of Calvary; an interpretative history of the second world war. Appleton-Century. [1946.] vii, 389 pp. Maps. D743.H27

"Reading list:" pp. 375–380.

Hart, Richard Harry. Eclipse of the Rising sun. Foreign Policy Ass'n. [1946.] 96 pp. Illus. *7571.96 no. 55

"What of Japan's future? [By] Owen Lattimore:" pp. 88–90.

Morrell, Sydney. Spheres of influence. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1946.] xii, 339 pp. D825.M64

Deals with Iran, Greece, Jugoslavia and Italy.

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, *President, U. S., 1882–1945.* Nothing to fear; the selected addresses of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1932–1945; edited, with an introduction and historical notes, by B. D. Zevin. Foreword by Harry L. Hopkins. Houghton Mifflin. 1946. xxi, 470 pp. E806.D7445

Shugg, Roger Wallace, and *Major* H. A. De Weerd. World war II, a concise history. Washington, Infantry Journal. 1946. 538 pp. Illus. D743.S48

Stein, Gertrude, *1874–1946.* Brewsie and Willie. Random House. [1946.] 114 pp. PS3537.T323B7

The late Gertrude Stein, confidante of G.I.s in Paris, gives an expression of their post-war disillusionment and problems in racy dialogues.

Valtin, Jan. Children of yesterday. New York, Readers' Press. 1946. 429 pp. Illus. D769.3 24th.K7

The author of *Out of the Night* gives a gripping, realistic account of the Philippine campaign in which he took part as a combat reporter with the 24th Infantry Division.

Miscellaneous

Bilmanis, Alfred. The struggle for the domination of the Baltic. [Washington. 1945.] Pp. [119]–142. DK511.B3B518

"Reprinted for private circulation from Journal of central European affairs, vol. 5, no. 2, July, 1945."

Grunebaum, Gustave Edmund von. Medieval Islam; a study in cultural orientation. Univ. of Chicago. [1946.] vii, 365 pp. D199.3.G83

Based on lectures delivered in 1945 at the University of Chicago, where the author is Professor of Arabic.

"The book attempts to characterize the medieval Muslim's view of himself and his peculiarly defined universe, the fundamental intellectual and emotional attitudes that governed his works, and the mood in which he lived his life." — *Preface.*

Lara Pardo, Luis. Le Rhin; facteur decisif de paix ou de guerre. México. 1945. 94 pp. DD801.R75L3

Locke, Alain Le Roy, and Bernard J. Stern, *editors.* When peoples meet; a study in race and culture contacts. Revised edition. New York, Philadelphia, Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge. [1946.] xii, 825 pp. CB5.L6 1946

MacFadden, Clifford Herbert, *and others.* Atlas of world affairs [by] Clifford H. MacFadden, Henry Madison Kendall [and] George F. Deasy. Crowell. [1946.] 179 pp. *G1019.M15

Soljak, Philip L. New Zealand, pacific pioneer. Macmillan. 1946. 197 pp. Plates. DU420.S6

Bibliography: pp. 186–192.

Language

Coffman, George R., *editor.* Studies in language and literature, edited, with a foreword . . . Univ. of North Carolina. 1945. viii, 344 pp. P25.C58

First issued as no. 3, vol. XLII (1945) of Studies in philology as its contribution to the sesquicentennial celebration of the University of North Carolina. The contributors are members of the graduate staff of the departments of language and literature.

Judd, Henry Pratt, *and others, compilers.* Introduction to the Hawaiian language (an English-Hawaiian vocabulary); comprising five thousand of the commonest and most useful English words and their equivalents, in modern Hawaiian speech, correctly pronounced, with a complementary Hawaiian-English vocabulary. Compiled by Henry P. Judd . . . Mary Kawena Pukui . . . John F. G. Stokes. Honolulu, Hawaii. [1945.] [5]–314 pp. ***PL6446.J8**
"Grammatical notes." pp. [11]–29.

Literature

Essays. History of Literature

Brunet, Berthelot. Histoire de la littérature canadienne-française. Montréal. [1946.] [7]–186 pp. **PQ3901.B78**

Entrikin, Isabelle Webb. Sarah Josepha Hale and Godey's Lady book. Philadelphia. 1946. vi, 160 pp. **PN4900.G6E6**
Bibliography: pp. 137–155.

Fernandat, René. Autour de Paul Valéry, lignes d'horizon. 2. édition, considérablement augmentée précédée d'une lettre-préface de M. Paul Valéry. Grenoble, Paris. [1945.] [7]–282 pp. **PQ2643.A26Z62 1945**

Fernet, André. George Sand. Montréal. [1946.] 415 pp. **PQ2412.F47**

Fowlie, Wallace. Rimbaud. New York, New Directions. 1946. 160 pp. **PQ2387.R5Z674**
This first book by an American on the French symbolist poet Arthur Rimbaud is divided into biographical, critical, and philosophical interpretations.

Hytier, Jean. André Gide. [Paris. 1946.] 11–315 pp. **PQ2613.I 2Z645 1946**

Ireland in Literature

Davis, Thomas Osborne, *1814–1845.* Essays and poems, with a centenary memoir, 1845–1945. Foreword by an taoiseach, Éamon de Valéra. Dublin, Gill. 1945. ix, 240 pp. Plates. **PR4525.D58A6 1945**

O'Sullivan, Seumas. Dublin poems. New York, Creative Age Press. [1946.] xiii, 176 pp. **PR6037.T19D8**

Russell, Diarmuid, *editor.* The portable Irish reader. Viking. 1946. xxx, 670 pp. **PR8835.R8**

Novels

Monnet, Anne Marie. Le chemin du soleil. Paris. 1945. 326 pp. **PQ2625.O 368C5 1945**

Morgenstern, Soma. The son of the lost son . . . translated by Joseph Leftwich and Peter Gross. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Soc. of America. 5706–1946. 269 pp. **PZ3.M82384 So**

Roblès, Emmanuel. Travail d'homme. [Corbeil. 1945.] 310 pp. **PQ3989.R62T7 1945**

Troyat, Henri. Le signe du taureau. Paris. [1945.] 282 pp. **PQ2639.R78S5 1945**

Poetry

Carrera Andrade, Jorge. Secret country: poems. Translated by Muna Lee; introduction by John Peale Bishop. Macmillan. 1946. xvi, 77 pp. **PQ8219.C27P32**
Andrade of Ecuador is a leading Latin American poet.
Spanish and English on opposite pages.

Dodson, Owen. Powerful long ladder. New York, Farrar, Straus. 1946. 103 pp. **PS3507.O 364P6**
Poems largely about the sorrows of black folk here and now.
"Listen, Lord, they ain't nowhere for black mothers to turn." — *P. 9.*

Paulmier, Hilah, and Robert Haven **Schauffler,** *editors.* Peace days; poems, plays, prose selections, essay material, anecdotes and stories, speeches and sayings, for the observance of V-day, Good will day, and United nations day, in the schools; and for year-round observance of the promotion of lasting peace and international good will. Dodd, Mead. 1946. xxi, 319 pp. **PN4305.P4P3**

Poetry society of America. The Poetry Society of America anthology; introduction by J. Donald Adams. New York, Fine Editions Press. 1946. xxii, 292 pp. **PS614.P56**

Sinclair, Gladys Mellor, *compiler.* Penpoint serenade. Hudson county, N. J.. La Pierrette. 1946– **XZ46.8–2**
Verse and prose.

Wahl, Jean. Poèmes; un frontispice et sept dessins de André Masson. Présentation de Marcel-Raymond. Montréal, Éditions de l'Arbre. [1945.] 199 pp. **PQ2645.A28A17 1945**

Local History

Crosby, Katharine. Blue-water men and other cape Codders. Macmillan. 1946. 288 pp. Plates. **E72.C3C69**

McCarty, John Lawton. Maverick town, the story of old Tascosa. Univ. of Oklahoma. 1946. xiii, 277 pp. Illus. **F394.T17M3**
Bibliography: pp. 261–266.

Waters, Frank. The Colorado. Illustrated by Nicolai Fechin. Maps by George Annand. Rinehart. 1946. xii, 400 pp. **F783.W3**
The Rivers of America series.

Periodicals

These items are in the Periodical Room

Arizona quarterly. v. 1. no. 1, Mar. 1945. Tuscon.
Published by the University of Arizona.

Armenian bulletin. v. 1. no. 1, Aug. 1945. New York.
Issued by the Armenian National Committee.

Best, combined with Southern literary messenger. v. 4 no. 1, Feb. 1946. Washington.

Chilean gazette. No. 11, Oct. 1945. Washington.
A monthly with vital facts about Chile, published by the Chilean Embassy.

Chronicles, a monthly summary of events of Jewish interest. v. 1 no. 1, May 1945. New York.
Issued by the Library of Jewish Information, th American Jewish Committee.

Commentary, incorporating Contemporary Jewish record. v. 1 no. 1, Nov. 1945. New York.
Published monthly by the American Jewish Committee.

Dominicana. v. 29 no. 1, Mar. 1944. Washington.
A quarterly dealing with theology, philosophy and the arts.

Far Eastern quarterly. v. 4 no. 1, Nov. 1944. New York.
Review of Eastern Asia and the adjacent Pacific Islands published by Columbia university press.

France illustration, revue hebdomadaire. v. 1 no. 1, Oct. 1945. Paris.
A weekly illustrated magazine in French.

Horizon. v. 6 no. 1. Los Angeles.
The quarterly journal of the Philosophical Research Society.

Journal of the Illinois State Archaeological Society. v. 3 no. 1, Jul. 1945. Urbana, Ill.

Journal of meteorology. v. 1 no. 1, Sep. 1944. Lancaster, Pa.
Published quarterly by the American Meteorological Society.

Laundry age. v. 25 no. 1, Jan. 1945. East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Logos. v. 1 no. 1, Oct. 1945. Boston.
Published by Emmanuel Alumnae Association.

Mid-America, an historical review. v. 27 no. 1, Jan. 1945. Chicago.
Published quarterly by Loyola university.

N. C. C. S. v. 1 no. 1, Dec. 1944. Washington.
Official publication of the National Catholic Community Service.

Negro digest. v. 3 no. 1, Nov. 1944. Chicago.
A monthly magazine of negro comment.

Orate Fratres, a liturgical review. v. 19 no. 1, Dec. 1944. Collegeville, Minn.

Palestine. v 1 no. 1, Jan. 1944. New York.
Published monthly by the American Zionist Emergency Council.

Palestine affairs, an information bulletin on Palestine and the Middle East. v. 1 no. 1, Jan. 1946. New York.
Prepared by the Research Department, American Zionist Emergency Council.

Physiotherapy review. v. 25 no. 1, Jan. 1945. Chicago.
Published bi-monthly by the American Physiotherapy Association.

Pigeon loft. v. 2 no. 1, Sep. 1945. Sherman Oaks, Calif.
A monthly chronicle of the joys of pigeon-keeping.

Rewrite, the magazine of effective writing. v. 6 no. 1, Jan. 1946. Cambridge, Mass.
Published monthly by the Writers Counsel Service

Social justice review. v. 37 no. 1, Apr. 1944. St. Louis.
Published monthly by the Catholic Central Verein of America.

Spirit, a magazine of poetry. v. 12 no. 1, Mar. 1945. New York.
Published bi-monthly by the Catholic Poetry Society of America.

Temps modernes, Les, revue mensuelle. v. 1 no. 1, Oct. 1945. Paris.
A monthly review in French.

U. S. A. book news. v. 1 no. 1, Jan. 1946. New York.
From the office of *Publishers' Weekly* in association with U.S.I.B.A. (United States International Book Association)

Philosophy

Bragdon, Claude. Yoga for you. Knopf. 1945. 160 pp. Plates. B132.Y6B72 1945
First published in 1943.

Jevons, W. Stanley, *1835–1882*. Elementary lessons in logic: deductive and inductive. With copious questions and examples, and a vocabulary of logical terms. London, Macmillan. 1946. xi, 340 pp. BC108.J45 1946

Randall, John Herman, *and others, editors*. Readings in philosophy, edited by John Herman Randall, jr. . . . Justus Buchler . . . [and] Evelyn Urban Shirk. Barnes & Noble. [1946.] viii, 389 pp. B29.R27
College outline series.

Politics and Government

Goodrich, Leland M., and Edvard **Hambro**. Charter of the United nations; commentary and documents. Boston, World Peace Foundation. 1946. xiii, 400 pp. JX1977.G65
Bibliography: pp. 387–400.

Kautsky, Karl, *1854–1938*. Social democracy versus communism, edited and translated by David Shub and Joseph Shaplen, with an introduction by Sidney Hook. New York, Rand School Press. 1946. 142 pp. HX40.K35
"Selections from the various writings that Kautsky published in German during the years 1932–1937. The selection and arrangement of the material has been made by David Shub, and the English translation by Joseph Shaplen."

Loewenstein, Karl. Political reconstruction. Macmillan. 1946. xii, 498 pp. JX4071.L6
"The book has one central thesis; namely, that the right of every nation to choose the form of government it pleases, now enshrined in the Atlantic Charter, is the safest way to World War III." — *Preface*.

Rider, Fremont. The great dilemma of world organization. New York, Hadham Press. [1946.] 85 pp. JX1954.R5

Religion. Theology

Barnett, Albert E. The New Testament, its making and meaning. Abingdon-Cokesbury. [1946.] 304 pp. BS2330.B34

Herman, Stewart Winfield. The rebirth of the German church. Harper. [1946.] xix, 297 pp. BR856.H448
The author, until December 7, 1941 a pastor of the American Church in Berlin, is now secretary of the World Council of Churches in charge of reconstruction in Germany and Scandinavia.

Hildebrandt, Franz. Melanchthon: alien or ally? Cambridge Univ. 1946. xxvii, 98 pp. BR335.H5
A study of the humanist influence of Melanchthon.

Isherwood, Christopher, *editor*. Vedanta for the western world, edited, and with an introduction . . . Hollywood, New York, Marcel Rodd Co. 1946. viii, 452 pp. B132.V3 I 1946

Kierkegaard, Søren, *1813–1855*. Works of love . . . translated from the Danish by David F. Swenson and Lillian Marvin Swenson. Princeton Univ. 1946. xiv, 317 pp. BV4505.K42

"His *Works of Love* is a presentation of the inward ethical demand of neighbor-love as having been given without a shade of oriental hyperbole . . ." — *Introduction* by Douglas V. Steere.

Lewis, Joseph. The Ten commandments. New York, Freethought Press Ass'n. [1946.] v–xxvi, 644 pp. BV4655.L44

"An investigation into the origin and meaning of the decalogue and an analysis of its ethical and moral value as a code of conduct in modern society."

Rowley, Harold Henry. The re-discovery of the Old Testament. Philadelphia, Westminster Press. [1946.] 314 pp. BS1171.R7

The emphasis is on the thought of the Old Testament rather than on the details of scholarship on which the interpretation is founded. The author is Professor of Semitic Languages and Literature in the Victoria University of Manchester.

Tallant, Robert. Voodoo in New Orleans. Macmillan. 1946. viii, 247 pp. BL2490.T3

In 1803, when the embargo on Negroes from the West Indies was lifted, was the beginning of organized Voodoo in Louisiana. The author gives a history of the cult and a first-hand account of its present practice.

White, Ruth. Abdul Baha's questioned will and testament. Beverly Hills, Calif., Ruth White. 1946. [11]–129 pp. BP365.W472

"This book contains the report of Dr. C. Ainsworth Mitchell, the handwriting expert for the British museum . . . It is . . . a sequel to my book: Bahai leads out of the labyrinth."

Science

Chemistry

Anderson, Arthur K. Essentials of physiological chemistry. 2d edition. Wiley. [1945.] ix, 323 pp. Illus. QP514.A5 1945

Burk, R. E., and Oliver **Grummitt**, *editors*. Major instruments of science and their applications to chemistry. New York, Interscience Publishers. 1945. 151 pp. 8265.7

Frontiers in chemistry, vol. IV.

Heldman, Julius David. Techniques of glass manipulation in scientific research. Prentice- Hall. 1946. xii, 132 pp. Illus. 8267.4

Kolthoff, I. M., and J. J. **Lingane**. Polarography; polarographic analysis and voltammetry amperometric titrations, revised reprint, 1946. New York, Interscience Publishers. [1946.] xvi, 510 pp. 8277.5

Mellon, Melvin Guy. Colorimetry for chemists. Columbus, O., Smith Chemical Co. 1945. vii, 133 pp. Illus. 8275.34

Bibliography: pp. 123–130.

Schneider, Frank. Qualitative organic microanalysis. Wiley. [1946.] iv, 218 pp. 8286.42

Twiss, Sumner B., *editor*. Advancing fronts in chemistry. A series of lectures sponsored by Wayne university . . . contributors: W. O. Baker, John D. Ferry, Milton Harris [and others.] New York, Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1945. Illus. 8284.28

Contents.—I. High polymers.

Weissberger, Arnold, *editor*. Physical methods of organic chemistry. Editor: Arnold Weissberger; contributors: W. E. Bale, N. Bauer, J. F. Bonner, jr. [and others.] New York, Interscience Publishers. 1945–46. 2 v. Illus. 8290.48

Physics. General Science

Debye, Peter. Polar molecules. New York, Dover Publications. 1945. 172 pp. 8248.6

Electron optics and the electron microscope, by V. K. Zworykin . . . G. A. Morton . . . E. G. Ramberg . . . [and others]. Wiley. [1945.] xi, 766 pp. 8234.5

Honig, Pieter, and Frans **Verdoorn**, *editors*. Science and scientists in the Netherlands Indies. New York, Board for the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao. 1945. xxii, 491 pp. Illus. Q127.D9H6

Huygens, Christiaan, *1629–1695*. Treatise on light, in which are explained the causes of that which occurs in reflexion, & in refraction and particularly in the strange refraction of Iceland crystal, by Christiaan Huygens. Rendered into English by Silvanus P. Thompson. Univ. of Chicago. [1945.] xii, 128 pp. 8235.1

Facsimile reprint, without original title-page, of the edition published by Macmillan, London, 1912.

Sociology

Children. Youth

Crow, Lester Donald, and Alice **Crow**. Our teen-age boys and girls; suggestions for parents, teachers, and other youth leaders. McGraw-Hill. 1945. 366 pp. HQ796.C88

Fleege, Urban H. Self-revelation of the adolescent boy; a key to understanding the modern adolescent. Bruce. [1946.] xiv, 384 pp. HQ35.F5

Hubbard, Ray S. Crusading for children. The Massachusetts society for the prevention of cruelty to children. Boston. [1946.] 82 pp. Plates. HV742.M4H8

Preceding the history of the Massachusetts Society is a brief survey of cruelty to children from antiquity to 1875.
The chapter on the Society's child protection includes numerous case histories.

Labor. Employment

Bridges, Clark D. Job placement of the physically handicapped. McGraw-Hill. 1946. xiii, 329 pp. Illus. HD7255.B7

"The principal theme of this book is that physical disabilities need not be a work handicap." — *Preface*.
Includes chapters on rehabilitation, employment of the disabled, appraising of the job and of the worker, and on the various diseases and impairments.

Owen, William Vern, *and others*. Labor-management economics; a basic practical summary . . . in collaboration with Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, inc., management engineers. Ronald Press. [1946.] x, 121 pp. Illus. 9331.113A95

Pigou, A. C. Lapses from full employment. London, Macmillan. 1945. viii, 72 pp. 9331.9A143

Smith, Leonard J. Collective bargaining.

Prentice-Hall. 1946. xiii, 468 pp. 9331.1163A42
"Sources of information:" pp. 227–242.
Bibliography: pp. 243–287.

Miscellaneous

Loomis, Madeleine Seymour. You can learn to read Braille; a course in reading standard English Braille, with the assistance of any sighted reader. Braille reader, to accompany ink-print manual. Embossed in two volumes. Harper. [1945.] 3 v. Illus.
"Second edition." HV1672.L63 1945
Vol. 1 is the printed edition; vols. 2–3, the Braille edition, published in two volumes.

Osborn, Albert Sherman. Questioned document problems, the discovery and proof of the facts. 2d edition. Revised and edited by Albert D. Osborn . . . Introduction by Dean Roscoe Pound. Albany, N. Y. 1946. xxx, 569 pp. Illus. HV8074.O 87 1946
Bibliography: pp. [541]–549.

Sports and Games

Elmer, Robert Potter. Target archery, with a history of the sport in America. Knopf. 1946. xii, 524, vi pp. Plates. GV1185.E46

Ickis, Marguerite. Pastimes for the patient . . . illustrated by Reba Shelden Esh. Barnes. [1945.] xi, 284 pp. TT155.I 3

Whiffen, Larry C. Shooting the bow. Bruce. [1946.] ix, 83 pp. Illus. GV1185.W5

Technology

Aeronautics

Chapel, Charles Edward. Aircraft electricity for the mechanic. Coward-McCann. 1946. xv, 477 pp. Illus. 4036B.161

Chicago forum on aviation, 1945. Prospects and problems in aviation; a series of papers presented at the Chicago forum on aviation, which was organized and directed by Leverett S. Lyon . . . [and] Lewis C. Sorrell. Chicago Ass'n of Commerce. 1945. v, 212 pp. 4036K.13

Froesch, Charles, and Walther **Prokosch**. Airport planning. Wiley. [1946.] xi, 250 pp. Illus. 4036F.18

Gerr, Stanley. Japanese-Chinese-English dictionary of aeronautical and meteorological terms, including aero- and hydrodynamics, airplane construction and stress analysis, propeller theory, internal combustion engines, airports and ground installations, meteorology, with a section in Kana. New York, Stechert. [1945.] 439 pp. *4036H.38
Reproduced from typewritten copy.

Civil Engineering

Reynolds, Reginald. Cleanliness and godliness; or, The further metamorphosis. Doubleday. 1946. viii, 326 pp. 4029.246
"A discussion of the problems of sanitation raised by Sir John Harington, together with reflections upon further progress recorded since the excellent knight, by his invention of the metamorphosed Ajax, father of conveniences, revolutionized the system of sanitation in this country, but raised at the same time fresh problems for posterity which are discussed in all their implications, with numerous digressions upon all aspects of cleanliness. . . "

Stoddard, Ralph P., *editor*. Brick structures, how to build them; practical reference data on materials, design, and construction methods employed in brick construction; for contractors, builders, architects, engineers, and students. 11th edition. McGraw-Hill. 1946. x, 169 pp. Illus. 4023B.43
An authoritative manual on brick masonry, with particular reference to the structural uses of brick in residences and other small buildings, revised.

Electrical Engineering. Radio

Bode, Hendrik W. Network analysis and feedback amplifier design. Van Nostrand. [1946.] iii–xii. 551 pp. 8016.432
"Originally written out as an informal mimeographed text for one of the so-called 'Out-of-hour' courses at Bell telephone laboratories."—*Preface.*

Chute, George M. Electronics in industry. McGraw-Hill. 1946. xii, 461 pp. 8017L.59

Gordon, Reginald B. Electrical insulation, 1941–1943, a bibliography. Chicago. 1944. 32 numb. ll. 8014.388
The John Crerar library. Reference list no. 53.
Reproduced from type-written copy.

Lincoln, Edwin Stoddard. Conductors and wiring layouts; industrial electric wiring. New York, Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 1945. xiii, 342 pp. Illus. 8014.391
Essential modern electrical series.

Weller, B. F. Radio-technology. 2d edition revised. London, Chapman & Hall. 1946. viii, 358 pp. 8017.683

Manufacture. Chemical Technology

Bailey, Alton Edward. Industrial oil and fat products. New York, Interscience Publishers. 1945. x, 735 pp. Illus. 8031A.98

Barron, Harry. Modern plastics . . . with two hundred and fifty illustrations. Wiley. [1945.] xv, 680 pp. 8031D.53

Jones. Park J. Petroleum production. Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1946– 8033B.109
Contents.—I. Mechanics of production: oil, condensate, natural gas.

Leffingwell, Georgia, and Milton **Lesser**. Soap in industry. Brooklyn, N. Y., Chemical Pub. Co. 1946. viii, 204 pp. 8031H.37

Nelson, J. H., and H. Silman. The application of radiant heat to metal finishing; a critical survey of the "infrared" process for the stoving of paints and enamels. 2d edition revised. London, Chapman & Hall. 1945. xi, 91 pp. Illus. 8035.255

Reliance varnish company, inc. Modern industrial finishes. Reliance Varnish Co. [1945.] 103 pp. Illus. 8032A.136

Sachanen, A. The chemical constituents of petroleum. Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1945. 451 pp. Illus. 8033B.108

U. S. Bureau of ships. Welding and cutting. Washington. 1945. 104 pp. *8035A.111
Bureau of ships manual, chapter 92.

Wampler, Rollin H. Modern organic finishes; their application to industrial products. Brooklyn, N. Y., Chemical Pub. Co. 1946. xii, 452 pp. Illus. 8032B.33

Mechanical Engineering

Cornetet, Wendell H., and Daniel W. **Fox.** Applied fundamentals of machines. Bloomington, Ill., McKnight. [1944.] 323 pp. Illus. 4031A.152
Lithographed.

Parkinson, T. H. Diesel maintenance; servicing the modern transport diesel. London, Iliffe. 1945. vi, 199 pp. Illus. 4034A.83

Society of automotive engineers. Manual on design and application of leaf springs. October, 1945. New York, S. A. E. War Engineering Board. 1945. 89 pp. 4031A.156
Reproduced from typewritten copy.

U. S. Bureau of naval personnel. Basic machines. Prepared by Standards and curriculum division, training, Bureau of naval personnell . . . Edition of 1946. Washington. 1946. 183 pp. Illus. 4031A.157
"Basic machines. Basic navy training courses. Navpers 10624."

Photography. Metallurgy

Bridgeport brass company, Bridgeport, Conn. Bridgeport brass technical handbook. Bridgeport, Conn. [1945.] 128 pp. Illus. 8027A.17

Eastman kodak company, Rochester, N. Y. Kodak materials for aerial photography. Rochester, N. Y., Eastman Kodak Co. [1945.] 24 pp. Illus. 8029B.56

Stevenson, A. C. Build your own enlarger. London, Fountain Press. [1946.] 64 pp. Illus. 8029B.57
First edition 1942.

Travel and Description

Hasenfus, Nathaniel J. We summer in Maine . . . drawings by J. Clifford Ronan, photographs by Clarence H. White, jr. West Roxbury, Mass., Sagadahoc Pub. Co. [1946.] 165 pp. Plates. F27.S15H3

Sundborg, George. Opportunity in Alaska. Macmillan. 1946. ix, 302 pp. Plates. F909.S963 1946
"George Sundborg's excellent 'Opportunites in Alaska' is . . . timely and valuable." — *Foreword* by Ernest Gruening, *Governor of Alaska.*
Includes discussions of opportunities in forest industries, agriculture, livestock raising, fisheries, mining, tourist trade, etc.

Wallace, Henry A. Soviet Asia mission . . . with the collaboration of Andrew J. Steiger. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1946.] 254 pp. 16 plates. DK750.W3
An account, compiled from Mr. Wallace's diary, of a journey, mostly by air, which he took at the behest of President Roosevelt to Siberia, Central Asia, China, Outer Mongolia, and the Soviet Far East in 1944. Interested especially in agricultural developments, Mr. Wallace brought American seeds in exchange for East Asian ones. The chapter "What I told the Russians" contains his messages to the Russian people.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY